burial, and the corpse is still above ground in Florence. Garibaldi has written a letter advising the burning of the body, which system he desired to be applied to his own remains, and he offers to receive Cuneo's ashes at Caprera, in his family vault.

Bound for Brazil.

The steamer John Bramall, Capt. Newington, of the Star Ball line to Brazil, arrived in New York on the 26th of February. She is the second steamer of this line, and will sail for St. Johns (Porto Rico), Para, Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio de Janeiro Wednesday, March 8, carrying the United States mails not only for those ports, but also for the Argentine Republic. The John Bramall was launched in 1873, and is a first-class iron screw steamer of 2,500 tons and much resembling her sister ship, the Nellie Martin, which sailed recently, making the run to St. Johns in six days, and thence to Para in seven days. Merchants can ship by this steamer up to 7 p. m. March 7.

Steinway Upright Pianos are now conceded to be the most desirable of all pianos for the parlor or drawing-room. Over seven hundred in use in Chicago and vicinity, all of which have given the most unqualified satisfaction.

A Waste of "T" Putting It in Depot.—*Alta California.* A waste of money putting it in a poor sewing-machine.—"Domestic" S. M. Bulletin.

Lundborg's California Water for toilet and bath; delightfully fragrant and refreshing.

MARRIAGES.

COBB—PALMER—March 1, by the Rev. Bishop Cheney, at the residence of the bride's father, Caroline S., daughter of Charles L. Palmer, Esq., and Nathan M. Cobb, all of this city.

GREENE—WIDDOWSON—In this city, Feb. 29, by the Rev. W. H. Ryder, D. D., Mr. Charles E. Greene and Mrs. Nellie Widdowson.

DEATHS.

PURDY—In this city, Feb. 29, of pneumonia, S. S. Purdy.

Funeral Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock, from Burnes House, corner Canal and Randolph streets. Friends invited to attend.

MACOMB—In this city, March 2, Mrs. Ann Macomb, aged 70 years.

The funeral will take place at half-past 1 o'clock Friday afternoon from the residence of her son, John Macomb, 18 South Ann street.

☞ Peoria and Philadelphia papers please copy.

KLASSEN—On Wednesday, March 1, of pneumonia, Julia, daughter of Maria and Jacob Klassen, aged 6 years.

Funeral from residence, 115 Third avenue, Friday, 3d inst., at 1 o'clock p. m. Friends of the family invited.

Boston and Brookline (Mass.) and Milwaukee (Wis.) papers please copy.

MITCHELL—Wednesday night, March 1, John Mitchell, in the 91st year of his age.

Funeral services Friday, March 3, at 11 a. m., at the residence of his son, J. C. Mitchell, 224 Lake avenue.

MENTON—March 22, John Menton, aged 45 years, at his residence, 624 West Ohio street.

Funeral Sunday, 5th inst., by cars to Calvary.

☞ St. Louis papers please copy.

SCHNABLE—March 2, Mrs. M. B. Schnable, wife of J. Jacob Schnable, aged 47 years.

Funeral Friday, March 3, at 2 o'clock p. m.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

REFORM CLUB.

There will be a meeting of the Independent Reform Club at the Pacific Hotel this (Friday) evening, March 3, at 8 o'clock. All tax-payers interested in an honest and efficient municipal Government are cordially invited to attend the meeting and join the Club. Judge Caton, President of the Club, will preside. Per order of the Executive Committee.

FIRST AND SECOND WARD REPUBLICANS.

There will be a meeting of the First Ward Republican Club at the Palmer House Friday evening at half-past 7 o'clock. All Republicans of the old First and Second Wards are requested to be present, with a view of uniting and forming a Republican Club for the new First Ward. Business of importance will come before the meeting, and a full attendance is desired.

L. L. COBURN, President.

THIRD WARD.

A regular meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club will be held this evening at Bennett's College, 511 State-st. A full attendance is requested.

NINTH WARD.

The Executive Committee of the Ninth Ward Republican Club are requested to meet this evening at No. 33 Blue Island-av.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

The Proudest Woman in Town

is the woman who first tried ELECTRO-SILICON to polish her silver teapot. Such a shining, radiant, dazzling teapot was never seen before. Electro Silicon is a natural infusorial product of a Nevada mine. It does not scratch, wear, or corrode, but it produces the most astonishing polish in the world on Gold, Silver, and all fine surfaces. Sold by House Furnishers, Druggists, Jewelers, and Grocers. Agents, GILLET, McCULLOCH & CO., 24 and 26 South Water-st., Chicago.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
Will hold his Thirty-fifth Auction Sale of
FORFEITED PLEDGES,

Comprising Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Sets, Chains in great variety, Opera Glasses, Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c.

MONDAY MORNING, March 6, at 10 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY SALE
OF
Unclaimed Freight,
At the Auction House of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 108 Madison-st., Tuesday, March 7, 1876, at 10 a. m.

By ELISON, POMEROY & CO.,
84 and 86 Randolph-st.
Friday Morning, March 3, at 9:30 o'clock,
IMMENSE SALE at AUCTION.

New and used Furniture and General Household Goods, New Parlor Suits, New Chamber Sets, Dining-room Furniture, Pier and Mantel Mirrors, Sofas, Lounges, a full line new and second-hand Carpets, 10 Crates Crockery in open lots, an invoice Table Cutlery, Crockery, Glass and Plated Ware, Cigars, Whips, General Merchandise, etc., etc.

Buyers always find the largest stocks at our Rooms.
ELISON, POMEROY & CO.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall open our Spring Sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

With a very large stock and the latest styles. At 9:30 o'clock, 10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots. At 10:30 o'clock, New and Second HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Marble and Wood-Top Hall Trees, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Whatnots, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Wire Springs, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, 300 Laundry, Market, Grocer, and Potato Baskets, 50 dozen Brooms.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

By FRANK PORTER & CO.,
Auctioneers, 170 East Madison-st.
On SATURDAY, March 4, at 10 a. m.,
CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF ALL THE
Household Effects of an Eight-Room House,

Nearly new and in perfect order, moved to store for convenience of sale, and sold by order of mortgagee. The sale is positive and without reserve. The goods can be seen and examined Friday, March 3, after 11 o'clock a. m. Also a large stock of New Furniture will be sold at the same time.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.
TO-MORROW AT 10 A. M.,
274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge,
IMMENSE SALE
OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND
HOUSEHOLD GOODS,
Handsome Parlor, Chamber, Dining-room, and Office Furniture, Carpeting, Bedding, Stoves, Silver-Plated and Glassware, Groceries, and General Merchandise.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME 29. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 4, 1876—TWELVE PAGES. NUMBER 191.

SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS.

THE
BURGLAR'S
LAST CHANCE
Has been taken from him by the managers of the
SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS
OF THE
STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
80 and 82 LA SALLE-ST.

Sargent & Yale's TIME LOCKS have been placed on the Massive Doors of these Vaults, and between the hours of 6 p. m. and 8 a. m., all the POWERS of EARTH combined cannot open them. NO OTHER SAFETY VAULTS in the West have these TIME LOCKS, which leaves the SAFETY DEPOSIT VAULTS OF THE STATE SAVINGS INSTITUTION in undisputed possession of the field as the
STRONGEST AND BEST
of their kind in the West. Safes rented at moderate terms.
D. D. SPENCER, President.
A. D. GUILD, Cashier.
GEO. C. COOK, Manager.

MUSICAL.

Books of Piano & Organ Music.
The Best Pieces in Existence
For Piano. For Reed Organ,
All of moderate difficulty.
Bound in convenient form.
Sold at a low price.
GEMS OF STRAUSS. 250 pages.
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Piano Duets.
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HOME CIRCLE. Vol. I. 216 pages.
HOME CIRCLE. Vol. II. 250 pages.
ORGAN AT HOME. 180 pages.
MUSICAL TREASURE. 200 pages.
Part Vocal Music.

The above are all uniform in style, have pages Full Sheet-Music size, very densely packed with the most valuable instrumental music, and cost per book in Boards, $2.50, in Cloth, $3.00. Sold everywhere.

Either Book sent, post free, for Retail Price.
LYON & HEALY, Chicago.
OLIVER DITSON & CO., Boston.
C. H. DITSON & CO., 711 Broadway, New York. J. E. DITSON & CO., Successors to Lee & Walker, Philadelphia.

ART SALE.

IMPORTANT
ART SALE.

Collection of Modern Paintings, the recent importation of Mr. Adolf Kohn, of New York, none of them ever before exhibited in this country, to be sold at Auction in New York, through R. Somerville, on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, March 8th and 9th, evenings.

The following artists are represented:

Andre, Bruneri, Bail, Baliavoine, Brillouin, Bellecour, John Lewis Brown, Couder, Coomans, Caraud, Chavet, Charles Francois Daubigny, Fortuny, Girard, Gudin, Hillemacher, Joris, Khatelin, Knaus, Levy, Lafon, Leloir, Lambert, Moreau, Michetti, Mouchot, Marie, Pabst, Palizzi, Palmeroli, Pascutti, Romako, Simonetti, Schenk, Toulmouche, Verhaas, Van Marcke, Vibert, Zamacois.

Exhibition free, at the KURTZ ART GALLERY, No. 6 East Twenty-third-st., N. Y., day and evening until date of sale.

Catalogues to be had, free of charge, at all the principal Art Dealers in the country.

CORSETS.

Get the GENUINE! Beware of Imitations!
THOMSON'S PATENT GLOVE-FITTING CORSETS.

EACH CORSET Stamped "THOMSON" WITH TRADE-MARK A CROWN. THOMSON'S Glove-Fitting are the most Perfect, Durable, and Economical Corsets made.

EIGHT GRADES OF FINISH, AND EACH A PERFECT FIT.

They give entire satisfaction. Every lady who has worn them recommends them, and their everywhere increasing popularity induces many competitors to copy our names and marks as nearly as possible. Be sure to get the genuine.

A NOVELTY—Thomson's Patent Solid Fastening Capped Corset Steels. They are unbreakable, and their fastenings do not abrade the dress.

For sale by first-class dealers everywhere.
THOMSON, LANGDON & CO., N. Y.,
Sole Importers and Patentees for the U. S.

FANCY DRY GOODS.

JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.
Importers and Jobbers of
FANCY DRY GOODS,
SILKS and MILLINERY. Particular attention is invited to our lines of
LADIES' SUITS
AND NECK-WEAR,
Of our own manufacture. The well-deserved reputation of these goods for SUPERIORITY over any made in this country will be fully maintained. Sample orders solicited.
JEFFRAS, SEELEY & CO.,
99 West Fourth-st., CINCINNATI.

FIRM CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm heretofore doing business under the firm name of F. Spangler & Co. (composed of F. Spangler, H. H. Warner, J. Their, and J. D. Marrs), is this day dissolved by mutual consent, J. D. Marrs, H. H. Warner and J. P. Miller succeeding under the firm name of Marrs, Warner & Miller, who will continue the business of Manufacturers and Dealers in Machinery, and will assume all liabilities and collect all accounts.
Chicago, March 1, 1876.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of Gruetzman & Scheideman, Dealers in Boots and Shoes at No. 747 West Lake-st., is dissolved by mutual consent. All persons are warned not to sell any goods to the late firm.
H. F. SCHEIDEMAN.
AUGUST GRUETZMAN.
CHICAGO, March 3, 1876.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LEND
In sums above $2,000, on long time, at 8 per cent or 9 per cent interest. M. L. SCUDDER, JR.,
108 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On Real Estate in Chicago and vicinity. Improved preferred. Funds in hand.
MEAD & COE, 155 LaSalle-st.

SAFES.

S. H. HARRIS,
Manufacturer of Improved
CHICAGO SAFES
And Vault Doors.
Safes moved, repaired, and exchanged. Second-hand Safes for sale cheap. 23 and 25 East Randolph-st.

TOMATOES.

TOMATOES.
3-pound Cans $1.75 per dozen, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

SEWING MACHINES.

You are Invited to Examine

GROVER & BAKER'S
NEW IMPROVED LIGHT RUNNING SHUTTLE STITCH
SEWING MACHINES.
They are adapted to all classes of family or manufacturing purposes, and are the VERY BEST IN USE.
GENERAL OFFICE,
150 STATE-ST., Chicago, Ill.
Agencies throughout the country. Agents wanted.
☞ You will SAVE MONEY by purchasing the Grover & Baker. The prices are lower, and more attachments are furnished free than with any other first-class machine.

BANK LOCKS.

SARGENT & GREENLEAF'S
TIME LOCKS,
For Banks.
These Locks have been tested by actual use for nearly two years.
Are now in use by several hundred Bankers.
Are adopted by the U. S. Government.
Have saved two Banks whose Cashiers were ATTACKED BY BURGLARS.
Have ALWAYS proved a success.
They are more SIMPLE, STRONG and SAFE than any other Lock.
SOLD BY
Sargent, Greenleaf & Brooks,
25 Randolph-st.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CITY TAX REDEMPTIONS.

In compliance with the request of the Finance Committee, the premium on redemption of City Tax Certificates will continue as follows until March 10, 1876:

Sale of 1875, for city taxes of 1874, no premium.

Sale of 1874, for city taxes of 1873, 25 per cent.

Sale of 1873, for city taxes of 1872, 25 per cent.

On the 10th of March, 1876, and on the 10th of every succeeding month, an additional charge of 5 per cent will be made on the principal of all Tax Certificates.
S. S. HAYES, Comptroller.
Chicago, Feb. 26, 1876.

ECLIPSE WIND-MILL

Agents, please notice that on account of increased demand for territory for sale of our mills, we hereby REVOKE ALL agencies given prior to January, 1876. Old agents making application before April 1 will be given preference. We are able to give liberal terms to the right parties. We build the best Wind-Mill, and want only the best agents. Circulars and information can be obtained by addressing C. B. SALMON,
Sec'y Eclipse Wind-Mill Co., Beloit, Wis.

CIGARS.

SMOKE
TANSILL & CHANDLER'S
PUNCH,
The Havana-Filled 5-ct. Cigar.

Five hundred agencies already established in as many different towns. 50,000 retailed by single agents during the past six months. Correspondence solicited with reliable houses relative to establishing agencies in towns not now represented. These goods pay no middle profits.

Caution: Unprincipled parties having represented that we have more than one price for our PUNCH brand, a reward of $1,000 is hereby offered for proof or presentment of a single bill from our house at other than our standard prices.
TANSILL & CHANDLER, Manufacturers,
Corner Wabash-av. and Lake-st.

VINEGAR.

PRUSSING'S WHITE WINE VINEGAR
Celebrated for its Purity, Strength and Flavor. Warranted to Keep Pickles. We Guarantee It to be entirely free from *Sulphuric Acid* or other deleterious substance, with which *Most Vinegar* is adulterated. For sale by all Grocers. Largest Vinegar Works in the World. *Estab.* 1848. E. L. PRUSSING & CO., Chicago.

MACKEREL.

MACKEREL.
15 pound kits for $1.25, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

SPORTSMEN'S GOODS.

GUNS, FISHING TACKLE, ETC.

At E. E. EATON'S, 53 State-st.
ESTABLISHED 1853.

FOR SALE.

MALAGA GRAPES,
RIPE BANANAS,
And other Choice Fruit, DEWAR & CO.,
72 State-st., between Randolph and Washington.
All kinds of Biscuits, Crackers, Marmalade, Jellies, Jams, Pickles, Sauces, Oat Meal, &c.

BUSINESS CARDS.

S. S. GREELEY,
CITY AND COUNTY SURVEYOR,
Removed to No. 95 Dearborn-st.,
Room 7, first floor.

ARTIFICIAL EYES.

ARTIFICIAL EYES
Made to order in one day by a Parisian artist. Collection sent by express for patient to select from. Wholesale orders solicited. SYDNEY WALKER & CO.,
194 Clark-st., Chicago.

CANNED CORN.

CANNED CORN.
$1.75 per dozen, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

EDUCATIONAL.

DYHRENFURTH'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.
This well-known practical institution, established since 1858, is open day and evening. Charges moderate. For terms and circular apply at College, 149 East Randolph-st.

BELKNAP.

The Senate Formally Notified of the Impeachment Proceedings;

And Signifies Its Purpose to Take Orders in the Premises.

Criminal Proceedings to Be Brought Against the Ex-Secretary.

Marsh and Tomlinson to Be Treated to the Same Dose.

The Post Traderships, and How They Have Been Traded for.

Officers of Bureaus Said to Be Pecuniarily Interested in Them.

Gen. Sherman's Views of the Scandal and Its Cause.

A Sad Commentary on the Social and Political Atmosphere of Washington.

Several Names Mentioned in Connection with the Succession.

What Some Iowans Have to Say of the Secretary's Downfall.

IN CONGRESS.

ATTENDANCE IN THE HOUSE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Belknap impeachment is still the sensation. It was private bill day in the House, but it was difficult for that body to rouse itself from the spell of the impeachment sensation. Indeed, the attendant crowd did not imagine that the sensation of yesterday was ended. It had been rumored that the Judiciary Committee would to-day report to the House the articles of impeachment which they had been charged to prepare, but the Committee has not found time to frame this State indictment, and further proceedings in the matter will consequently be postponed until Monday next. At that time the Committee has promised to report, and debate may be expected upon the law points involved, unless the Democrats shall then, as they did yesterday, repress debate by the previous question. The lawyers of the House generally have expressed a desire to give their views upon

THE LEGAL QUESTION

of the right of the House to impeach an official who has resigned to escape impeachment, and is not likely that to this the Democrats will interpose objections. The fact that debate was yesterday cut off by the operation of this rule, has to-day occasioned considerable comment. Some of the Democrats acknowledge that it was a mistake, and while none have attempted to palliate or to excuse the confessed crime of Gen. Belknap, it is conceded that a regard for the President and respect for the forms of law would have dictated less inconsiderate haste. In the absence of any further developments in the great scandal, save the formal announcement of impeachment to the Senate, the political people have been occupied in a consideration of the social details of the sad affair, and of its political effect.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

REPORT OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—In the House this morning, Mr. Clymer, Chairman of the Impeachment Committee, made the following report:

In obedience to the order of the House, we proceeded to the bar of the Senate, and, in the name of this House and of all the people of the United States of America, we impeached, as we were directed to, W. W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we demanded that the Senate shall take order to make him appear before that body to answer for the same, and announced that the House would soon present articles of impeachment, and make them good; to which response was made: "The order shall be taken."

The Committee retired, and the routine business of the House proceeded.

IN THE SENATE.

The galleries of the Senate Chamber were well filled this morning before the hour of meeting, in anticipation of proceedings concerning the late Secretary Belknap. A majority of the audience was composed of ladies.

OPENING PRAYER.

The Chaplain, in his opening prayer, said: "Oh, Lord God Everlasting, in the time of every peril and of every darkness, be Thou the helper of these Thy servants, and of this whole people. Grant unto them wisdom at all times, and grant that these men may unite together and establish whatsoever is pure, true, and noble, honorable and just, for the honor of Thy name, and for the prosperity of the nation."

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

At 1 o'clock the Committee of the House of Representatives, composed of Messrs. Clymer, Robbins, Blackburn, Bass, and Danforth, appeared at the bar of the Senate and were announced by Sergeant-at-Arms French. Upon being recognized by the President pro tem. of the Senate, Mr. Clymer said:

Mr. President, in obedience to the order of the House of Representatives, we appear before you, and in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people of the United States of America, we do impeach William W. Belknap, late Secretary of War of the United States, of high crimes and misdemeanors while in office; and we further inform the Senate that the House of Representatives will in due time exhibit articles of impeachment against him, and make good the same, and in their name we demand that the Senate take order for the appearance of the said William W. Belknap to answer.

TAKES ORDER.

Mr. Ferry, the President pro tem. of the Senate, said:

Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Committee: The Senate will take order in the premises.

The Committee then retired.

THE SCENE.

When the Committee from the House appeared in the Senate there was a great sensation in the galleries, which by this time were packed, and upon the floor were many persons having privilege thereof.

The presiding officer was compelled to demand order in the chamber before recognizing the Committee.

Mr. Clymer and other members of the Committee, upon entering the Senate and being recognized, came in front of the desk, where he spoke as above in a distinct and clear, though very solemn tone.

SELECT COMMITTEE APPOINTED.

Shortly afterwards Mr. Edmunds called up the resolution from the House of Representatives in regard to impeachment, which was read, together with the statement of the Committee of the House.

Mr. Edmunds then submitted the following:

Ordered, That the message of the House of Representatives relating to the impeachment of W. W. Belknap be referred to a select committee to consist of five Senators.

Mr. Edmunds said he submitted this order in accordance with the usual custom, though he did not see why the matter should not go to one of the regular committees of the Senate. As it was the custom to have a select committee, he asked that the order be adopted.

Mr. Saulsbury said he was not familiar with precedents, and inquired if the order submitted by the gentleman from Vermont (Edmunds) was in accordance with them.

Mr. Edmunds replied in the affirmative.

The order then was adopted, and the Chair was authorized to appoint a committee.

THE COMMITTEE.

The President pro tem announced as the Select Committee Messrs. Edmunds, Conkling, Frelinghuysen, Thurman, and Stevenson.

THE CABINET.

THE PRESIDENT'S ORDERS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—At the Cabinet to-day the case of Gen. Belknap was discussed at length. The President was very decided in the matter, and directed the Attorney-General to examine the statutes and have criminal proceedings instituted at once, and push all prosecutions which the law called for with the utmost vigor. This will involve the prosecution of Gen. Belknap for accepting money for an appointment, of Marsh for bribery, and of Tomlinson as accessory after the fact. It is expected that Belknap will be arrested to-morrow, and bound over for appearance before the Grand Jury.

PENALTY FOR BRIBERY.

The punishment of any person offering money to an officer of the Government to secure place is, upon conviction, a fine of three times the amount of money involved, and imprisonment in the Penitentiary not more than three years.

The President exhibits much feeling at the betrayal of trust by Gen. Belknap, and especially of the means by which he secured the acceptance of his resignation. The names of several successors were considered, but no conclusion reached. Those of Gov. Hayes, Judge Hoar, and Gen. Devens, of Massachusetts, were suggested.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

THE AFFAIR TALKED OVER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Cabinet met at noon to-day with all the members present, and remained in session until after 3 o'clock. The subjects that received consideration were the institution of criminal proceedings against ex-Secretary Belknap, and those who were associated with him in the practices of bribery and corruption that have just been officially discovered, and the selection of a new Secretary of War. The President stated to the Cabinet that while he could take no steps which might look like the persecution of any one, he had determined not to shrink from the responsibility that rested upon him, and he therefore asked the Attorney-General to take immediate steps to

PROCEED WITH THE CRIMINAL CHARGES

against Gen. Belknap and Messrs. Marsh and Tomlinson, and all others shown by any evidence that shall be adduced to have had part in the fearful transactions that were the subject of attention. Upon this determination of the President there were full and thorough expressions of opinion favoring such action as the President had determined upon without delay. The peculiar character of the case, Gen. Belknap's offense differing in many respects as it does from an ordinary case of bribery, was a subject of comment and discussion, the result of which was the reference of the entire matter to the Attorney-General, who will take the necessary steps to enter criminal proceedings just as soon as the facts can be put in shape to be sworn to.

As a part of the discussion it was maintained that there should be no delay with the proceedings because of the progress of an impeachment trial. The two trials will be entirely independent of each other.

Judge Pierrepont remained at the Executive Mansion a short time after the other Cabinet officers had gone to their respective departments, for the purpose of getting what facts the President might be possessed of in accordance with the determination to

COMMENCE IMMEDIATELY

the proceedings under his charge.

The discussion relative to the appointment of a successor to Secretary Belknap was of considerable length, but no decision was arrived at, and there will probably be another Cabinet session about it. Assurance is given that the person who will be appointed to office will be a man of high character and known position.

HOW THE THING STARTED.

EARLY CHARGES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—There have been several conflicting statements as to the manner in which the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department obtained its first information in the Belknap matter. A member of that Committee said to-day that the attention of the Committee was first called to the frauds in the post-traderships by articles published in the New York *Tribune* in the campaign of 1872. These articles contained specified charges, and referred to the contract of Marsh. They were based upon statements made privately to the House Military Committee by Gen. W. B. Hazen, U. S. A., then in command along the frontier. Hazen said that the soldiers were being grossly abused,—that prices were exorbitant on account of the high bonus paid by the post-traders. These statements were

KEPT PRIVATE IN THE COMMITTEE

at the time. No action was taken upon them.

Belknap went to the person who had caused the publication to be made, and told him that Marsh had received the tradership because he had been very kind to the first Mrs. Belknap in her last illness; that Belknap wished to reward him, and was poor; that there were post-traders to be appointed, and that Belknap could repay this debt of gratitude by giving the appointment to Marsh. The facts then published were

REGARDED AS CAMPAIGN SCANDAL,

and created little attention. George Ames made use of these facts in pursuing his revenge before the Committee.

Another story is that Marsh was made to testify through Mrs. Marsh, on account of a quarrel between Mrs. Belknap and Mrs. Marsh while in Europe.

THE LAW QUESTION.

DRAWING UP THE ARTICLES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The proceedings in the impeachment of Gen. Belknap will be necessarily brief. The House Judiciary Committee was in session nearly all day, pursuant to a resolution adopted by the House last night, and communicated to the Senate this afternoon. The Committee recognized by a unanimous vote the propriety and necessity of impeachment proceedings in the case. A sub-committee was appointed to draw up the articles as directed by the House. There was some difference of opinion as to the number of articles to be presented. Some of the members were in favor of reporting the allegations in as many as seven articles, but the majority of the Committee decided that two articles would be sufficient, and accordingly the Sub-Committee will report to the full Committee in the morning two articles of impeachment, simply covering

PROVED FACTS OF BRIBERY,

namely: the taking and continuing to take money in consideration of appointing and keeping a certain officer in a Government position. It is expected by the members of the Committee that they will report the articles to the House to-morrow; that the House will adopt them probably without amendment, and that the articles will be presented by the managers to the Senate on Monday next. There will be a little delay to allow the accused to obtain counsel and make any preparations that he may desire to make for the trial, but it is impossible for him to undertake any defense. He can only plead guilty, and the judgment of disqualification from ever holding any office of honor, trust, or profit, under the United States, will probably attach to him before another week has gone.

THE JURISDICTION OF THE SENATE

as a court of impeachment, which was somewhat doubted and discussed last night, is universally admitted to-day, the ground being simply this: That the Constitution provides disqualification not simply as a penalty, but as an adjunct to removal from office, designed for the protection of the people by keeping forever out of office any officer who has betrayed his trust. If the Senate were not to proceed now in the Belknap case, it would be an admission that any inculpated official might escape the disqualification provided in the Constitution by resigning as soon as detected, on this inadmissible doctrine.

The Hon. Montgomery Blair will probably act as Belknap's counsel in his case.

A NICE POINT.

One Republican member at least of the Judiciary Committee is committed to the principle that an official can be impeached after his resignation. Judge William Lawrence, of the Committee, is of this opinion. He prepared one of the briefs upon this question in the Andrew Johnson trial, and also wrote an article of the same tenor which was published in the *American Law Register* at that time. Another Republican member of this Committee took similar ground in the debate upon the impeachment of Judge Durell in the Forty-third Congress. The Democratic and Republican lawyers are nearly divided on this question. The Republicans will not permit the sentiment of Clymer, that Belknap's offense is the greatest crime in this country, to go unnoticed. In the debate upon the impeachment articles it will be shown that while Belknap took nothing from the National Government, Floyd and Thompson robbed the Treasury of millions. If the principle is admitted that impeachment is possible after removal and resignation, it is not impossible that some of the Republicans will move for the impeachment of some of the prominent rebels who held civil office. A Republican leader held to-day that, the principle admitted, a Republican Congress should nullify amnesty by impeachment.

POST-TRADERSHIPS.

FAT JOBS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Committee on Expenditures in the War Department has never made a report to the House before, and a Cabinet officer was never before impeached. This Committee has only just begun its work. It is now the purpose of the Chairman to summon all post-traders and to investigate in detail the circumstances of their appointment. The bureau offices of the War Department are also to be examined, as it is stated that some of them have pecuniary interests in these traderships. The Committee already claim to have information about several of these appointments. It is stated that the trader at Camp Supply

PAID TEN THOUSAND DOLLARS ANNUALLY

for his post. The tax at Fort Sill amounted to $40 per selling day, which was nearly all paid by command. The income of Marsh was $40,000 annually, which was extorted from the soldiers and officers at the fort. The prices charged were downright robbery. An ex-army officer, who has spent a great many years on the frontier, and who has long been familiar with the profits arising from these traderships, furnishes the following statement as to the number and

PROFITS OF THESE POSTS.

The capital necessary for a trader to start a single post is $15,000. A five-company post of infantry or cavalry is called a single post. The annual profits to the trader of a five-company cavalry post are about $50,000, with additional profits derived from contracts for forage. The profits at a single post from the sale of goods alone amount to $40,000. These posts, as they are managed by post traders, yield from regular sales fully $15,000. The three best posts are Fort Laramie, with from six to ten companies; Fort Sill, with ten companies; Fort Buford, with from seven to ten companies. These yield from 50 to 100 per cent profit. The other posts are Fort Russell; Fort Richardson, eight companies; Fort Sully, six companies; Fort Union, ten companies.

HOW THE THING BECAME POSSIBLE.

The scandal in regard to the sale of post-traderships is not entirely a new one. It would now appear that it began with the law which authorized the creation of those traderships by the act reorganizing the army, passed in 1866. The office of sutler was abolished the following year. The Commanding General was authorized to permit a trading establishment to be maintained after the 1st day of July, 1867, at any military post on the frontier not in the vicinity of any city or town, and situated at any point between the 100th meridian west from Greenwich and the eastern boundary of the State of California, when, in his judgment, such an establishment was needed for the protection of emigrants, traders, and other citizens. Any trader permitted to remain at such post should not sell any goods kept by the Commissary Department to any enlisted man at this point. Those who are prepared, for personal and partisan purposes, to make the most of this great scandal, insist that here the rascality in this business began. This law left these posts still under the control of the Commandant of the post at which they might be located. The General of the Army and the Secretary of War were not on good terms, and it was thought by some desirable to make these traderships

A POLITICAL OFFICE,

and to bring them within the jurisdiction of political patronage. Accordingly, by an act passed July 15, 1870, now Sec. 1,113 of the Revised Statutes, the law regulating the appointment of post-traders was amended as to give to the Secretary of War instead of the Commanding General of the Army the authority to permit one or more trading establishments to be maintained at any military post on the frontier. The persons to maintain such establishments, the law says, shall be appointed by him, the Secretary of War, and shall be under protection and control as camp-followers. This clause, on the recommendation of the Secretary of War, was put in the army bill. The section was plausibly worded and passed without objection. Under it the Secretary appoints but one trader at each post, and refuses to appoint more, so that this single trader, having a monopoly of the business,

PLUNDERS THE OFFICERS AND MEN

by charging them outrageous prices. There is no escape from his rapacity, because officers have no control over him as they had over the sutler. The traders occupy relations to the army similar to those the sutlers held during the war, with the exception that the sutlers were under control of the Post Commanders, and the soldiers were protected against their rapacity by the power of a council of officers to fix a tariff of prices at which goods should be sold; whereas the traders were appointed by the Secretary of War, and, having no competition and being under no control,

CHARGE ANY PRICE THEY PLEASE.

The effect of this law was soon noticable at the frontier forts. Gen. W. B. Hazen, in the winter of 1872-'73, a well-known officer stationed on the Upper Missouri River, came to Washington for the purpose of calling the attention of Congress and the War Department to the impositions practiced upon soldiers at frontier military posts by the post-traders. He explained the charge in the law regulating the appointment of post traders, showed how the amendment took from the Commanddant of the post the power to select or control a trader, and the injurious effect which the system had upon the discipline of the army. Post-traders who had obtained their positions through political influence, and not as formerly by appointment from the General of the army, were

ENTIRELY INDEPENDENT OF THE MILITARY AUTHORITIES,

and refused to be governed by any rules or regulations that might be laid down by the Post-Commandants. Another evil of the system, he said, was that outrageous prices were charged by post-traders for all sorts of goods which they kept to sell, and that, in defense of their exorbitant prices, they said that they were obliged to pay large sums of money for the privilege of trading at all. The officers said at the time that it was reported that these post-traderships were given to the particular friends of Senators, and even to those to whom high officials in the Administration were themselves under great obligations.

ON THE GROUND.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—The *Republican* learns from a gentleman just from Fort Sill that the developments of yesterday will create no surprise out there, because everybody at the post has been for a long time cognizant of the fact; that the traders have been required to send heavy monthly contributions East, and they were urged, in order to enforce monthly collections from their patrons, the necessity for making these remittances, explaining that they were required to pay for the privileges they enjoyed. Lee & Reynolds, post-traders at Camp Supply, make no secret of the fact that they hold their franchise as a thing purchased, and at large figures.

WORSE STILL.

MORE RASCALITY—CAPT. ROBINSON'S STATEMENT.

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Capt. George T. Robinson, formerly of the Tenth United States Cavalry, and now living in this city, furnishes the following additional information concerning ex-Secretary Belknap's corrupt partnership in the profits of post-traderships on the frontier. Capt. Robinson, early in the present session of Congress, preferred the charges of corruption before the Military Committee against Secretary Belknap which have led to the recent startling developments. Marsh was subpœnaed by the Committee in accordance with a suggestion made by Robinson, who has probably been more familiar with Gen. Belknap's corrupt practices than any one else. In 1868 he (Robinson) was ordered, with his regiment, to the Indian Territory as engineer of that Military District. He selected the site of Fort Sill and superintended the erection of the fort. By reason of his continued residence at the post for nearly six years, he became familiar with the details of military service on the frontier. As a member of the Post Council of Administration,—for a time its President,—it devolved on Capt. Robinson to inquire into the prices charged for merchandise by the post traders. At this time (1868-'9) the post-tradership at Fort Sill was controlled by the firm of J. S. Evans & Co. Complaint having been made to the firm that exorbitant prices were charged, they replied that the difficulty could not be remedied, as for the privilege of trading at the post $15,000 per year had to be paid to W. W. Belknap, Secretary of War. This, as was shown, was the contract price. The Post Council, through Capt. Robinson, then demanded that the statement of Evans & Co. should be put in the form of an affidavit. This was promptly done, and the affidavit was sworn to in the presence of several officers of the Tenth Cavalry. It is now on file in the records of this Council, together with the other documentary evidence of a similar character. It afterward appeared from statements of Evans & Co., that the annual payment at the end of three years was reduced to $12,000. This amount was, by agreement, payable monthly, in advance. It is known by statements of J. S. Evans to Capt. Robinson that the monthly payments were continued up to March, 1875. The accuracy of these statements was unquestioned among the officers of the Tenth Cavalry and Sixth Infantry, and the facts have for several years been notorious among army officers generally that a like amount was paid annually to Secretary Belknap by the post-trader at Camp Supply, Indian Territory. It is stated on no less an authority than Gen. W. B. Hazen. When Gen. Hazen evinced a disposition to criticise the corrupt practices of his chief, he (Hazen) was ordered to a more remote point on the frontier. While the proof may be lacking in some instances, there is every reason to believe that Gen. Belknap, since becoming a member of the Cabinet, has generally participated in the profits of the post-traderships. About twenty of them are very profitable, and it is thus seen that the thrifty Secretary has reaped a rich harvest. The method of conducting the business has been to sell the traderships to a middleman, who, it seems, in several instances, was one Marsh, or Dr. Marsh, of New York. Marsh then sold the privileges to the highest bidder. Soon after the discovery of the frauds at Fort Sill, Capt. Robinson, as President of the Post Council, and in the line of his duty, reported the corruption to the President through the customary channels. The only result was his transfer to the position of Supervisor.

[The President solemnly declares that he never heard anything of the sort until the morning he accepted Belknap's resignation.]

Of the issuing of Indian supplies in 1873, a more formal report of the irregularity was made, when Capt. Robinson was at once ordered on recruiting service at Philadelphia. He was soon after ordered to this city, and placed in command of the recruiting post here. From Baltimore, during the latter part of 1874, he preferred formal charges of corruption against Secretary Belknap, and forwarded proofs and specifications to President Grant.

[Nothing has appeared to show that the President ever saw a line of the charges, or knew that they had been made.]

As a result of this act, he was at once placed under military arrest—on Sept. 11, 1874. It is provided by the act of Congress that formal charges must be preferred against an officer of the army within ten days after his arrest. Failing to do this, it is provided that he shall be immediately set at liberty. Capt. Robinson, however, by special order of Secretary Belknap, was placed under close arrest, and no liberty was allowed him, nor were any charges preferred until the following spring, when he was sent to St. Louis for trial by a Commission organized for the avowed purpose of a conviction. The pious Belknap was authoritatively reported as saying at the time, "If this Commission don't convict Capt. Robinson, then, by God, I will fix one that will." The charges finally preferred consisted of alleged frauds, the preferring of unfounded charges against a superior officer, etc. Gen. Belknap's Commission, however, did its appointed work, and Capt. Robinson was dismissed the service. To show the irregular character of the St. Louis Commission, it is only necessary to state that five of its members were promoted by the dismissal of Capt. Robinson. The Articles of War provide that an officer shall only be tried by his equals or superiors in rank. In this way is shown how the officers of the army, while cognizant of Secretary Belknap's corruptions, dare not protest against them, for fear of the persecution which would at once be instituted. It cannot be doubted that President Grant, as stated above, has long been familiar with the corrupt practices of Gen. Belknap. With him, however, the interest of the party was paramount, and his Fidus Achates was shielded. It seems certain that, save for the investigation of a Democratic Congress, the thrifty habits of our Centennial Secretary of War would have remained hidden for an indefinite period. Capt. Robinson is about to demand an investigation of his case by the Military Committee of the House, and ask a reinstatement in the service. It is thought that the recent developments will encourage the officers of the army to divulge whatever information they may possess concerning the corruptions of the War Department, and thus render material aid in purifying the one department of the Government which has been thought to be free from blemish.

GEN. SHERMAN.

THE WAY HE LOOKS AT IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Knowing the great value the reading public would place upon the opinions and suggestions of Gen. Sherman concerning the recent startling exposure of Secretary Belknap's official delinquencies, your correspondent called upon him to-day. Said the General:

"I have never had anything to shock me as this shameful disclosure. I am astonished beyond measure. I have known Belknap a long time, and never had occasion to doubt his integrity. I know that his previous record is without a blot. He has always been regarded as a man of scrupulous honor. He served with me during the War. He went out as Major of an Iowa regiment. Subsequently he was promoted to a Colonelcy, and, while we were before Atlanta, he was appointed a Brigadier-General on my recommendation. He belonged to the Fifteenth Army Corps, under Frank Blair, who recommended him to me for promotion. He was a gallant officer, and, though not educated in a military school, he learned very fast by experience, and was proficient in all the commands which he held. He comes of a good stock of people.

HIS FATHER WAS A BRIGADIER GENERAL

during the Mexican War."

Correspondent—Can you think of a cause for Belknap's demoralization?

Gen. Sherman—Of course, I do not know the cause, but, having lived in Washington during his tenure of office, I can form a pretty good idea of it. In my opinion, his downfall is due more to the vicious organization of Washington society than anything else. I refer to the ridiculous extravagance of those who move in the first social circles at the Capital. Very few Cabinet officers are able to live within their salaries. While I was there, the only member of the Cabinet

WHO COULD STAND IT WAS FISH.

With his income of $200,000 a year, he could afford to pay most any price for social privileges. Nevertheless it cost him $70,000 a year. Mr. Chandler, who has gone into the Cabinet since I came to St. Louis, is another one whose private fortune is so ample that his salary is no object to him. Outside of these two, none of the public officials in Washington can live within their salaries. I left Washington chiefly because my salary would not support me, and because I did not consider the society there the proper place in which to rear a family. I received $13,500 regularly, besides $3,000 for rent and horses, making $16,500 in all. I outlived this amount every year by several thousand dollars. I had to keep open house all the time. My family

RARELY HAD ANY REST

from entertaining people, most of them utter strangers, in whom we could feel no interest. Besides, everybody considers themselves privileged to practice extortion upon any person who holds a prominent place in Washington. Gas companies, house furnishers, etc., always charged me exorbitant prices, simply because I was General of the Army. Now Belknap got $8,000 a year, and had no outside resources. He had a fashionable wife, ambitious to lead in society. She must have money, and there was no other mode of getting it except by resorting to unlawful practices. In my mind, this is the key to the disgraceful conduct of the Secretary of War.

Correspondent—Do you know Mrs. Belknap?

Gen. Sherman—Very well. She was regarded as a most estimable woman—

INTELLIGENT, BRILLIANT, AND PRETTY.

She came of a good Kentucky family, and was ambitious to lead in society. She wore a profusion of jewelry, and her dresses were imported. Her receptions were among the most agreeable and showy entertainments at the National Capital. It was impossible that she could keep her expenditures within her husband's official income.

Correspondent—Do you think Belknap will endeavor to shield himself behind his wife?

Gen. Sherman—To the contrary, I think he is likely to suffer much personal odium by keeping silent in order to shield his wife. He is not a man to protect himself at the expense of his wife. If Mrs. Belknap, for a moneyed consideration from outside parties, influenced her husband to make appointments, the world will never know it through Belknap. On the other hand, Mrs. Belknap is just the woman to shield her husband, and will doubtless assume as much of the odium as possible. It is

A VERY SAD AFFAIR ALL THROUGH,

and will reflect much discredit upon our country and society at large.

Correspondent—Do you not attribute the corruption which has been discovered in the sale of leading posts, to the present system of managing that service?

Gen. Sherman—I do, though the system is not necessarily a corrupt one. The old plan was much safer, and made dishonesty more improbable. No man could get the appointment of post-trader—or sutler, as they were formerly called—until he had secured the recommendation of the three senior officers next to the Commandant of the post. The name of the person selected by this Council of Three was submitted to the Post Commandant. He indorsed and forwarded it to the Secretary of War. The recommendations

ALWAYS SECURED THE APPOINTMENT.

The officers always selected some applicant who was known to them, and to whose society they did not object. Quite often it was some former fellow-officer who had lost his position in the army during the War. The matter was left pretty much to the General of the Army, as was also the case after the War and during the service of Gen. Rawlins as Secretary of War. When Gen. Belknap came into office, in 1869, he removed, without consulting, the sutler at Fort Laramie, putting in his place a man who was obnoxious to the officers at the post. I ousted Belknap's appointee and restored the old trader, though after the Congress of 1870 passed the act depriving the General of the army of all jurisdiction in the matter and giving the management exclusively to the War Department,

BELKNAP REINSTATED HIS MAN.

I thought it was unfair to deprive the officers of a voice in choosing a trader. It seemed despotic to me and not in accordance with the genius of our Republican institutions. Living out on the far frontier, as it were, in a little world to themselves, I looked upon it as wrong to force the soldiers to take any person they did not want. But the act was passed, and the army officers of course submitted.

Correspondent—Has there been much complaint about Belknap's post traders?

Gen. Sherman—Oh yes; there has been a good deal of dissatisfaction. Some of the fellows appointed were regarded as suspicious characters, and their society was obnoxious to the officers, but the question had been taken entirely out of my hands, and I could say nothing without interfering with the business of the Secretary of War.

Correspondent—In view of recent developments, would you not

RECOMMEND A RE-ESTABLISHMENT

of the old system of appointments?

Gen. Sherman—I would. It would, in my opinion, be more satisfactory, not only to the army, but to the people generally. It would make fraud impossible, and would be more just. I can think of a good many other changes in the management of frontier affairs that would be salutary. Inasmuch as the army has to fight the Indians, I think it should have something to say about their management. The policy of attaching the Indian Bureau to the Interior Department is all wrong. My personal relations to Belknap were always friendly.

HE ENDEAVORED TO SNUB ME

on one or two occasions—I mean attempted to ignore me when I was entitled to recognition. I do not think the corruption is confined to the Fort Sill post. There are more than 150 trading posts on the frontiers, and I expect there is a good deal of fraud yet to be developed.

KEOKUK.

WHAT THEY SAY AROUND BELKNAP'S OLD STAMPING-GROUND.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—Public sentiment here concerning the charges against Belknap is not materially changed since the special to THE TRIBUNE last evening. The *Constitution*, the Democratic paper of this city, gives this evening the following as the result of interviews with both foes and friends of Belknap:

The friends of the ex-Secretary are united in pronouncing Marsh a dirty dog for squealing, and say he is a viper that has stung the breast which warmed him. They point to a long and useful career which Belknap has run, and refer to the fact that the breath of suspicion has never before attached to his name, and say they are not of those who will condemn on the first charge made by a man who acknowledges he obtained an office through corrupt means, and by using his knowledge of the Secretary's love for his wife to succeed in his design. "We have known Gen. Belknap long and intimately," they say, "and we are not going to believe this tale until we have indubitable evidence of its truth." These are the opinions of a large number of all classes of our citizens. A contrary opinion exists to a large extent in other circles, to the effect that Belknap had been training among thieves, and, although he was honest when he left here, his evil associations had corrupted him, and he was in the same boat with Harlan and other financiers. "But do you believe this story the telegraph brings?" we asked of one man. "Believe it? Does Belknap deny it? He is in a devil of a fix, and it will bother him to show that he ain't crooked." Although there are many who believe in the guilt of Belknap, there is a general expression of regret even among those most ready to condemn, that this cloud should be cast upon the fair name the General had gained while administering the affairs of the War Department. To sum up, there is a general desire for more convincing proof and an expressed determination among the warmest of Belknap's friends to believe him innocent until he pronounces himself guilty.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

WHO NEXT?

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The general inquiry is, who shall follow Belknap into disgrace? There is a panic of suspicion or unrest of apprehended corruption here. The best men in both parties are mournful, and insist that we have fallen upon a period of greed, so that others in high place may be brought low. Secretary Robeson's name is mentioned. Two committees are working at him. Be the rumors what they may, two members of these committees say to-night they have as yet found no trace of crime which warrant the rumors. The most that has

been discovered is irregularity and possibly improper interpretation of the law.

THE SUCCESSION.

The successor of Gen. Belknap has not yet been named.

A GOOD RESOLUTION.

When Atty.-Gen. Williams was driven from the Cabinet on account of the landaulet business the President is reported to have said that he would never select another Cabinet officer who was not worth a million.

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENTS.

The Democrats have made arrangements to flood New Hampshire with the evidence in the Belknap matter, and have had it printed in pamphlet form for that purpose.

SOMETHING ABOUT MARSH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Marsh is known here among his former associates as a man of good character and strict business integrity. However they regard his conduct in the Fort Sill bribery matter, they say his candor before the investigating Committee is in accordance with his recognized character for truthfulness. He returned from Washington to-day, but refuses to be interviewed. He lives in palatial style, but it is well known that he was able to do so long before the transactions with Belknap began. During the War he was a member of the wealthy hardware firm of Tyler, Davidson & Co., of Cincinnati. After Davidson's death the firm became Probasco & Marsh, the senior being Henry T. Probasco, who donated the $800,000 fountain to Cincinnati. He became a special partner in the firm of Hester Bros., of this city, in 1870. He soon sold out his interest and became a special parter of R. G. Cary & Co., tea merchants here. One of Mrs. Belknap's nieces, formerly Miss Worthington, from some city of the Northwest, near Chicago, is now the wife of Henry Clews, the bankrupt banker of this city.

A CANDIDATE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 3.—A dispatch was sent to Senator Morton to-day, numerously signed by leading Republicans, asking him to use his influence to secure the appointment of Gen. John Coburn, of this city, as Secretary of War. Gen. Coburn is an old Congressman, was a gallant soldier during the War, and four years was Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs in the House of Representatives. During his service on the Committee his efforts to reorganize the army were very successful, and gained for him a national reputation. His friends think that no fitter appointment could be made.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

A MISTAKE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Secretary Bristow was not, as was at first believed, one of the company with Gen. Belknap when the latter presented his letter of resignation yesterday. Mr. Bristow was at the White House at the time, but was on a mission that referred altogether to business in his own Department.

SECRETARY ROBESON

this morning entered upon his additional duties as Acting Secretary of War. He will merely attend to the routine business until the vacancy shall be filled. His hours at the War Department, for the reception of members of Congress, are from half-past 9 to half-past 10, and at the Navy Department from half-past 10 to noon.

BELKNAP KEEPS CLOSE.

Belknap has not left his house since yesterday, and in the meantime has been called upon by a few intimate friends.

SENATOR MORTON.

NEW YORK, March 3.—A Washington special says: "Senator Morton has been requested by the President to accept the position of Secretary of War. Mr. Morton had an interview with the President this morning. The President is greatly agitated."

ALLEGATIONS OF GRAVE CORRUPTION.

Washington (March 2) Dispatch to Cincinnati Commercial.

It is understood that the Committee have also discovered grave corruption in the matter of the awards of headstone-contracts for the National Cemeteries, which will soon be made public.

IOWAN IMPRESSIONS.

TWO PROMINENT GENTLEMEN STATE THEIR OPINIONS.

The Belknap matter formed an important item in many conversations yesterday. At the hotels it was a common theme, and the general expression was that of sorrow and surprise at the news. Several Iowa gentlemen were registered at the Pacific, and yesterday afternoon a TRIBUNE reporter ran across

GEN. J. M. TUTTLE,

of Des Moines, a prominent Union soldier in the late War, although a Democrat, and at one time candidate for Governor of Iowa.

"How do your people in Iowa take this news about Belknap, General?" said the reporter.

"They hadn't heard of it when I left home, Wednesday night. I was coming up from St. Louis yesterday, and the first I heard of it was in the evening papers. I may say that I was never so surprised at anything in my life," replied the General.

"What do you think will be the feeling in your State generally?"

"Surprise and very great regret, not that the thing was discovered, but that it ever existed."

About this time Judge Dickey hovered near. As he did so the General arose, and, with a shake of the hand, uttered the simple words, "This is awful."

JUDGE DICKEY

said it was. He then began to dilate upon the evils of expensive dressing, receptions, and other demands of Washington society. "I tell you," said the Judge, "that Belknap was receiving money before he knew it, and when he did come to reflect he was so d—d far in it that he couldn't get out."

"The worst of it is," said a new-comer on the scene, who was introduced as

JUDGE JAMES,

of Council Bluffs, "that it's an awful disgrace to the American Government. Why, to-morrow almost every paper in Europe will have this thing in big type, with significant editorials on the evils of a Republican form of Government in general and American institutions in particular. There will be a howl from one end of the land to the other about American thievery in high places. That's the worst feature about this business."

Judge Dickey said it was awful again, bit his lip, and walked away. The trio, composed of the two Iowa gentlemen and the reporter, provided themselves with chairs, and there was a unanimous consent to continue the subject.

"THE FIRST IDEA I HAD

that Belknap was perhaps getting in rather deep," said Gen. Tuttle, "was when he was reported to have given his wife those expensive diamonds—$10,000, or something like that, I believe."

"Yes," said Judge James, "but the newspapers sometimes exaggerate these things, you know. There's no doubt but what Belknap's wife was extravagant, and vied with the wives of Ministers and Senators in giving elegant receptions, and all that, and you know that $8,000 a year don't go a great ways in managing such things."

There was a pause in the conversation. It was broken by the Judge, who took up the discourse in the following way:

"The first thing that ever led me to be at all suspicious of Belknap was when we tried to get the military headquarters moved from Omaha to Council Bluffs. You see freight for up the river would be taken over the bridge at extortionate rates, and then it would have to be hauled back again. Well, we thought the headquarters ought to be moved over to our town. We wrote to the Secretary of War, and laid the matter before him. The result was, we were told that if the Commander of the Division of the Platte would recommend the change he would probably consider it very favorably. We saw Gen. Lord, and the General wrote a recommendation of about seven pages. He had always wanted this change made, and was only too glad to do anything to aid us in the matter. We sent the recommendation to Belknap. It was four weeks before we heard from him. In the meantime somebody came to us and said this thing

COULD BE WORKED IF IT WAS GREASED,

and he named $10,000 as the amount necessary to fix the job. We weren't in that business, and threw up the whole matter. When we heard from Belknap it was simply to say that Phil Sheridan would be sent to Council Bluffs to look into the matter and determine upon the change. Phil came out, passed right through our place without stopping, went on to Omaha, and not to Fort Laramie, then back to Kansas City and St. Louis, and then up to Chicago. That's the last we ever heard of the matter."

"Who was the man that wanted $10,000?" asked the reporter.

"Well, it don't make any difference about his name. He was a local politician, and would not cut much of a figure," said the Judge.

"But how do you know he was acting in conjunction with the Secretary, as you seem to intimate?"

"Why, we don't know that there was any arrangement between them, but for Belknap to look at a proposition favorably, and then let up as easily as he did when we wouldn't listen to that politician's plea, looks rather funny, I must say."

"THE WORST THING

I ever knew about Belknap," said Gen. Tuttle, "was his sudden turning over into the Republican party. You know he was always understood to be a regular Democrat, before, during, and a while after, the War, but all at once he flopped over and landed on the Republican side. Pretty soon we heard of him as Secretary of War, which reminds me of what a learned Judge, who was a good Republican, but who would occasionally drink too freely, once said to me. It was just after Belknap's appointment. The Judge was particularly full, of course somewhat hilarious. We were standing in a hotel and he said to me: 'General, you're a pretty good fellow; brave man; all that; one d—d bad thing about you, though; you're a Democrat; come over; make you Secretary of War some time.' Although he was a Republican, he had some fun in him, and could ridicule Belknap's sudden conversion."

The conversation was continued for some time, but nothing further was developed, except that the opinion of both gentlemen was that Iowans would receive the news sadly and sorrowfully. All their great men had done well and kept themselves pure, except Belknap. It was a pity that he should not pan out well, but they were glad that, inasmuch as the wickedness had existed, it had been discovered and exposed.

BELKNAP'S CAREER.

Gen. W. W. Belknap, who has just been forced to ignominiously resign his position as Secretary of War, is a man who was not widely known until President Grant called him to the Cabinet in 1869. Up to the time that the startling disclosures were made he was regarded as an upright and exemplary man,—hearty, generous, and genial, and of strong social attachments.

Secretary Belknap is about 49 or 50 years of age. He was born and raised in the District of Columbia, where he was educated and studied for the law, and was afterwards admitted to the Bar. Somewhere about 1850 he and his parents removed to Keokuk, Ia., where Belknap followed the practice of his profession. He had a moderate success as a lawyer, but was never regarded as being particularly bright in any respect. He was never a politician in the general sense of the term, and until 1861, when the War broke out, he was almost wholly unknown. He was instrumental in raising the Fifteenth Iowa Infantry, in which regiment he was commissioned Major at the breaking out of the Rebellion. Belknap was a brave and intrepid officer, and participated gallantly and with honor in the battles in which his regiment took part. Gen. Grant recognized in him a good soldier. For his bravery, Belknap was rewarded with promotion, and at the close of the war he held the commission of a Brigadier-General of Volunteers. His army record is above reproach, and is as good as any for efficiency and bravery.

AT THE CLOSE OF THE WAR

Belknap returned to Keokuk, and in 1866 Andrew Johnson appointed him Collector of Internal Revenue for the First Congressional District of Iowa. This position he filled with satisfaction, though he was always known as a Republican, and opposed to Johnson's Administration. Belknap was by no means regarded as a prominent or well-known politician, even in his own State, and, though he was understood to be a personal friend of President Grant, it proved a great surprise to the slate-makers of the Northwest, when, in 1869, Grant tendered Belknap the portfolio as Secretary of War. The personal relations between the President and the Secretary were engendered in the army, and were of the most intimate and social character.

AN INCIDENT

might be mentioned in connection with this: In the summer of 1869, when Mr. Belknap was in Washington, President Grant tendered him the position of Collector of the Port at New Orleans. This offer was not accepted, but on the death of Gen. Rawlins, the Secretary was appointed to the position made vacant in the Cabinet, when he resigned his Collectorship and removed to Washington. His parties and receptions have been made famous for their magnificence and grandeur, and his downfall was totally unexpected by the people generally, who regarded the Secretary of War as a man of executive ability and of strict integrity. Secretary Belknap was married three times, the last time to a sister of his second wife, who was then the widow of John Bowers, of Kentucky. He married her in 1870. She was then, and is yet regarded as a beautiful woman, and was once a reigning belle. The Secretary has a grown-up son (Hugh R.) who is about 19 years of age, and also a young child by his last marriage.

IN CHICAGO.

There was comparatively little said in the hotels and other places of public resort here concerning the matter. The announcement in the afternoon that the late Secretaey had committed suicide created some sensation, but it was not generally believed, and by night was known to be untrue.

At the time of the Army Reunion here in 1868, Gen. Belknap delivered in Crosby's Opera-House the oration on behalf of the Army of the Tennessee. It closed with the following words, which the speaker was unhappily one of the first to falsify.

> You feel that while with honest pride you sustained that flag as citizens, you will never tarnish the records of the nation whose standards were borne to triumph by the armies of the Union, and whose assembled thousands as they greeted your grand review at the Capitol, strewed your march with flowers, and sent to you the grateful acclaim of the people of America, "Hail and farewell."

OFFICIAL OSTENTATION.

THE ROOT OF THE EVIL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—In order to comprehend the true position of Gen. Belknap and Washington society, it is necessary only to take the bare facts of recent developments, without adding thereto the unscrupulous bosh and buncombe about Mrs. Belknap and her babe, and all the rest of it, ad nauseam, so wretchedly woven in by "our special correspondent" in the fourth story of the Chicago *Times* building. It seems too bad to pollute your columns with a gratuitous notice of that sheet, but public opinion must find vent somewhere.

Your correspondent, who is somewhat traveled, has usually held liberal views of the dignity of public office, and to sustain this dignity has hitherto favored large stipends, especially in the cases of the President and foreign diplomats. Greater experience and recent official developments have convincingly modified these views, until the following conclusions have been reached:

Beginning at home, we find in Washington, instead of the plain, modest rule contemplated by our patriotic forefathers, an atmosphere filled with extravagance, and so necessarily contagious that the official who breathes it is sooner or later affected or financially ruined. If the President is lifted to a high salary, he is naturally censured if he does not live in keeping with it. In addition thereto, a large appropriation (amounting to $70,000 last year) is annually made by Congress for Executive-Mansion expenses. If Washington officials and society look to the White-House, with this annual expenditure of $100,000, to temper their requirements and estimate of life by, does not the blame rest with the American people for encouraging and authorizing extravagance, and for giving such a vivid example in their leader?

Then abroad we have the unwarranted spectacle of Minister Schenck striving to cope with European Princes and wealthy aristocracy, with anything than an American spirit. Traveled Americans especially feel a lively interest in seeing their country ably represented abroad; they pride themselves upon the modesty of a Government which, though great among nations, does not need ostentation in her Minister so much as solid worth and merit. This is a commendable pride, for that which exerts it also manifests to foreign courts the very simplicity which is our vaunted national boast, and convinces them, too, that in accepting the profitless office the American representative has sought honor rather than wealth. Opposed to the fundamental law of our land, we occasionally see the Minister of great private wealth, who sadly demoralizes the prospects of his own modest successor in office, and stultifies by ostentatious precedence his merit and influence. Or perhaps the successor thereby becomes one of the very delinquents whose names figure so ungraciously in a list of diplomats like that lately offered by Congress to public gaze and censure, or, like Schenck, he stoops to the use of his name and influence for the wherewithal to meet his bills.

The first step in reform of Washington office and society has already been taken, let us hope, in the reduction of the President's salary. After this should follow a marked change in the expenses of the White-House, a reduction in the noted stables attached, and a modest demeanor thoughout all that appertains to the Executive. Our Foreign Ministers and Consuls should receive instructions to live the life of American gentlemen simply, to evince to the world the simplicity and worth of a Government given of God, not relying on pomp or display, nor yet copying after any other nation. The leaders of fashion having made these changes, we may then look for a reduction of extravagance. Washington atmosphere will be removed of its taint, and officials and society reach the healthful footing of real merit and worth. CHIPS.

WASHINGTON.

A Bill Distributing the Unappropriated Moneys of the Geneva Award.

Claimants to Get a Portion of the Loot Who Have Long Been Disprized.

Provisions of the New Postal Bill Introduced in the Senate.

Two or Three Hours Spent in the Senate Debating the Admission of Pinchback.

GENEVA AWARD.

A SCHEME FOR A WHACK-UP OF THE FAG-END OF IT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The House Committee on Judiciary will soon report to the House a bill for the distribution of the unappropriated moneys of the Geneva award. The sub-Committee has made its report. The whole Committee will doubtless approve it. The report says:

> Four classes of claimants for such unappropriated moneys have appeared before the Committee. First, persons who had vessels destroyed during the late Rebellion by the cruisers exculpated by such tribunal; second, persons who paid war premiums by reason of such cruisers being upon the seas; third, insurance companies who insured vessels destroyed by the cruisers inculpated by said tribunal of arbitration; fourth, persons excluded because not bearing, during the late rebellion, true allegiance to the United States. The underwriters claim that the vessels they insured were included in the gross sum awarded by such tribunal, and that, if the United States were pursuable in a court of law, the value of the vessels so insured and destroyed could be recovered by action. On the other hand, it is claimed that, by the express terms of the Treaty of Washington, the money was paid to the United States to be disbursed in the discretion of the Congress, limited only by the subject-matter of the Treaty. The pivotal question is, Were the conclusions of the tribunal of arbitration preceding the award of a sum in gross, pursuant to Art. 7 of the Treaty of Washington, final or interlocutory?

The Committee is of the opinion that the sum was paid to the United States as a nation, to be applied in its discretion, and according to its sense of justice, in the payment of claims stated in said treaty, and that it makes no difference with the power of Congress whether such claims were allowed or disallowed by the interlocutory findings of the tribunal of arbitration. The Committee recommend that the residue be distributed among the other sufferers from the cruisers, and say:

> The most direct loss is that sustained by the persons who had vessels destroyed on the high seas by the cruisers exculpated by the Tribunal of Arbitration as not falling within its view of the three rules of international law established by the Treaty of Washington, and by other Confederate cruisers during the period of the Rebellion. The claims of this class will not exceed, including interest, $1,500,000.
>
> The Committee recommends that the claims of this class be first paid from the unappropriated moneys paid under the Geneva award. The Committee recommend that the actual losses sustained by persons who paid war premiums by reason of such cruisers being on the high seas, be next paid out of such unappropriated sums. In the opinion of the Committee the amount of judgments recoverable of this class will not exceed the sum of $5,000,000, leaving still a residue of $4,000,000. The Committee recommend that the residue of such unappropriated sums which shall remain after paying such actual losses be paid pro ratio to their claims to the insurance companies who have insured and paid for vessels and merchandise delivered by such cruisers on the high seas.

NOTES AND NEWS.

THE VENTILATING ERA.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—A Sub-committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, consisting of Messrs. Young, Harrison, and Plaisted, accompanied by Surgeon-General Barnes, Capt. Hayden, Chief-Engineer of the Senate wing of the Capitol, and Col. Ellison, Chief-Engineer of the House wing, made an inspection to-day of the heating and ventilating apparatus of the House. Gen. Barnes, Capt. Hayden, and Col. Ellison were requested by the Committee to prepare a report as to the condition of the heating and ventilating apparatus, and to submit such suggestions as they may deem necessary in order to correct its present imperfections. These reports are to be made to the Committee on Wednesday next.

"PUT HIM OUT!"

A number of naval contractors and constructors have signed a letter or circular addressed to the Secretary of the Navy, requesting him to remove Varney from his present position, on account of the testimony which he recently gave before the Willis Sub-Committee on construction and repairs in the navy-yards. It is not probable that Mr. Varney will be deposed before the Committee makes its report.

THE DISTRICT REAL ESTATE POOL INVESTIGATION

will be commenced to-morrow. To-day a subpœna duces tecum was issued requiring the firm of Kilbourn & Latta to furnish the Committee with all their books, papers, checks, stubs, etc. Kilbourn at once proceeded to comply with the writ, and is to-day having books, etc., removed to the Capitol.

BABCOCK.

It has also been decided to-day that Gen. Babcock shall retire, and his official functions are to cease at once.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

CONSUL RECOGNIZED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The President has recognized Hamlet Orum, as Vice-Consul of Denmark for the State of Nebraska, to reside at Omaha.

COLORADO.

The President has signed the act as an amendment to the act admitting Colorado to the Union on an equal footing with the rest of the States.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Senator Robertson's bill to restore the franking privilege provides simply for a repeal of the act of Jan. 31, 1873, which abolished it, and for its immediate renewal in the form in which it existed at the time of the passage of said act.

THE RECORD.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—Mr. Spencer, from the Committee on the District of Columbia, reported favorably on the Senate bill to amend Sec. 993 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, relating to the District of Columbia, so as to make the 22d of February a legal holiday, with an amendment making the 12th of February, the birthday of Abraham Lincoln, a legal holiday also. Mr. Spencer asked for the present consideration of the bill, but Mr. Withers objected, and it was placed upon the calendar.

Mr. Whyte moved that when the Senate adjourn it be to meet on Monday next. Agreed to.

Mr. Morton entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed that when it adjourn to-day it be to meet Monday next.

NEW BILLS.

Bills were introduced and referred as follows:

By Mr. Hamlin—Fixing the rate of postage on third-class mail matter, and for other purposes. Referred.

By Mr. Robertson—To restore the franking privilege. Referred.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

Mr. Morton, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported favorably on the Senate bill to provide for and regulate the counting of votes for President and Vice-President, and the decision of questions arising thereon. Placed on the calendar. He gave notice that he would ask the Senate to consider the bill at an early day.

PETITIONS.

Mr. Morton presented a petition of colored men of Texas, representing that the present State Government in Texas denied them ample school facilities, and asking for such legislation as will compel the State to maintain a system of free schools. Referred.

POSTAL MATTERS.

A bill introduced by Mr. Hamlin, fixing the rates of postage on third class mail matter, and for other purposes, proposes for all third-class matter the following rates of postage, graduated according to distance, viz.: For a distance not exceeding 300 miles, 1 cent for each two ounces, or fractional part thereof; for distances between 300 and 800 miles, 2 cents; for distances between 800 and 1,500 miles, 3 cents, and for each additional 1000 miles, 1 cent additional for each two ounces, or fractional part. A special rate is, however, proposed for transient newspapers and magazines, namely: 1 cent for every two ounces or fractional part thereof, for any distance not exceeding 1,000 miles, but for any greater distance double this rate is to be paid. The bill also provides that all occasional publications, price-current catalogues, and all regular publications devoted primarily to advertising purposes, or for free circulation, or for circulation at nominal subscription rates, shall hereafter be considered and charged as third-class mail matter. Other provisions authorize the writing of a brief form of presentation or of a brief description upon books and magazines, or any other matter mailed as third-class matter, and allow insufficiently-prepaid matter to be carried to its destination in cases where there has not been an evident intention to underpay the full amount; provided, that double the deficiency shall be collected at the other end. When the sender is known, however, he is to be notified and required to make full payment.

THE SPENCER COMMITTEE.

Mr. Morton submitted a resolution appropriating $15,000 out of the Contingent fund of the Senate to defray the expenses of the investigation into the facts attending the election of the Hon. George E. Spencer as United States Senator from Alabama, now being made by the Committee on Privileges and Elections. Agreed to.

PINCHBACK.

Unfinished business. The Pinchback election case was then taken up, and Mr. Edmunds addressed the Senate. He said there was no such thing as a prima facie case before the Senate. The Constitution compelled the Senate to judge of the election of this man, as well as the certificate he presented. The Legislature which elected Pinchback may possibly have been the legal Legislature of Louisiana, but it did not come before the Senate with that boon of peace and equality which might have been under other circumstances. He then referred to the frauds in Louisiana at some length, and said the admission of Pinchback, in the face of all the facts, would inflict a blow upon our Constitution which would last it to its grave. The Senate was bound to come to a result which he would be glad to have otherwise. He (Edmunds) did not think Senators could excuse themselves from facing the question by the idea that the lapse of time had healed the case of its infirmities. If it had infirmities in 1873 it had infirmities now, and the fatal infirmity was the fact that the body which elected the claimant was not the body it pretended to be. He could not allow any hope of party or heat of faction to draw him away from the spirit of the Constitution and letter of the law. If they were given up there would be nothing else to rely upon. The Senate should pause before taking its first sad step in making Senators, instead of deciding upon the legality of their election.

Mr. Morton said that from the beginning this question had been governed by political considerations, and he proposed before the case was concluded to speak of it in its political aspects and consequences, and he would do so fearlessly. In 1872 the Republican majority in Louisiana was from 16,000 to 20,000. It was then that a conspiracy was formed to overcome that majority by violence. The great question before the Senate to-day was whether that conspiracy should be a success. He believed it was not a success, but to refuse to admit Mr. Pinchback would be a declaration that it had been successful. Witness what took place at Colfax in cold blood. Look at the murders at Coushatta, and the frequent murders in the State from time to time. He next referred to the Wheeler compromise, and said the Democrats had violated it. Now they proposed to realize the results of murder, violence, and fraud, which had begun as far back as 1866. If the Senate should reject Pinchback it must declare that there was a vacancy, and the present Legislature would have the right to fill it. The Democrats understood this, and when Pinchback should be rejected they would demand the admission of Eustis. The rejection of Pinchback would be a consummation of the bloody scheme inaugurated in that State. It would be the trampling down of every precedent of the Senate, and to satisfy the people of this country that such action was just would be an arduous task. The recent history of Lousiana showed that this White-Line Democracy kept no faith with the Republicans. They had recently attempted to destroy Mr. Kellogg by impeaching him on the most frivolous grounds. The Senate knew what they were doing in Mississippi, and would it give them aid and comfort?

Mr. Frelinghuysen said he proposed to vote against the amendment of the Senator from Vermont (Edmunds).

Mr. Bruce spoke in favor of seating Pinchback. He said when he entered upon the discharge of his duties in the Senate, the question had already been elaborately discussed, and it was not necessary for him to make any extended remarks. He believed whatever seeming irregularities might be attached to the manner in which the will of the people of Louisiana was ascertained, Pinchback had a majority of the legal votes, and was entitled to a seat in the Senate. If the Senate refused to admit Pinchback it would be an admission that the Legislature, which elected him, and which had been making laws for the people, was a mob. Louisiana was entitled to full representation on this floor, and the Senate could not ignore its obligation to give to that State a full representation. Whatever wrongs had been done in Louisiana, the present order of things in that State had been accepted by the nation and by the people of the Senate. He thought Pinchback should be admitted in the interest of goodwill and good government.

Mr. Morton withdrew his motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate agreed to adjourn over till Monday next.

After executive session, adjourned until Monday.

FEDERAL APPOINTMENTS.

The President has nominated Charles T. Gorham, of Michigan, to be Assistant Secretary of the Interior, vice B. R. Cowen, resigned; Henry P. Farrow, United States Attorney for the Northern and Southern Districts of Georgia; John A. Gray, to be Commissioner of Police for the District of Columbia, vice William H. Smith, whose nomination is withdrawn; Thomas Murdoch, Postmaster at Rock Island, Ill.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Swann, the Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, authority was given for the printing of the testimony being taken before that Committee in the Emma mine investigation.

Mr. Phillips (Kansas) presented a resolution of the Kansas Legislature in favor of such legislation by Congress as will allow the taxation of the lands of the Kansas Pacific Railroad Company. Referred.

Mr. Springer asked leave to offer resolutions instructing the Committee on Ways and Means to inquire whether the recent Grand Jury investigation into the frauds on the revenue have been sufficiently thorough to expose all the defects in the laws for the collection of the whisky tax, and to expose the persons engaged in defrauding the Government; also, whether any further investigation should be ordered by the House. Mr. Townsend (N. Y.) objected.

Mr. Hunton (Va.), from the Committee on Pensions, reported back the bill to amend the law granting pensions to soldiers of the War of 1812. Ordered printed and recommitted.

A large number of Senate bills, that had accumulated on the Speaker's table, were taken up and referred to appropriate committees.

Mr. Banning, from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a bill in regard to leave of absence of Army officers. It authorizes leave of absence to officers on duty for sixty days once in two years; for three months once in four years (without deduction of pay or allowance). Passed.

A large number of private bills and some sixty granting pensions passed.

Mr. Banning, Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs, reported a resolution calling for copies of all telegrams, orders, and correspondence relating to the military court of inquiry in the case of Gen. Babcock. Adopted.

The House then adjourned, the session to-morrow to be for debate on the Hawaiian treaty only.

GEN. HURLBUT.

He Will Go Overboard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WOODSTOCK, Ill., March 3.—A scheme made public to-day in the Fourth District will make considerable change in Republican politics. McHenry County suddenly announced itself, in the Woodstock *Sentinel* of yesterday, in favor of William Lathrop, subject to the decision of the Republican Convention, for Congress from the Fourth District. Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the present incumbent, will be thrown overboard by this strange movement. Winnebago County can hardly go back on Lathrop, as he is a good man and for thirty years has been a resident of Rockford. The other three counties, Boone, DeKalb, and Kane, are said to be satisfied with Lathrop, and Hurlbut will not be nominated. The coup d'etat is creating considerable excitement in the Fourth Congressional District.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—In the West Gulf States, Tennessee, Ohio Valley, and Lake region, falling barometer, easterly to southerly winds, rising temperature, increasing cloudiness, and in the Southwest rain areas.

SALT LAKE, Utah, March 3.—A heavy snow-storm is reported near Virginia, Nev. Several snow slides have occurred on the mountains in the neighborhood of Cisco. One train is reported wrecked, and all the telegraph wires are down.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3.

Time.	Bar.	Thr	Hu.	Wind.	Rain	We'ther
6:53 a. m.	30.47	23	73	S. W., gentle	......	Clear.
11:18 a. m.	30.46	33	69	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
2:00 p. m.	30.38	36	62	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
3:53 p. m.	30.37	36	62	S. W., fresh	......	Clear.
9:00 p. m.	30.39	34	89	S., gentle	......	Clear.
10:18 p. m.	30.32	34	89	S. E., gentle	......	Clear.

Maximum thermometer, 38. Minimum, 22.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

CHICAGO, March 3—Midnight.

Station.	Bar.	Thr	Wind.	Rain	Weather.
Cheyenne..	29.80	35	S., light	......	Fair.
Bismarck..	29.80	19	E., gentle	......	Clear.
Brecki'dge.	29.96	27	S. E., brisk	......	Cloudy.
Davenport	30.27	33	E., fresh	......	Clear.
Denver....	29.87	46	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Duluth....	30.14	22	Calm	......	Fair.
Escanaba..	30.27	18	S., fresh	......	Fair.
Ft. Garry..	30.01	10	Calm	......	Clear.
Ft. Gibson.	30.27	53	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.
Keokuk....	30.09	36	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
La Crosse..	30.21	36	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Leavenw'th	30.10	45	S., fresh	......	Clear.
Marquette.	30.21	28	S., gentle	......	Cloudy.
Milwaukee.	30.35	26	S., gentle	......	Fair.
Omaha.....	29.99	45	S., brisk	......	Clear.
St. Paul....	30.09	29	S. E., fresh	......	Clear.
Pembina...	30.29	20	S. E., fresh	......	Cloudy.

NEW ORLEANS PRODUCE MARKET.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—SUGAR—Firm; common 5⅞@6⅛c; fair to fully fair, 6⅞@7⅛c; prime, 7⅜@7½c; choice, 7⅞c.

FLOUR—Firmer; choice treble, $5.87½@6.25; choice and family, $6.50@7.75.

CORN MEAL—Dull; $2.55.

GRAIN—Corn firm; 55@58c. Oats steady; 42@45c. Bran steady; 80c.

HAY—Quiet; prime, $16.00; choice, $24.00.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; $23.50. Bacon scarce and firmer; 10⅛c, 14⅝c, 14¾c. Dry salt meats scarce and firm; 9⅛c, 12⅞c, 13c. Hams—Choice sugar-cured firm; 14¼@14c. Lard firm; tierce, refined, 13¾c; keg, 14¾c.

RICE—Quiet; common to choice Louisiana, 4½@6¾c.

COFFEE—Active and firm; fair to prime, 17½@19¾c.

WHISKY—Dull and lower; rectified, $1.08@1.11.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

A Promising Young Man in a Louisville Bank Steals $75,000.

The Murderer Rubenstein in New York City Anxious to Commit Suicide.

Two Philadelphia Man-Slayers to Listen to Their Death-Sentences To-Day.

A BAR-ROOM TRAGEDY.

Santa Rosa (Cal.) Democrat.

On Monday evening, at half-past 7 o'clock, Ham Briggs and his brother-in-law, Jim Beatie, went into the saloon of their brother-in-law, Ben Chambers. Briggs called for a drink, which was given to him. Briggs asked Chambers to take a drink, which Chambers refused to do. This made Briggs mad. He threw down the bottle and leaned against the bar. Chambers went into the back room and got his shotgun, raised it and fired at Briggs. A man standing beside Briggs saw Chambers taking aim, and had enough presence of mind to step back as the gun was leveled. He was just in time. A crashing report followed, part of the charge striking Briggs in the side and part striking Beatie, who was near. Beatie ran out of the saloon to the saloon of C. J. Son, about fifty yards distant, and jumped through the glass door, cutting his head badly. He died as he struck the floor. The last words he said were, as he ran toward the saloon, "I believe I am shot." Briggs had fallen in his tracks from the effect of the shot. Chambers approached him, struck him with his gun, jumped on him, and stabbed him thirteen times. Briggs' little son, Willie, was with him, and tried hard to stop Chambers from stabbing his father. Chambers chased him around and threatened to kill him. Willie ran out into the street, crying, "He has killed my father! he has killed my father! I tried hard to get him away! Oh, my poor father!" Willie went in, leaned over the body, counted the wounds, and cried out for his father to speak to him. Chambers was arrested and taken to jail.

A SLICK BANK-ROBBERY.

Kern County (Cal.) Courier, Feb. 18.

The most daring and successful robbery on record was perpetrated last night on the Kern County Bank. Mr. Lansing is the Cashier of the bank, and sleeps in an adjoining room to the counting-room. C. Brower had been sitting with him during the evening, and left the bank between 10 and 11 o'clock. Mr. Lansing was still busy with the affairs of the bank, and the safes were open when Mr. Brower took his leave. The Cashier resumed his work, and about a quarter of an hour after a tap was heard at the back door. Mr. Lansing, supposing that it was Brower returning for something, went to the door and opened it, when he was struck with what is supposed to have been a sand club. He was then chloroformed into insensibility, and thrown on a table, where he lay till 6 in the morning, where he was found. The robbers then went through the safes and made off with $27,000.

THE MURDERER RUBENSTEIN.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Rumors that Rubenstein would attempt suicide received strong confirmation by a discovery which his keepers made this morning. When a thorough search of the prisoner's cell was made, wire was found stuck into his mattress. It had been sharpened to a point almost as fine as a needle on one end, and the other end was bent over so as to form a convenient handle to the weapon. The dishes and utensils in his cell were thoroughly examined, and Mr. Stenson found that the iron handle of the slop-pail had been removed. It was found stowed away in a corner of the cell under some clothes, and the prisoner evidently meant to convert it into a weapon similar to the one made out of the wire. The discovery caused a good deal of excitement.

CHARLES I. BRENT.

LOUISVILLE, March 3.—Advices from New York detectives report that Charles I. Brent, late bookkeeper of the Falls City Tobacco Bank, of this city, took passage for Europe last Saturday on an Inman steamer. Before leaving Louisville Brent obtained $75,000 cash and a check for the same amount, and a draft of $15,000 on the Merchants' Bank, New York. He first went to Cincinnati, and there telegraphed to his friend here that he had eloped with a well-known lady, by which ruse he gained time in reaching New York before the fact of the forgery became known. Brent had been in the Falls City Bank several years, and was highly regarded. The English officials have been notified to arrest and hold him until proper papers for his return can be made out.

MOTION FOR NEW TRIAL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 3.—The case of A. F. Odell, who was sentenced in the District Court last fall to three years in the Fort Madison State-Prison, for assault with intent to kill, came up on motion for new trial to-day. Counsel for Odell argued that the judge had no legal right to charge the jury on Sunday, and that the Court, in refusing to admit the intoxication of the defendant as a mitigating circumstance, acted unlawfully.

DRUNKEN ASSAULT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SIOUX CITY, Ia., March 3.—A man named John Pike, of this place, was murderously assaulted by four intoxicated men a few miles from here, in the country, yesterday. Pike received a knife-wound in the breast, but succeeded in escaping from the ruffians. Although roughly handled, his injuries are not considered serious. The assault was entirely unprovoked.

JUSTIFIABLE HOMICIDE.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., March 3.—Frank York and Elijah Little got drunk and became quarrelsome at McLeansboro, Ill., yesterday. Finally they left town, and were followed by Town Marshal Mackey, who, on coming up with them, was assaulted by York with a knife and cut over the head, whereupon Mackey shot him dead. The verdict of the Coroner's Jury: "Killed him in self-defense."

A HORSE-THIEF.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LAPORTE, Ind., March 3.—The barn of O. P. Ludlow, a wealthy farmer in this county, was entered last night, and an iron-gray mare, an open buggy, a single harness, a buffalo robe, and a saddle and bridle stolen. A reward of $75 is offered by Sheriff Hawkins for the arrest of the thief and recovery of the property.

COMPROMISED.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—Thomas Hilsheimer, a bookkeeper at the "Empire" gambling saloon, in this city, owned by Eph Holland, was yesterday charged by the proprietor with embezzling $25,000. Hilsheimer immediately turned over to Holland money, diamonds, watches, etc., to the amount of $13,000, and was then permitted to go free.

INDEFENSIBLE MURDER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 3.—Edward Phillips, the negro shot by Policeman Wainbaugh Wednesday night, died this afternoon from his wounds. He made an ante-mortem statement, showing clearly that the murder was a cold-blooded indefensible affair.

MORE BRIBERY.

BOSTON, Mass., March 3.—In the House yesterday, the Chairman of the Finance Committee made the charge, based on the authority of Lieut.-Gov. Knight, that $10,000 had been paid to members to carry through the new Prison scheme.

DOOMED TO DIE.

PHILADELPHIA, March, 3.—The death warrants of George Fletcher and Patrick Quigley, sentenced for murder, have been received, and will be read to the condemned men this afternoon.

COMING HOME.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Patrick Cullerton, the Chicago burglar, has been handed over to Capt. Buckley, of that city. He will start this afternoon for Chicago.

SUSPECTED ELOPEMENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LINCOLN, Neb., March 3.—Considerable excitement prevails in the neighboring City of Seward, over a suspected elopement in high-life. Dr. William Hallinger, a prominent physician there, has been missing now two days, under circumstances leading to a suspicion that he has run away with Mrs. V. H. Moore, wife of a well-to-do citizen. Both leave several children. Dr. Hallinger stood high in the community, but since his disappearance there have been grave charges of misdemeanors before he came here, and it is stated that he ran away and left a wife once before in Defiance, Ohio.

MEXICO.

The Rebels Using United States Territory for Purposes of Rendezvous.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—The situation on the Mexican border is critical. By way of Galveston it is learned that Diaz, who has been quietly concentrating his forces at Brownsville, has assumed a threatening position, and proposes to cross his forces into Mexico within a day or two. He will enter with his secret allies and take Matamoras by storm. Gens. Pena, Hinajosa, and Gozales are in league with him. Col. Cristo, commander of the Government forces at Matamoras, on the 27th sent a telegram to Lieut.-Col. Parrat, stationed with a body of Government troops at Camargo, ordering his immediate return with his command to Matamoras, as he was in momentary expectation of being attacked by the Revolutionists from Brownsville. There is a rumor from good authority that 150 of Diaz's men crossed and were captured at Fort Iturbide to-day. A special to the *Republican* from San Antonio says Parfirio Diaz is still at Brownsville, and the United States authorities are taking active measures to preserve order on the Rio Grande. Capt. Ogden, Indian Agent, has returned to San Antonio from Mexico. Owing to local influences at Santa Rosa the Indians refuse to return to the United States, but the authorities at the City of Mexico have given assurances that they shall be removed into the interior of Mexico, where they will be prevented from depredating on our citizens.

BEECHER.

THE FRIDAY NIGHT MEETING.

NEW YORK, March 3.—At the business meeting of Plymouth Church this evening, it was announced that Messrs. Ropes, Christianson, and Lecomp were unable to act on the Committee to try the case of Henry C. Bowen, and Brothers Case, Healy, and Spittman were appointed in their places.

Resolutions were adopted declaring that Plymouth Church has always understood and believed the advice submitted by the Advisory Council as leaving to the church and its Committee no option in case charges are presented except to forward them to the Committee appointed by that Council, leaving to that Committee the sole responsibility of deciding whether such charges were to be laid before the Examining Committee, and instructing the Examining Committee, upon the receipt of any new charges which persons presenting claim to be within the plan of Council, to forward the same at once to the Committee of the Council with the request that they take such action as may seem best, without consultation with the church or any officer thereof.

Mr. Beecher said he was anxious that the Committee appointed in the case of Bowen should proceed to business without delay.

RUMORED SUICIDE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The rumor was started this morning of the death of Beecher. According to one version he had committed suicide, and according to another he had fallen a victim to apoplexy. The rumor crossed the river at a leap, and had traveled over half of Long Island in less time than it would have taken the truth to get in motion. On Wall street the rumor was passed from mouth to mouth with all sorts of comments, and around the New York City-Hall and in Printing-House Square it was for a time accepted as true. In Brooklyn it was received with incredulity, but it awakened unmistakable interest, and busy men did not rest easy until they satisfied themselves of its falsity.

DR. STORRS' OPINION.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The *Graphic* says the Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs has resigned the Presidency of the American Congregational Union and his Directorship in the Home Missionary Society. The cause of this action is the interpretation of Congregational polity by the recent Advisory Council.

CENTENNIAL.

Illinois Agricultural Board.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—The Centennial Committee of the State Board of Agriculture has issued a circular soliciting samples of agricultural products for exhibition at the Centennial. The circular says:

> The Committee should embrace, in all varieties, samples of seeds of wheat, rye, barley, oats, buckwheat, flour, beans, flax, hemp, cotton, peas, beans, broomcorn, and of other field crops, say 4 quarts of each; corn in the ear not less than six ears of each variety, each ear to be separately wrapped; forage plant seeds, as clover, in variety, timothy, red-top, blue-grass, millet, Hungarian, and any other forage; hemp seeds, say one quart each; garden and flower seeds in all their varieties in sample quantities; free seeds, such as hickory and walnuts, pecans, chestnuts, maples, elms, and other timber trees, say one to four quarts each; tobacco seed and samples of leaf in different stages of manufacture; samples of the fiber of cotton, hemp, flax, etc., etc.; samples of useful minerals, including iron, lead, zinc, silver, salt; coal in cube blocks, 8 by 8 inches; pottery, brick, and tile clays, etc.; building stone, samples of 4 inch cubes, one side smooth dressed; bricks, samples usual size; tile, draining and roofing; commercial woods, samples 2 by 4 inches, and 6 to 12 inches long, one side and end smooth dressed. All samples and specimens should be carefully labeled, with name and variety numbered, and packed in boxes with a list of contents inclosed, giving name and full address of producer, sending a duplicate by mail to S. D. Fisher, Secretary of the Board, Springfield, Ill., who, on receipt of said list, with information as to the probable weight and bulk of the package, will furnish shipping-cards, with directions for shipping. Packages should reach Springfield by April 10, at which time the Special Committee will meet to prepare and forward the collection to Philadelphia. For further information address H. D. Emery, Chicago; Lewis Ellsworth, Naperville, Ill.; S. D. Fisher, Springfield, Special Committee.

FINANCIAL.

PITTSBURG.

PITTSBURG, March 3.—Zug & Co., proprietors of the Sable Iron Works, suspended payment today. Liabilities estimated at $580,000. The assets are more than sufficient to cover the indebtedness, and it is thought an extension will be granted.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—Thompson & Randall, commission merchants, have suspended. Their liabilities, it is said, amount to $100,000.

HOG STATISTICS.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—Col. Sidney D. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Chamber of Commerce, made an additional report to-day to that furnished Wednesday, relative to Cincinnati packing. Among the items are the following: Aggregate yield of lard from head, gut, leaf, and trimmings for the season of 1875 and 1876, 21,296,034 pounds; last season, 23,000,000 pounds. Average yield per head, 37 8-10 pounds; last season, 41 77-100 pounds. Total barreled meats produced of all descriptions this year, 43,729, including 36,735 mess pork. The total production last season was 44,232, including 38,000 barrels mess pork. Packages of lard produced this year: tierces, 64,312; barrels, 240,000; kegs, 7,650. Last season: tierces, 70,343; barrels, 243,000; kegs, 6,690. The average cost of hogs this season per gross is $7.27 58-100; last season, $6.99 17-100. The increase in the average weight of hogs packed is 4 58-100 pounds.

SHOULD HAVE HAD A LICENSE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—In the case of William C. McCarty, the agent of a Boston firm, who was tried yesterday for selling goods in this city without a license, Judge Gilmore decided that as the present law requiring licenses made no discrimination between resident and non-resident merchants, obliging each to pay the same amount, the defendant was guilty of a violation of its provisions, and imposed a fine of $20 and costs. An appeal was taken.

HENDRICKS IN ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., March 4.—Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, reached this city last night. To-day he was received by the Senate and House of Representatives. Many ladies and gentlemen called on him at his hotel this evening. He leaves for home to-morrow morning.

A DENIAL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., March 3.—Prof. Silliman writes concerning that portion of the testimony of Lyon in the Emma Mine inquiry which refers to himself: "It is not true that I was to receive or did receive any sum whatever contingent on the sale of the mine."

STATE AFFAIRS.

WISCONSIN.

THE NEW RAILROAD COMMISSIONER.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—The nomination was sent by Gov. Ludington to the Senate to-day of Dana C. Lamb, of Fond du Lac, as Railroad Commissioner, under the new law regulating railroads. The selection has been made from several candidates, whose names were urged on various grounds. Some others talked of would probably have been better posted on railroad management, but their appointment would doubtless have provoked unfavorable comment as indicated by the railroad influence. Mr. Lamb is an old and prominent citizen of Fond du Lac, of good judgment and executive ability, first-rate business qualifications, and unquestioned integrity. He has never been connected with railroads, but has that ability and energy that will enable him to discharge his duties satisfactorily. He was for some time United States Assessor of Internal Revenue. He is an earnest Republican, but independent of all cliques or rings, and his standing at home is shown by the fact that last fall he came within twelve votes of the election of Sheriff, when the Democratic majority in the county was about 600.

THE ASSEMBLY

occupied the afternoon in political debate on the Senate memorial to Congress asking an investigation of the claims of Judge Cate to a seat as a Representative from the Eighth District of this State. A motion to indefinitely postpone was lost—44 to 46. An interesting debate took place, Messrs. Pallas and W. Griffin advocating, and Mumbrue, Charlton, and Lees opposing. Finally the previous question was moved, some amendments by the Committee on the Federal Relations adopted, some unfriendly ones rejected, and the memorial concurred in—ayes, 45; noes, 41. There were some absent, and some dodged on both sides.

OTHER BUSINESS OF GENERAL INTEREST

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DELLS, DELLS, DELLS.

The Hon. T. C. Round and George B. Smith have been arguing against, and I. C. Sloan and Alexander Meggett in favor of, the Chippewa Dam bill, before the Senate Committee and Senators, in the Senate Chamber this evening.

THE THIRD HOUSE.

The old farce of the meeting of the sovereign organization of the Third House, election of Speaker, and message from the Sovereign Governor, was witnessed to-night by an immense crowd, filling the Assembly Chamber floor and galleries. The list of members, real names of legislators, was read. William Welch was chosen Speaker, and made a facetious address. Charles E. Mears was chosen Clerk. J. T. Tinker, Sovereign Governor, read the message with mingled sense and nonsense, with some good hits at Capitol doings. Various burlesque resolutions, bills, and petitions were presented, and considerable laughter indulged in, but, as a whole, the proceedings were pretty thin, and some of them low enough to disgrace any low minstrel show.

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The Railroad bill was made the special order for next Tuesday.

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Bills were passed to regulate appropriations and expenditures by municipal councils; to protect the banks of navigable rivers by planting willows; to compel Supreme Courts to fix the weight of a bushel of onions at 50 pounds.

MINNESOTA.

ADJOURNMENT.

ST. PAUL, Minn., March 3.—The State Legislature closed business, and adjourned to-day. The number of bills passed is 404, mostly of a local character. Nearly all measures of public importance, such as the Centennial appropriation, apportionment of the State, etc., were voted down, but very large appropriations were made for the benefit of the few grasshopper counties. The Legislature, as a whole, is pronounced the weakest since the organization of the State.

KANSAS.

WORK OF THE LEGISLATURE.

TOPEKA, Kan., March 3.—The Legislature virtually closed to-day, but will remain in nominal session until all the bills are enrolled. The Appropriation bill of the session will approximate $450,000. The tax levy for general purposes is $3,500,000, and $1,000,000 for interest and sinking fund. All bills to regulate freights and passage on railroads were killed. In fact, not a single bill adverse to the railroad interest passed, and all legislative aid asked was granted.

MASSACHUSETTS.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FAILURE.

BOSTON, March 3.—The Senate, by a vote of 19 to 11, refused a third reading to the bill to give women the right to vote on municipal affairs in cities and towns and to hold municipal offices.

THE ST. JOHN OARSMEN.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3.—A movement is on foot to raise funds to send the St. John Paris crew to Philadelphia. A boat has been ordered from Jewett, the English builder, and the crew will go into training early in the spring.

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LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

OUR JURY SYSTEM.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 2.—Harry Floyd, for larceny as bailee, in stealing a letter intrusted to him by a servant-girl, was to have appeared before Justice Foote yesterday, but failed to put in an appearance, and Mr. Fitzsimmons (who signs his name with a cross) mourns the loss of $200, the amount of Floyd's bond. The forfeiture of the bond will probably be reconsidered, as a note was received by the Court from Justice Haines which stated that Floyd was then on a jury in his Court.

The above note is clipped from to-day's issue of THE TRIBUNE. What a comment it is upon the laws and the administrators and administration of the laws.

THE TRIBUNE has from time to time tried to show up some of the errors of trial by jury as they now exist, and some of the dangers that arise therefrom. But how many of the business men and voters of this city, as they glanced over and summed up the news of the morning, gave more than a passing thought, if indeed so much, to the above paragraph?

Not one in twenty did more than smile over the man Fitzsimmons, "who signs his name with a cross"; not one in fifty paused to contemplate the spectacle of a man under bonds to answer the charge of larceny of a most aggravated nature sitting in judgment upon the action of another; not one in fifty questioned the propriety of Justice Haines' permitting a presumed thief to sit as a juror in a case before him, or doubted the legality of his excuse from the court where he rightfully belonged, not as a judge, but as a prisoner. And did any ten of the many readers of the morning paper ask themselves how far they individually were to be held responsible for this travesty upon justice? "It is no business of mine," one and all of us settle it for ourselves by saying. And it is this fatal lethargy to our individual duty as citizens that will yet ruin us collectively as citizens of a Republic.

We are told that the jury system is not of our making; that it is ancient usage, and not modern error, which is responsible for the trial-by-jury laws. But jury-trial as it is is a thing never contemplated by the originators of the system; and jury-trial as it was is a thing dead and buried with the occasion for it years ago. Jury-trial as it was exists only in name, and the customs and observances which to-day live under that name are worthy of honor in Pandemonium only, and have amply earned for themselves annihilation at the hands of an intelligent people.

Everybody will accept this in theory. I have talked with many men on this subject, and have heard trial by jury defended by none, but no one will act against it; it is "everybody's business, nobody's business!" as usual, and so the thing lives on. I myself have heard Justice Haines denounce and deplore the abuses of this system, and now I am obliged to see him accepting its worst feature without apology. What is to be done? Nothing is done. Yet the publication of that item (granting its truth) should cause a blush of shame to mantle the cheek of every citizen of Chicago.

But what can one do? Let me ask, in return, what has any one man tried to do? Let each man use what influence he may possess to make "government for the people by the people" the thing of glory it may be. What can one newspaper do? Much, if it be such a paper as THE TRIBUNE is. THE TRIBUNE has done much to open the eyes of the people. Let it remember that it must be by "line upon line, and precept upon precept," that the childhood of a Republic shall be taught. Let us all do our duty, individually, manfully, to strengthen the edifice our fathers builded, that our children may not curse us for a blighted inheritance. ENOCH PAGE.

THE CENTENNIAL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—Will you kindly afford me space for a word about Centennial matters?

Are the ladies of Chicago aware not only that the women of Illinois are quite behind those of other States in their preparations for the coming Centennial, but also that Chicago is by no means so wide awake to the subject as other portions of the State? Chicago is, to be sure, quite too young to be blessed with Centennial memories like the large cities of the East. Our traditions of that sort have all been transplanted from the older sections of the country, and have naturally suffered something in the removal. Yet the spirit with which the various Centennial festivals which have been held in the city and vicinity during the winter have been attended proves that patriotic memories are not wholly dead in our midst, but only need to be judiciously awakened in order to prompt to labor and self-denial in their behalf.

It is with this end in view that the officers of the Illinois State Centennial Association have decided very soon to call a meeting of ladies and gentlemen (the place and date to be hereafter announced), to be addressed by Mrs. Gillespie, of Philadelphia, and others, upon the objects and methods of the woman's work in the Centennial. Mrs. Gillespie is President of the Woman's National Executive Committee. She is a woman of rare ability and energy, and knows more about the history and aim of the work in hand than any other one woman, or probably than any other half-dozen women in the country. She is accustomed to the public presentation of her theme, and will without doubt be able deeply to interest her hearers.

It is hoped that a large and representative audience may be secured, and that the effort may result in a decided advancement of the Centennial cause. But a few weeks remain in which to redeem the good name of the women of Chicago in this matter, and whatever is done must be done now. C.

FULLERTON AVENUE SEWER.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—I think there was never a time when economy seemed to be more compulsory than the present in our City Government, yet I think it possible for the Council, in dealing with the annual estimates, to overstep the mark of economy and discretion. I see from to-day's TRIBUNE the item of $175,000 for cleaning the North Branch was stricken out, which, according to all human appearance, means the stopping of the Fullerton avenue tunnel, now in course of construction, as soon as the funds in hand run out, unless some special arrangements have been made with the contractors, which, if made public, have escaped my notice.

There are two good reasons why the item should pass and the work go on uninterrupted: First, there are about 150 men employed, and as many more will be employed in a few weeks, and, as the work has to be carried on night and day, a great number of laborers have recently moved their families from distant parts of the city, and several have been compelled to rent their own houses and hire others close to the works. The position of these men, should the work be delayed, I think can be better imagined than described. Second, in justice to the contractors who have $50,000 invested, and, it is said, are pushing the work satisfactorily, having completed 1,400 feet in one shaft. In spite of the difficulty met with in Larrabee street shaft, which was thought to be clay to a depth of 45 feet, but happens to be 20 feet of rock, they keep driving ahead and have commenced the third shaft. It may be I am calling out danger when all is safe, but if $40,000 slipped out of the Treasury by some mistake, or, if I may say, mismanagement of the first contract, is there not some danger of litigation in the present case should the work be delayed by the city? WORKINGMAN.

KEEP THE DRUMMERS AT HOME.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

RACINE, Wis., March 1.—The whole country is shouting out "hard times," and the wise people of the nation are suggesting ways to get out, but did it ever strike you that the great cause of our commercial trouble can be traced to the fact of having the country swarming with agents, pressing the sale of every conceivable article manufactured at home and abroad? Merchants are urged and sometimes forced to make purchases of goods by agents, when they are actually not in need of such, and suspensions and bankruptcy can be traced in a great many cases to the making of such purchases.

The system is an unfortunate one for all parties,—even for the "drummer;" for he, after some years of travel, is a wreck, both in morals and person, becoming, like an office-holder, unfit for the legitimate walks of life. I am surprised that the leading merchants of the country tolerate such an infamous system of doing business, for it is that forcing plan, or a part of it, that is working out our ruin as a people. When merchants really want goods, they will, if they have credit, go to the markets and buy them. Wholesale men will then have an opportunity of seeing and talking to the men they trust, and form a true estimate of their character and intelligence.

I do honestly think that nothing helps more the unfortunate system of overtrading, which is causing such destruction to the commercial world at present, than the fact of the leading houses of the country filling every State of the Union with an army of well-dressed, well-spoken and energetic men, bound and obliged to sell the goods they are agents for. This drumming is bad. Leave the merchants alone. When they need goods, they will have them, and they will go to the markets for them. If you want easier times, less suspensions, and less grumbling about hard times, call home the drummers. A MERCHANT.

LENT AND THE REFORMED EPISCOPALIANS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 2.—A paragraph is going the rounds of the press calculated to create the impression that the Reformed Episcopal Church has, in some way unexplained, proposed to abolish the observance in its parishes of the season of Lent.

May I trespass upon your courtesy only sufficiently to say that the story carries its own refutation in itself? Nowhere but in our General Council could such a measure be proposed. That body has not been in session since it met in Chicago in May last.

The origin of this absurd fiction may probably be in the fact that the next day after the consecration of Bishop Nicholson, in Philadelphia, an informal consultation of the brethren was held, at which were perhaps fifty clergymen and laymen. Among other subjects alluded to was that of Lent and its proper observance. Several ministers spoke earnestly in regard to its proper observance, and the blessing it had brought to them and their flocks. One of the number, however, dwelt more largely on the abuses of the season, and went so far as to say that he felt that Lent had become so much the object of a superstitious veneration, as to suggest to himself as an individual the propriety of not making the usual appointments of special services. The "abolition of Lent" was not spoken of. The views of the clergyman above referred to met with no favor from his brethren, and the subject was soon dropped.

From one end of the Reformed Episcopal Church to the other, our clergy and laity are making preparations for the Lenten season, and praying that it may be a time of great and precious revivals. Very respectfully,

CHARLES EDWARD CHENEY,
Bishop of the Reformed Episcopal Church.

"SONG SERVICES" AGAIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—It was with much interest that I read a letter in your last Wednesday's issue on these services. It so clearly expressed my own ideas of a much-needed reform in the manner in which they were conducted; and last Sabbath evening I went there as usual, hoping to find the admirable suggestion contained in that letter acted upon, and that the half dead and alive character of the signing previously heard there would be changed into something of a more enthusiastic nature, but was disappointed. An improvement, indeed, on the previous Sunday evening was noticed, in that the audience were invited to join. But this invitation became a mere matter of form, when the songs given out were wholly unfamiliar. Some were solos, some duets, and some in the "New Collection," of which the audience had no copies, and which, allow me respectfully to state, seems to be somewhat of a humbug, in that the other collection can hardly be called old.

I noticed an individual sitting next to me who appeared so anxious to take an active part in the music that he sang through solos, duets, and all, notwithstanding the obvious difficulties in the way of doing so, and I felt like helping him. The thought occurred to me as I sat drearily listening to the fourth stanza of a duet, would that I could take the leaders of these meetings with me to "McVicker's Theatre" on Sunday morning, that they might learn from Prof. Swing how to conduct a "song service." V. D.

BLACHFORD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 1.—Every day since the arrest of Charles H. Blachford something has been said through the daily papers that adds to his notoriety as a thief, and now that the firm who caused his arrest have suspended they endeavor to multiply the amount that he was first charged with taking. He has not been proven guilty yet, and the public should suspend judgment till he is tried and a verdict rendered in accordance with the facts.

I attended school with him a number of years ago, at Aurora, and have known him well since, and I think it but justice to him to say in his behalf that prior to the year 1874 he was regarded as a model young man, and self-made at that, having no father to guide his footsteps, but working his way unaided and alone up to the responsible position he occupied with Allen, Keith & Co. If he has fallen, there are circumstances which the public may not know at present that have caused his fall, and if the public knew all the circumstances connected with his life since 1873, I think they would incline to pity and forgive, even if he is proven guilty. Sympathy for him prompts me to ask the publication of this, that the public may not judge him too harshly from what has been published heretofore. With faith in your charity, I am, very respectfully, ONE OF HIS OLD SCHOOL-MATES.

MAKE THE CORRECTIONS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—Permit me to call attention to a certain subject in the health appointments of the city. In the construction of almost every block of buildings there is provision made and plans drawn for coal-vaults and water-closets under the sidewalks; and, though for convenience and to obey law, the pavement is laid as soon as the curb and adjacent walls are erected, yet, singularly enough, the completion of those water-closets is almost invariably the very last item of plumbing and carpentry. Meantime the legion of artisans employed in the construction of the block are obliged to betake themselves to various devices to prevent indecent exposure. The better class (there are many mechanics who are as refined and sensitive in their deportment as any other men) bother the neighboring offices and saloons for their keys until the frequency becomes a bore. The saloonists are usually accommodating, provided the applicant is not a "temperance man," and will pay the penalty of a drink.

The remedy, it seems, would be simple. Early and compulsory completion of water-closets, and a fine upon those who are lawless and indecent. Yours, for health, etc., VISUAL RAY.

HARRY FLOYD.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—In Wednesday's TRIBUNE it is stated among the criminal news that "Harry Floyd," under bail for larceny as bailee, had his recognizance forfeited, having failed to appear for trial when his case was called before Justice Foote, and that subsequently the order of forfeiture was reconsidered, a note from Justice Haines having been received by the Court, stating that Floyd was then sitting as a juror in a case before him.

This "Floyd" is a notorious "crook," and a graduate from the Penitentiary at Joliet, where he has served the State one, if not two, terms already, with a percentage of chances "to be continued." Aside from the apparent impropriety of selecting as a juror one under arrest for larceny, it would seem, "to a man up a tree," that officers empowered to impanel juries could find satisfactory timber outside and independent of State-Prison stock. No wonder the "justice" meted out in our so-called "Justice" Courts is a delusion and a snare to either plaintiff or defendant who is so unfortunate as to be honest. B.

The Volcano of Mauna Loa.

A traveler who made a recent visit to the volcano known as the Mauna Loa, in the Sandwich Islands, gives the following account of that wonder of the world:

"Mauna Loa is about 14,000 feet in perpendicular height. It presents the appearance of an immense smooth dome, and scientific men suppose it to be nearly a hollow cone, disemboweled by volcanic fires and subterranean gases, and liable to cave in at any moment by the action of an earthquake. It possesses many craters at different dimensions, and new ones are continually opening. Its terminal crater, about 2½ miles in length and 1 in width, has always been more or less active, but the lava was never known to overflow till the fearful eruptions of the summer of 1872. Twenty years previous there was a great eruption from a crater on the side of Mauna Loa about 10,000 feet above sea level. A column of lava was spouted 500 feet in the air, and formed a molten river a mile wide, which, in its devastating course, filled several ravines from 200 to 300 feet in depth. From another of the side-craters a terrible discharge occurred in 1855, destroying with lava-streams an area of 300 square miles. The most violent eruption known took place in January, 1859, and continued for ten months, destroying a village and creating a lava-stream 40 miles long and 6 miles wide.

"The most remarkable of the craters of Mauna Loa is Kilauea, situated on a plain 3,970 feet above sea level. It is the largest active crater in the world, being 9 miles in circumference and 1,400 feet deep. The inside is rimmed with cooled lava, called the Black Ledge, 300 to 2,000 feet wide and 1,000 feet deep. The centre was formerly a surging sea of fire, with fountains of crimson lava, hung with a cloud which was silver by day and red by night. During the day the bottom looks like a heap of smoldering ruins, but at night it shows two immense pools of cherry-red liquid, in a state of ebullition, which illuminates the whole vast expanse, and flows in all directions, like water; and there are numerous conical craters continually throwing out stones, ashes, lava, smoke, and flame.

"In the crater, after walking about for some time almost blinded and suffocated with sulphurous steam, we came to a miniature crater in operation. In a hole 2 feet in diameter the red-hot lava was seen boiling and bubbling like water in a kettle over a quick fire. Every now and then the lava would be thrown 2 or 3 feet in the air. Then it would simmer down and seem to wait for new vigor again to spout forth in a beautiful yellow ochre stream. We approached within 4 feet of this lava fountain, much to the astonishment as well as anxiety of the guides, and doubtless to our own risk, but when one is fairly down a crater curiosity casts out fear. That night we witnessed a terrific eruption from this very vent-hole, and it was by no means reassuring to see lava spouted 30 feet high and the flames blown in every direction over the spots we had occupied in the morning."

DOMESTIC ECONOMY.

BREAD-MAKING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ALLEGAN, Mich., March 2.—I am astonished more and more to see so many who have kept house for years and yet cannot make a palatable loaf of bread. Few realize that the health of the whole family depends more upon the bread than any other article of food. Some are not at fault for making failures. People are so mistaken in bringing up their daughters to think it is unladylike and disgraceful to cook or keep house; and others having no way to learn, until the reality of providing for their own tables is before them; being married to some worthy man, whose salary is not sufficient for the support of both, without the greatest economy of the wife. Nowhere can more be wasted than in the kitchen, and as a sour loaf of bread is sour under any circumstances, it is of course unfit for use, and wasted. I have never seen anything made from sour bread that I would eat, and as I am going to tell you how to make good, sweet bread, recipes for utilizing sour bread will be wholly thrown away on me.

My plan is partly original, and partly the suggestions of kind ladies, who were anxious to help me when I first began housekeeping. I make my own yeast to raise my bread with, and will tell you how first, and then, after you have once tried it, I am sure you will not use "bakers' yeast" or any other kind. It will be no trouble to make it after the first trial. At noon when the potatoes are being prepared for dinner, boil four or five medium-sized ones extra for yeast. When well done, mash up fine with a large iron spoon in a deep earthen bowl, the same as used for mixing cake. To these add one and a half cups sifted flour, and one tablespoon salt, and stir together with the potato while hot till quite fine. Pour over this sufficient boiling water to scald the flour, and make the mass the consistency of cake. When cool enough to admit the finger, add one yeast-cake—almost any kind, provided they are fresh—which has been soaked in tepid water until soft. Beat all well together, and put in a warm place to raise, which will require about thirty-six hours in winter, and twenty to twenty-four in summer. Bottle in a two-quart fruit-jar, and in the winter keep where it will not freeze, and in the summer in a refrigerator, or on a cool cellar-bottom. It will not sour, and the last will make as nice bread as when first made fresh. This quantity is sufficient for twelve loaves of bread, same size as baker's loaves, and, for a small family, will last two or three weeks. I always use a yeast-cake to start fresh yeast, but some prefer to use the last of the old yeast.

The advantage of this home-made yeast over other kinds is its purity, and abundance of potato, which keeps the bread so nice and moist. Some use sugar in yeast, but it will generally sour the bread. Start the bread the night before you wish to bake it. It is better, and much easier to look after. A large earthen bowl is best to make bread in, as it is easily washed and kept sweet. To make three loaves, sift about 2½ quarts of flour into the bowl, then with a large long-handled iron spoon make a hole to the bottom, and pour in one quart of quite warm water. Stir in about half the flour, or until the consistency is that of pan-cake batter. Then add one-fourth of the yeast which you have made the day before. Stir this very thoroughly, and place in a warm place to raise, which will require from one and a half to three hours, depending entirely on the quality of the flour and the heat. "Patent flour" is the best, and makes the whitest bread. When light and frothy, stir in the remainder of the flour till a very stiff dough is formed. If there is not sufficient flour in the bowl, add more. By kneading it fifteen or twenty minutes with the hands, it will be nicer than by using the spoon entirely. Leave this in the bowl to raise all night. If the weather is very cold, place it in the warming-closet of on the reservoir to keep warm. In the summer it will raise anywhere, but should be placed in a pan, or it might run over. The first thing in the morning it will be ready to make into loaves. Knead it well, adding only sufficient flour to prevent it from sticking to the hands and molding-board, until smooth, and place in greased bread-tins in a warm place to raise about an hour before baking. In the summer bread will raise much faster than in winter. Bake it thoroughly, having the oven an even heat. It will require about thirty minutes, as I bake it until well done.

If you want some nice biscuit to surprise your husband with, add two tablespoons melted lard to the last loaf of bread, and mix in thoroughly with the hand; then make into biscuits, which raise about one hour before baking. They will be warm for dinner if kept covered, or, which is more healthful, cold for tea. Now the advantage of starting the bread at night is, that it is more economical to time and fuel, and I think much better, too, for I have tried the other way, and where one does her own housework, and can get the bread baked by 8 or 9 o'clock in the morning, it is a great help. I hope I have not told you how I make bread in such a tedious way that I shall frighten any beginner into thinking she dare not try it. I assure you it is very easy, and when once you have tried you will say so, too; yet it takes a long time to give the full details. I hope others will give their methods also; and not alone of white bread. Graham and corn breads are so nice for a change, and much healthier, too. I cannot make either, but would most willingly learn.

A YOUNG HOUSEKEEPER.

VEGETABLE COOKING.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ENGLEWOOD, March 2.—For the benefit of new beginners, allow me to make a few suggestions on vegetable cooking, which may be of interest to some even more advanced in the art of cookery: Steaming is far better than boiling. If obliged to boil, use only water enough to cover them, adding a little if necessity requires, as in pouring it off much of the nutriment is wasted. Never salt until they are thoroughly cooked. In mashing vegetables, or preparing them in a dressing of milk or cream, always add a trifle of sugar. They will be greatly improved by it. In mashing potatoes, the yolk of an egg mashed with them adds greatly, making them of a rich color and giving them a very fine flavor. The white, beaten and spread on the potatoes (after being smoothed in the dish), and browned a moment in the oven, makes a very tempting dish. Never use rancid butter. If you have some not altogether sweet, by working it through water in which a teaspoonful of soda has been dissolved, it will be found much better, and free from any rank taste.

I am glad that there are ladies not too busy to show their appreciation of this useful subject. I am thankful for the letters already received, and I solicit more, not for my sake alone, but for the many who have no information to give in return. They are grateful to receive all the knowledge they can, and, while silent upon the subject, do not the less appreciate. Do not send "somebody's aunt's" recipes, but ones that you have tried and *know* to be good. Right here let me tell you why I wrote THE TRIBUNE and solicited advice on the subject of cooking and baking: I had bought a cook book, but found the recipes too elaborate for every-day use. Another thing, it gave no information as to what two or more articles to put together. Naturally enough I stirred them all together, trusting to the sugar, baking-powder, or soda (as the case might be) dissolving itself. The result was unsatisfactory, and I was discouraged. Well, I made up my mind that it was all "luck;" that as a baker I was not a success, I substituted "Woodman & Co." for the vacancy, and added failure as a baker to the list of my accounts, and all for why?. Because no one had ever told me or showed me how!

In reading an evening Chicago paper I noticed a recipe headed "feather cake." The name in itself was attractive. The necessary articles were few, and, happening to feel in a cooking mood, I went to work light-hearted, thinking that I had at last found a good, plain recipe for cake. I measured so many cups of sugar, so many cups of flour, so much butter, etc., just exactly as directed. My oven was in readiness, and I placed the cake within, cogitating whether the result would be as was usual for me, viz.: "leather-cake," or the light creamy "feather-cake," named so by some fair housewife for its elegance and deliciousness. Well, I opened the oven, and what do you think I saw? The cake, of course! No, I didn't. The cake was gone! Solitary and alone, in the centre of that oven, was the pan, brown and smoking, but there wasn't any cake. The cake had all run out, and was lying in the bottom of the oven, a light flake here and there which had not yet browned being all that was left to remind me of my "feather cake." I have often heard the expression "light as a feather," but I never realized the force of it till then!

If I felt bad and cried, it was because I felt that it was too bad to be so disappointed when I tried so hard. I could not make such a mistake now. Your letters have taught me volumes. I have learned more good sense from "H. J. E.'s" letter, and the letter from Allegan, Mich., than I ever knew before. It seems now just as though I had known her all my life. To new beginners, I would say, don't experiment. I have wasted much time and money and patience, of which I am not over-bountifully supplied, trying to make a success by experiment, and I tell you you cannot do it. Get proper recipes, that you know have been tried, ascertain just how to mix and prepare them, have your oven ready, and then go ahead,—being careful to avoid the *Evening Journal's* recipe for "feather-cake."

MRS. A. P. H.

FAMILY SUPPLIES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—I am glad in these hard times to see the important subject of domestic economy discussed in your paper. It may seem strange that I should come to you with questions that could be better answered in my own kitchen or by my own wife. But a gentleman does not like to make personal examinations into the affairs of his kitchen, and has but little time or opportunity to do so, and his wife, being a lady, cannot be expected to do so. I play the role of "Bread-winner" for a family of seven, the largest half of which by weight, and nearly a half numerically, consists of able-bodied servants. We live barely respectably,—nothing more,—and still our grocers' and butchers' bills average $100 per month, and sometimes considerably more. This is a fair salary for these times. Can any one with a family of similar size, living plainly, inform me whether my bills are too large or not?

PATERFAMILIAS.

FROSTING FOR CAKES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 2.—While thanking "H. J. E." for her valuable and practical receipts, I would suggest what I have found to be an improvement for frosting cakes—that is, stir sugar and whites of egg together without previously beating the eggs, using enough sugar to make it spread smoothly with a knife. If it looks a little rough when put on, it will gradually smooth out. A trifle of cream of tartar, say half as much as will lie on a 3-cent piece, allowed for one egg, will cause the frosting to cut without crumbling.

F. McC.

GRIDDLE-CAKES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—A perfect success will be found by following these directions: To one quart of milk add the yolk of an egg, a pinch of salt, and a table-spoonful and a half of baking-powder. Stir in it flour enough to make a batter. Then add the beaten white of the egg, stirring it a very little,—just enough to mix the egg in the butter. The same recipe makes delightful apple fritters. ELLA C.

AN ALMOND-EYED HELEN.

The War Among the Chinese of Virginia City Caused by a Woman.

Virginia (Nev.) Chronicle.

During the inquest in the cause of the death of Gee Wy Fung the other evening, Sam Sing made remarks to the effect that a woman was at the bottom of the war in Chinatown, and the sole cause of it. Sam had a cousin who was married to a Chinese maiden, beauteous in form and feature, but a fiend at heart. She was born in China in the year 1858, and married her husband in the little Village of Sing Po. She was the daughter of wealthy rag-pickers, and though they were bitterly opposed to the mesalliance, marriage became in a few short months a thing of necessity, and to escape from the reproaches and scorn of her relatives the fair aristocrat and her husband emigrated to America, and arrived at Virginia City about four years ago. Unfortunately for the domestic peace of the couple, Hop Sing exercised his fascinations upon the young wife, and, allured by the fine figure, classic features, and numerous accomplishments of the chief of the Hop Sing faction, the oblique-eyed beauty consented to abandon her liege lord for the wicked Hop Sing. This was a step fraught with great danger. Old Sam Sing was willing to defend his cousin even by sacrificing the life of the unfaithful wife. The cousin himself was a young man who had many friends ready and willing to defend him in any action he might take under the circumstances. All these considerations deterred old Hop Sing from openly taking the woman into the house, and, according to Sam Sing, the wily Celestial determined to adopt King David's plan, and have his tobacco-hued Uriah assassinated as the speediest and safest way out of the difficulty. The poor young husband was accordingly set upon and brutally murdered by Hop Sing's hired assassin in a cellar on the corner of Union and I streets, receiving eight stabs in vital portions of the body. His wife mourned in good style for a week, and then retired into Hop Sing's harem as his most favored companion. Sam Sing immediately inaugurated a war of revenge and killed three of Hop Sing's men. Hop Sing retaliated by slicing two Sam Singers, and thus the vendetta has been kept up among them to the present day. But the way of the transgresser is hard. New rivals estranged the affections of the gifted Hop Sing from the unfaithful wife, and about two years ago she was dangerously scalded, losing one eye, so that now no one can recognize in the haggard, scarred, blind, and miserable creature who hangs over a fire in Hop Sing's palace on I street the beautiful woman who three years ago occasioned by her folly the Chinese war in Virginia.

Woman at the Centennial.

New York World.

One of the most interesting features of the World's Fair at Philadelphia will be the Women's Department,—not a department merely presided over by women, but one devoted exclusively to the exhibition of the products of woman's invention, genius, and the results of her industrial pursuits. The proposition to give the Fair such a feature was first made in 1873, when several women of Philadelphia set to work and raised some $95,000 for the purpose. After that applications for space to exhibit women's achievements in the arts came in so fast from foreign countries, as well as from different parts of the United States, that it was determined to construct a special pavilion and make the women's exhibition a separate department. The women of Philadelphia responded promptly with subscriptions amounting to $15,000; Ohio followed with $15,000, and Massachusetts subscribed $5,000 more. This leaves about $15,000 still to be raised before the pavilion can be completed, and the women of New York have undertaken to make up that balance.

How a Fellow Feels When He Reaches the Black Hills.

A Denver man writes from the Black Hills as follows:

CUSTER CITY, Jan. 20, 1876.—DEAR ——: This is the devil's own country. If you have a grain of charity in your soul, send me $25. Don't say you haven't it. If you can't get it otherwise, go to church and steal it from the contribution-box, and then you wouldn't have half the sin on your soul that you will should you leave me here. Bad luck to this country. I will tell you all I know when I get back to Denver. But I haven't money enough to walk. For the pure love of God, don't throw me away, for I covet the 3 cents I shall have to pay for this letter's postage.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

BARGAINS—
PARLOR AND CHAMBER SUITS,
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

MILLER'S PATENT CASTERS CORRESPOND IN style, size, and price with old-style castors, and are far superior. Address postal to 45 LaSalle-st.

DIVORCES.

DIVORCES LEGALLY OBTAINED FOR INCOMpatibility, etc. Residence or personal presence not required. Fee after decree. Send stamp for information. Address G. R. SIMS, 81 Clark-st., Chicago, Ill.

DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAINED in every State of the Union for incompatibility, etc. Residence unnecessary. Fee after decree. Twelve years experience. Address Post-Office Box 1037, Chicago, Ill.

BOOKS.

KENT'S COMMENTARIES, 4 VOLS., $10; PACIFIC Railroad Survey, 13 vols., $20; Cuvier's Animal Kingdom, 4 vols., $5; Hume's History of England, 6 vols., $5; Rollin's History, $3; Gibbon's Rome, 6 vols., $5; Macauley's England, $2.50. Good collection of State Histories. Send for catalogue. MILLER'S CHEAP BOOK-STORE, 102 East Madison-st.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

BRICK FOR SALE—FRONT-PRESSED AND COMmon. Apply at Room 8, No. 175 LaSalle-st., Nixon Building.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MAUD: TWO LETTERS IN POST-Office for you. Answer. CHARLEY.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—IN PART.
Fine house on Park-row; a bargain.
Three fine houses on West Adams-st.; choice property.
Good home on West Washington-st., $10,000.
Good home on West Van Buren-st., $11,000.
Also several cheaper homes on Park-av., Walnut-st., etc.
Two houses and lots, good location, Wabash-av.
Six choice homes on Michigan-av.; bargains.
A number of houses on Calumet, Prairie, and other avenues.
Four good brick houses on Langley-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.
Good stone-front on Lake-av., near Thirty-fifth-st.
Four 7-room (no basement) brick houses on North Side, near Lincoln Park; very cheap.
We also have many other houses, vacant lots, farms, and lands in Illinois, Iowa, Kansas, and Nebraska.
LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN—THREE STOries, new brick octagon house, at $3,250, part cash, balance on good time; lot 25x125; late-date conveniences; convenient to street-cars. For a few days inquire of E. H. CASTLE & SON, Room 3 Methodist Church Block.

FOR SALE—I OFFER FOR SALE AT A GREAT sacrifice the three marble-front houses on the northeast corner of Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-first-st. These houses must be sold immediately. H. S. EVERHART, 84 Washington-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN. 150X180, EAST front, on Michigan-av., between Twenty-fifth and Twenty-sixth-sts. We will take from $10,000 to $20,000 clear, improved, first-class residence property as the first payment, and the balance on time. Inquire of WEIL & SHERMAN, 146 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV.—EIGHT LOTS, CORner Fifty-seventh-st.; size, 25x161 feet, $1,125 each, on easy terms. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS, THREE-story swell-front brick houses $3,500; also, cottages $1,500 to $2,500. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—125 ON VAN BUREN-ST. BY 100 ON Peoria-st., southwest corner, or will exchange equity for other property. Will give a bargain; just the thing for a builder. Will take payment in improvements. Address 199 South Peoria-st.

FOR SALE—MARBLE-FRONT HOUSE CORNER South Park-av. and Twenty-fifth-st.; dining-room and kitchen on parlor floor. A. J. GALLOWAY & SON, southwest corner State and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—FOR UNINCUMbered property in or near Chicago, two houses on Throop-st., north of Harrison, brick buildings, rented at $100 per month, subject to an incumbrance, and also a house at Hyde Park, fine place, near depot. B. A. ULRICH, Room 3, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—OR EXCHANGE—100x200 on Cottage Grove-av. and Thirty-eighth-st.; 300 feet or less in Woodlawn, near station and South Park. B. GROSSMAN, Room 13, 68 Madison-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—HOUSES WITH modern improvements. Lots in any part of the village. Blocks or acres at North Evanston. Will build houses to suit customers. For rent, one very desirable house near the university. HENRY M. KIDDER, 46 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOT AT KENWOOD, 50 FEET, wooded, at $2,200, near depot. B. A. ULRICH, Room 3, 86 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—BEST SOUTH ENGLEWOOD LOTS, $150; payable $5 per month. Five-cent train promised April 1. MATSON HILL, 97 Washington-st.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—CHOICE IMPROVED FARMS, 10 TO 300 acres, within 25 miles from Chicago. G. C. WHIPPLE, 123 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE FARM OF 320 ACRES, well improved; all under cultivation; has on it a large apple orchard or choice fruit in full bearing; is situated about 1 mile from Kankakee, where excellent market, church, and school advantages are afforded. T. F. BALDWIN, 123 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—CHEAP LOTS IN OR CLOSE TO CITY, south or west; will give clear farm, unimproved, near St. Louis, or frame store and lot West Side. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—3-STORY AND OTHER BRICK HOUSES $35, $18, $8. For sale on monthly payments; will exchange. JOHN F. EBERHART, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—THE FINE 4-STORY STONE-FRONT, 294 West Washington-st. Rent nearly all taken in boarding owner's family. See DOCTOR, on premises. Also, to rent 114 Throop-st. and 415 Van Buren-st., 10 rooms each.

TO RENT—NEW OCTAGON STONE-FRONT, 14 rooms, modern improvements, brick barn, fine lawn and shade trees, side lot, marble tile pavement, northeast corner of Carroll-av. and Sheldon-st., in first-class neighborhood. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—NEW 10-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, ON Ada and Sheldon-sts. and Arbor place, with bath, water-closets, etc. S. S. HAYES, 7 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—THE "THE LANDLORD AND TENANT," out to-day, contains an almost complete list of all houses, rooms, stores, offices, etc., to rent in the city. Copies 5 cents, at 155 Washington-st.

TO RENT—FOUR BLOCKS FROM LINCOLN Park, a nice 9-room brick house, first-class neighborhood, two blocks from Lincoln-av. cars; $25 until May 1. CHARLES N. HALE, 153 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE; $25 per month; on Laflin-st.; very cheap to a good tenant. OLIVER BESLY, 157 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—WELL FURNISHED, WARMED ROOMS, $3.50 to $7 per week. Religio-Philosophical Publishing House, 127 Fourth-av., two blocks south Post-Office.

TO RENT—FIFTY ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR European hotel, from May 1, 1876. Inquire in office No. 196 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—NICELY-FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH or without board. Kingsbury Block, Randolph-st., near Clark; apply at Room 30.

TO RENT—EN SUITE OR SINGLE, LARGE AND elegantly furnished rooms by day, week, or month, at 164 Madison-st., near LaSalle.

TO RENT—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM TO parties with good references. 925 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—6 FINE ROOMS AT NO. 791 WEST Madison-st., a fine tenement. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st., Room 10.

TO RENT—FRONT ROOMS, SUITABLE FOR LAdies or gentlemen, near Grand Pacific Hotel, 10 Sherman-st. Transients taken.

TO RENT—376 STATE-ST., WELL-LIGHTED nicely-furnished rooms, with fire, $3 per week. Apply at Room 16, up two flights stairs.

TO RENT—STORES OFFICES, &c

Stores.

TO RENT—LOFTS, 254 MADISON-ST. APPLY TO JOHN GREER & CO., southeast corner Monroe and Market-sts.

TO RENT—STORE ON LAKE-ST., NEAR WABASH-av., 24x130 feet, 5 stories and basement, by C. J. HAMBLETON, 14 Reaper Block.

TO RENT—FINE STORE-ROOM ON WEST MADIson-st.; a fine stand for sample-room, or any retail business. R. KENNEDY, 123 Dearborn-st.

Miscellaneous.

TO RENT—THE THIRD FLOOR OF THE NEW addition of the Northwestern Planing Mill, 5 1x80, well-lighted, with elevator, steam power, for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire at 87 West Chicago-av.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—A WELL-FURNISHED house until September or October by a gentleman and wife without children; first-class references given and required. Address Z 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COTTAGE OR FLAT OF six or seven rooms, on North Side, in good location. Address stating price Y 4, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HAVE A NUMBER OF good, responsible tenants for good houses at fair rental. JAMES H. HILL, 94 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY MAY 1, A STORE 40 TO 60 feet wide, Lake-st., east of LaSalle; the entire building for one tenant, in a branch of the hardware trade; no manufacturing. Give street, number, and lowest rent for three years. Address V 35, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON OR BEFORE MAY 1, South Side, ten or eleven rooms. Rent moderate. Apply to H. A. WARE, City National Bank.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHES, bonds, etc., at LAUNDERS' private office, 120 Randolph-st., near Clark. Established 1854.

LOANS ON CITY PROPERTY. MONEY HERE.
BUSINESS MEN'S UNION,
97 Dearborn-st.

MONEY ADVANCED ON DIAMONDS AND COLlaterals of every description; also, piano and furniture. 156 East Washington-st., Rooms 39 and 40. MRS. F. F. SHOCK.

MONEY LOANED ON WATCHES, DIAMONDS, jewelry, opera-glasses, revolvers, books, instruments, and valuables of all descriptions at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion office, 99 East Madison-st. N. B.—Cash paid for old gold and silver and railroad tickets, etc.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 9 PER CENT FOR FIVE years on farms or business blocks outside of Cook County, in sums of $2,000 and over. E. SANFORD, Solicitor, Morris, Grundy County, Ill.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FARMS IN ILLINOIS OR on Chicago real estate. GEO. W. NEWCOMB, 771 West Madison-st. Office open in forenoon only.

MONEY TO LOAN—FOR A TERM OF YEARS ON real estate. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison-st.

SUMS OF $500 TO $10,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL estate and farms in this vicinity. Mortgage notes bought. W. M. WILLNER, 128 LaSalle-st., Room 1.

TO LOAN—$2,000 ON INSIDE REAL ESTATE. APply to BROWN & FLEMING, 166 Washington-st.

TO LOAN—$10,000 ON UNIMPROVED CITY OR acre property; security must be large and party responsible. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st., Room 11.

8 PER CENT—MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $5,000 and upwards on improved city property. R. W. HYMAN, JR., & CO., Room 11, 155 LaSalle-st.

$500. $800, $1,200, OR OTHER SUMS TO SUIT, to loan on Chicago or Hyde Park property. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

$1,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN FROM 1 TO 5 YEARS, 9 or 10 per cent and small commissions; all loans closed promptly. LEVI WING & CO., 57 Dearborn-st.

$4,000 OR OTHER SUMS TO LOAN ON CITY property; improved preferred. TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE COPPER APPARAtus, with double acting gas-pump, for manufacturing and bottling of soda-water or champagne; fountain tin-lined and silver-plated. 147 Dearborn-st., basement.

FOR SALE—ENTIRE OFFICE OUTFIT OF BLACK walnut desks, partitions, letter press, etc. G. W. BARNARD, 14 State-st.

FOR SALE—WALNUT WALL AND COUNTER cases, mirrors, case of drawers of a millinery store, and residence cheap. Apply at Room 19, 102 Washington-st., to-day.

FOR SALE—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP. Address V 66, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BLACK HILLS OUTFITS—TENTS, camp equipage, fire-arms, belts, knife-sheaths, pistol-holsters, woolen and rubber blankets, harness, saddles, etc. Apply at 195 and 197 Lake-st., up-stairs.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

MATERIALIZATION SEANCE THIS AND SUNday evening at the R. P. Journal seance room, 127 Fourth-av. Private sittings during the day at Room 28, same building. Dr. P. A. HUNTOON, medium.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—A CLERK WHO IS ACQUAINTED with the jewelry business; none need apply who cannot give first-class reference. Address O 10, Tribune office.

Trades.

WANTED—TWO OR THREE GOOD CALF-BOOT bottomers. Steady employment and good wages. FOREPAUGH & TARBOX, St. Paul, Minn.

WANTED—FOUNDRY FOREMAN; A MAN OF character, with experience and best recommendations; not a Union man; foundry doing light, fine work. Address R, Tribune office.

WANTED—JOB MOULDER—MUST HAVE CHARacter; no Union man accepted; reference required. Address R, Tribune office.

WANTED—SNAP MOULDER—ONE ACCUSTOMed to the use of Eames' moulding machine preferred; no Union men employed. Address R, Tribune office.

WANTED—FOUR HOUSE TRIMMERS—TO PUT up finish in my new house; wages, $2.30 per day; only first-class hands will come. EDWARD C. HEGELER, LaSalle, Ill.

WANTED—CARPENTERS AT GRAND CENTRAL Hotel, Michigan-av., between Thirteenth and Fourteenth-sts.

WANTED—ONE GOOD BLACKSMITH. CALL AT 1409 South State-st.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGE-PAINTer; must be a good striper and finisher. NICHOLS & PEASE, 337 and 339 West Lake-st., corner of May.

WANTED—A CARRIAGE-PAINTER AT 108 NORTH Desplaines-st. ROBT. SHAW.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A LIVE MAN IN EVERY CITY AND town in the world. You can make $25 a day selling our Letter-Copying Book; no press, water, or brush required. Excelsior Manuf'ng Co., 16 Tribune Building.

WANTED—MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS IN Chicago and vicinity. Call or address A. W. LOCKE, 75 Madison-st., Room 33.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN, WHITE OR COLORed, who is used to doing housework, wait on table, and to drive horses. Room 1, 94 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—MEN TO SELL GLASS-CUTTER AND sharpener, chromos, and new articles. American Novelty Company, 113 East Madison-st., Room 19.

WANTED—TRAVELING MEN TO THE GROcery trade throughout the West to call for sample package which will pay them $5 per day. Greenwich Manufacturing Co., 124 Dearborn-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A BOY WHO HAS HAD SOME EXperience in the wood-carving trade, at 308 State-st.

WANTED—MEN IN EVERY TOWN IN THE UNION for the fastest-selling and best-paying article extant. No trouble for live men to make $70 per week. Men of intelligence who are out of business and not money should send for circulars and read what our agents say. RAY & CO., Chicago, 61 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN EVERYWHERE to sell chromos, glass-cutters, lamp safety attachments, and all fast selling novelties. Agents are making from $5 to $15 a day. C. M. LININGTON, 141 State-st., Chicago.

WANTED—A MAN ON GOOD SALARY. MUST be able to loan $300 cash on good security. Apply at 21 East Jackson-st.

WANTED—A MAN CAPABLE OF MANAGING A bar and restaurant, and able to loan some money to stock it up with; fixtures all in first-class order. Address W 34, Tribune office.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Domestics.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE, WILLING GIRL TO wait on lady recovering from sickness, do second work, and have the oversight of two children, aged 7 and 9 years; one who can do plain sewing preferred. Address, with references, R 60, Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD RELIABLE GIRL TO DO general housework. Inquire at 1014 West Madison.

WANTED—GERMAN OR SWEDE GIRL TO DO cooking and either washing or ironing; references required. Apply at No. 365 Superior-st., corner Pine.

WANTED—AT 135 THIRTY-SEVENTH-ST., A good girl to do general housework in a family of seven.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL FOR GENERAL housework in a private family. Apply early this morning at 453 North Dearborn-st.

WANTED—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH, AND iron, for a small family; good wages given, in Bryant Block, corner Dearborn and Randolph-sts. Apply Room 55.

WANTED—A COOK, AND TWO GIRLS FOR general housework in a boarding-house. 76 Van Buren-st., near State.

WANTED—A DISHWASHER AND A LAUNdress at the Nevada Hotel, 150 Wabash-av., near Monroe-st.

Seamstresses.

WANTED—A YOUNG GIRL WHO IS HANDY with needle to learn the tailor's trade; one who has had experience preferred. Address W. G. COCHRANE, Malta, Ill.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED HANDS TO MAKE overalls and shirts. A. L. FREUNDLICH, 159 Fifth-av.

WANTED—SHIRT-MAKERS AND FINISHERS. Wheeler & Wilson's machines. Apply to WILSON BROS., 67 and 69 Washington-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

76 VAN BUREN-ST., NEAR STATE—NEW boarding-house. Board for ladies or gentlemen, $4 to $5 per week, with use of piano.

240 WABASH-AV.—DAY-BOARDERS WANTed, $3.25 a week or $15 a month. Apply in basement.

300 SOUTH STATE-ST.—ONE NICELY FURnished front room, suitable for man and wife or two gentlemen; also other pleasant rooms, with board.

832 MICHIGAN-AV.—A LARGE PLEASANT front room to rent, with excellent board; a lovely location, just south of Twenty-third-st.

West Side.

461 WEST VAN BUREN-ST.—A RESPECTABLE gentleman can have a front room nicely furnished; will be a pleasant home; no other boarders.

North Side.

243 OHIO-ST.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH board for two gentlemen, or gentleman and wife; also room for one gentleman.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., near Monroe-st.—First-class board for $1.50 to $2 per day; $6 to $8 per week; day board, $5 per week.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—BY A LADY IN A FIRST-CLASS NEIGHborhood; prefers a private Catholic family; will pay liberally. Address, with particulars, T 54, Tribune office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

AUCTION—TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND Saturdays—Horses, carriages, and harness a specialty, at WESTON & CO.'S, Nos. 196 and 198 East Washington-st. Ample time given to test all horses sold under a warrantee. Stock on hand at private sale.

PARTIAL CATALOGUE OF THIS DAY'S SALE.

Elegant team brown horses, 8 years old, 15½ hands high, kind and true in all harness, very stylish, with long manes and tails; free, stylish, fast travelers of great endurance, used to the city and warranted sound.

Bay coupe horse, 16 hands high, 7 years old, sound, kind, and true in all harness, with fine style and action, trots a mile in three minutes; can be driven by any one, and is a first-class coupe or family carriage horse.

Set of coupe harness, gold mounted, nearly new; Sage Park phaeton; 2-seat carriage, by Brewster & Co., New York; 3 jump-seat carriages (different styles); 2 top Concord buggies, by Coan & Tenbroeke; top buggy, by E. Murry, Niles, Mich.; 1 top and 2 open side-bar road wagons, in good order; light top delivery wagon, by Pennoyer & Co.; light open express wagon, by Coan & Tenbroeke; and a variety of other vehicles.

Team of draft horses, 15½ hands high, 8 years old, sound, kind, and true workers in all harness, and sold only for want of use, with farmer wagon, nearly new, by Hall, and double harness in good order; also a large and fine stock of single and double harness, new and second-hand, whips, halters, etc., etc., and 17 other good draft and business horses, all of which a description will be given at time of sale.

Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clock.

WESTON & CO., Proprietors.

A CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE OF HORSES, carriages, harness, etc., being the stock of P. J. Ryer, consisting of 10 horses, 1 clarence, 1 landau carriage, 1 close carriage, 1 dog cart, 1 coupe rockaway, 2 sets coach harness, 8 sets single harness, 3 top and 2 open buggies, 15 lap-robes, whips, halters, etc., on Wednesday, March 8, at 10 o'clock, at the N. W. TATTERSALLS, corner Monroe-st. and Michigan-av. By order, I. D. FORD, Mortgagee.

FOR SALE—ON ACCOUNT OF DEATH, A FIRST-class buggy and harness as good as new; also a brown horse, 6 years old; trotted last season in 2:40; free from spot or blemish; is warranted sound, and the most timid person can ride or drive him. Apply to JOHN, at the barn, rear of residence 326 Michigan-av.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A NEW DOCTOR'S PHAEton, 1 side-bar top buggy, 1 do open buggy, 1 second-hand square box top buggy. Rear 600 State-st.

GO TO MARTIN'S, 47 WELLS-ST., FOR THE best grocery and business wagons; a stock on hand cheap; repairing and painting.

WANTED—A SECOND-HAND BAROUCHE; WILL pay cash at a fair price; must be crash top or "live down" style. Address V 97, Tribune office.

20 LOG TRUCKS FOR LUMBERMEN FURNISHed at short notice. A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

$40 WILL BUY A A HEAVY DRAFT HORSE. Inquire at No. 90 Third-av.

$85 WILL BUY A GOOD PHAETON TOP buggy, at 22 East Adams-st. A. E. JONES.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—TWO HOUSES ($10,000, CLEAR) West Side, north of railroad, for two houses south of railroad; will pay cash difference or assume incumbrance. A. PATTERSON, 102 Washington-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FARM OF 160 ACRES IN Champaign County, Ill., for Chicago or suburban improved property. PHILIP MYERS & CO., Room 2, 148 Madison-st.

TO EXCHANGE—EQUITY OF 125 FEET ON VAN Buren by 100 on Peoria-st. Will take city or suburban property, or, if improved, will take part of improvements. A rare chance for parties wanting building property. Address OWNER, 199 South Peoria-st.

TO EXCHANGE—WANTED—A STOCK OF GROceries for improved or unimproved property. Address X 2, Tribune office.

TO BUILDERS—WE HAVE 125 FEET ON VAN Buren-st. by 100 on Peoria-st., splendid residence property; will exchange equity for clear, or nearly so, city or suburban property, or will take part of improvements if so wished. Address OWNER, 199 South Peoria-st.

WANTED—FARM OR HOUSE FOR CITY LOTS and house corner of Lincoln and Hobbard-sts; will assume. Builders, call. DR. L. DODGE, 19 Otis Block.

WANTED—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM, OR wild lands, at a fair price, in exchange for stock of goods at wholesale prices. Address, with description and price, P 15, Tribune office.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—YOUNG MEN OR BOYS; 75 cents will start you in business where you can make $3 per day. Call at 661 Cottage Grove-av., Room 1.

AGENTS WANTED—TO SEND TO 69 DEARBORN-st. 10 cents for the Agents' Guide 3 months. Circulation 10,000. JAMES P. SCOTT.

INSTRUCTION.

SELECT SCHOOL—207 WALNUT-ST. SPRING term in session. Tuition in Academic Department, $8 to $12 per term; studies: reading, writing, spelling, arithmetic, grammar, botany, history, algebra, bookkeeping, astronomy, geology, geometry, physiology, deportment, pencil and crayon drawing, oil-painting, Latin, French, and German. Intermediate, $5; primary, $4.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUStom cutter; best of city references given; no objection to go to a large country town. Address T 53, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHANT TAILORS—By a first-class cutter just from the East; would loan his employer $1,000 if required. Address CUTTER, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS CUTter as foreman in a wholesale clothing house; is a first-class draftsman; best of references given. Address T 64, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG MEN, as custom cutters; good reference can be given. Address N 26, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A CUTTER OF TEN years' experience, seven years of which has been in Chicago; can guarantee satisfaction, and influence trade in the city. Address Z 10, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BODY-MAKER; CAN give good reference. Address M D, 520 Hancock-st., Peoria, Ill.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SHORT-HAND writer of considerable experience as reporter, secretary, or amanuensis; is a teacher; temperate and reliable; has contributed to the press; can give satisfaction, etc. Address W S K, Box 40, Cayuga, Ill.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF experience as traveling salesman; can command a good trade in groceries or for a tea company; will work on commission; good references given. Address S 49, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MARRIED man (formerly a farmer); has driven delivery-wagon and worked in store for wholesale and retail house in city; can furnish written recommendations from same; will accept of anything from which I can gain an honest living; no humbugs need answer. Address M, 93 East Erie-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A LADY FULLY COMpetent, from experience and ability, a responsible situation in a dressmaking establishment in the city; best of references, if required. Address S 81, Tribune office.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN lady who has had experience in teaching children, as German governess in an American family; best references. Address 289 Erie-st., third floor, North Side.

Employment Agents.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at MRS. DUSKE'S office, 80 Milwaukee-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES IN WANT OF good competent servants in city or country, will please have their orders filled at 416 Wabash-av. MRS. BAKER.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY POSsessing the requisite qualifications and who can give the best of references, as governess or invalid ladies' companion. Address S 66, Tribune office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A RECTIFYING ESTABLISHMENT FOR SALE, new and fully equipped with copper still and column engine and boiler, steam pumps, rectifying and receiving tubs, etc. Located at 10 and 12 West Randolph-st., Chicago. For particulars inquire at 26 Larrabee-st. C. SHEER.

A LARGE THREE-STORY BRICK CARRIAGE and wagon shop, with blacksmith-shop detached, for sale, with or without ready-made work on hand, situate in one of the best counties in Central Illinois, and doing a good business. For further particulars address G P, care Topping Bros., Alton, Ill.

A GOOD-ESTABLISHED MARKET, ON WEST Side, with first-class line of customers, for sale; would exchange for a house and lot in Englewood. MEAD & COA., 155 LaSalle-st.

A PATENT PIPE MANUFACTORY FOR SALE; the best article ever offered. Inquire at 151 Randolph-st., Room 4, from 10 to 4 o'clock. G. GOTTSHALK.

BUTTER AND CHEESE FACTORY FOR SALE—A cheese factory with capacity to manufacture milk from 700 cows, situated at Momence, Ill., at a great bargain and on easy terms. Address, for description and price, JAMES MIX, Kankakee, Ill.

CANAL-BOAT COMMERCE FOR SALE CHEAP. Address or call at 46 West Randolph-st. G. C. WEST.

MARKET—CASH TRADE; GOOD LOCATION; all straight stock sold; satisfactory reasons for selling. Address W 30, Tribune office.

RETAIL LIQUOR STORE, WITH NICE SAMPLE-room and small jobbing trade, for sale on reasonable terms. G. W. BARNARD, 14 State-st.

STEAM GRAIN ELEVATOR, WITH FEED-MILL and shellers for sale; first-class location. NELSON & CARR, 70 LaSalle-st.

THE STOCK, FIXTURES, AND GOOD WILL OF a first-class sample room on South Side for sale. Apply to FRANK RIEDLE, 1376 State-st., up-stairs.

THE BUILDINGS AND MACHINERY, AND EXclusive right to manufacture one of the most salable patented articles now manufactured in the United States, for sale; the best of references will be furnished to parties wishing to purchase. Address all communications W 23, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED BUSINESS MAN with $3,000 cash, to invest equally with advertiser in a manufacturing monopoly, now netting half the amount monthly. Address R 100, Tribune office.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A MERCHANT OF LONG EXPERIENCE ABOUT TO leave for Europe on his seventeenth trip, having a first-class business connection in most of the principal cities in Europe, would attend to business of importance that parties may require. Address Q 16, Tribune office.

A FERTILIZER—FOR GARDENS, LAWNS, parks, vines, shrubbery, fruit, and flowers, that beats the world. All first-class families will have it. Send for circulars. Agents wanted in every city and village in the United States. E. H. CUMMINGS, 592 Fulton-st., Chicago, Ill.

ALL CASH PAID FOR CAST-OFF CLOTHING, carpets, furniture, and miscellaneous goods of any kind by sending a letter to JONAS GELDER, 528 State-st.

BLACK HILLS—A FEW TICKETS TO OMAHA, Council Bluffs, and Sioux City still on hand for sale at a liberal reduction. WM. HILL & CO., Ticket Brokers, 77 Clark-st., Chicago.

CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVER, gold dust, silver bars, coins, curiosities, etc., at GOLDSMID'S Loan and Bullion Office, 99 East Madison-st., near Dearborn. Defaced coins and railroad tickets bought.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, BUGGIES, STORE fixtures, and general merchandise in fire-proof warehouse, 180 W. Monroe-st. Money advanced on easy terms.

TO THE LONELY W. E. E. D.:
You named yourself too humbly, sir,
You hold yourself too low.
My thoughts of you—I wonder if
You'd really care to know—
My thoughts of you how different!
I wish I dared express!
But flowers have no words but looks,
Whose meaning you must guess,
And Shakspeare says of maiden, too,
"She hath no tongue but thought,"
For thoughts—unasked—like mine of thee
Confess she will nor ought.
Yet were I Tennyson or Scott,
Or other lofty poet,
I'd write your praise as now I'd like
And sign my name, sir, to it.
But as it is I can but say—
Of all I think—I know
You wrote of me to highly, sir,
And hold yourself too low,
And if you care to know the rest
I cannot thus confess it,
But when you come and ask me, sir,
Perhaps I'll let you—guess it.
"THISTLE."

WANTED—IN A THRIFTY TOWN IN KANSAS, a small drug store, and boot and shoemaker with some stock if possible. Address KANSAS, 844 West Lake.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE YOUR OLD ARMY breech-loading rifles, swords, etc. Bring them down to 195 Lake-st., up-stairs, and get their worth in cash.

MUSICAL.

AN ELEGANT NEW HAINES BROS.' PIANO-forte, 7⅓ octaves, agraffe, all new improvements, elegant rosewood case, round corners, extra moldings, carved legs and lyre,—manufacturers' price list, $700,—for sale with stool and cover, $275. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

A FEW FINE ROSEWOOD PIANOS, USED FROM one to three months. Price, $200. Warranted five years. REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 92 Van Buren-st.

AT A BARGAIN—A PACKARD CHURCH OR school organ, 2 banks keys, 12 stops, etc. MARTIN'S, 154 State-st.

BEST AND CHEAPEST, THE NICHOLSON CABinet organ, price, $50 and upward; wholesale and retail. NICHOLSON ORGAN COMPANY, 63 Indiana-av.

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AMUSEMENTS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM—Monroe street, between Dearborn and State. "Household God." Afternoon and evening.

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HOOLEY'S THEATRE—Randolph street, between Clark and LaSalle. The California Minstrels. Afternoon and evening.

ADELPHI THEATRE—Dearborn street, corner Monroe. Variety performance. Afternoon and evening.

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

MIRIAM CHAPTER No. 1.—Masonic Lecture under the auspices of Miriam Chapter No. 1, at Accordia Hall, 112 East Randolph-st., this (Saturday) evening at 7½ o'clock. Mr. C. M. Hatch, Past G. L., will give an interesting lecture on the "Adoptive Rite." It will be public to all. By order of W. P.
MRS. O. NICKERSON, Secretary.

The Chicago Tribune.

Saturday Morning, March 4, 1876.

WITH SUPPLEMENT.

Warmer weather is predicted for this region to-day.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exchange yesterday closed at 87½.

The Massachusetts Senate puts a damper on the aspirations of the shrieking sisterhood in that State. A third reading of the bill to vote and hold office in connection with municipal affairs was refused yesterday by a vote of 19 to 11.

A proposition of undoubted strength, and one suggestive of tearful manifestations if thoroughly investigated, is pending in the Ohio Legislature. It is in the form of a bill to compel Supreme Courts to fix the weight of a bushel of onions at 50 pounds.

The Rev. Dr. Richard S. Storrs, of Brooklyn, has not in words given his opinion of the Advisory Council, but the two facts that he has resigned his position as President of the American Congregational Union and his Directorship in the Home Missionary Society are sufficient to indicate pretty plainly what his opinion is.

Yesterday's developments in the all-engrossing event of day and age afford no new occasion for wonderment. Now that the doors of secrecy are thrown wide open, there is a grand rush of people who had "known it all the time," and the melancholy aggregate of official weakness and crime is continually increasing its proportions. As yet, the President has made no selection of a successor to the War Department portfolio.

One of the most remarkable features of the terrible scandal at Washington is the fact there was no truth in the rumor that the disgraced and ruined Secretary had committed suicide. A future so hopeless of peace and comfort, and so full of ignominy and suffering, would tempt most men under similar circumstances to shrink from such a prospect, and choose instead the easy escape held out by self-destruction.

The Senate yesterday had sufficiently recovered from the shock of the War Department disclosures to be able to devote some time to debate on Pinchback's case. Mr. Edmunds, of Vermont, made good his promise to strenuously oppose the admission of Pinchback, although admitting that the result was a foregone conclusion. Senators Morton and Bruce spoke on behalf of the Louisiana applicant, and, without coming to a vote, the Senate adjourned until Monday.

Senator Hamlin has introduced a bill to undo the mischief of which he was the mover in the Forty-third Congress. His bill provides a sliding scale of rates, according to distance, upon third-class mail matter, beginning at 1 cent for each 2 ounces not exceeding 300 miles; for 800 miles, 2 cents; for 1,500 miles, 3 cents; and for each additional 1,000 miles, 1 cent extra for each 2 ounces. A special and cheaper rate is proposed for transient newspapers and magazines.

The failure of the scheme to secure the support of the New York *Times* for the Conkling interest is the subject of an interesting dispatch from our New York correspondent. The retirement of Mr. Louis J. Jennings was a sad blight upon the Presidential prospects of the New York Senator, and if, as Murat Halstead so confidently asserts, the Conkling movement means third-term, it is a matter for congratulation that Mr. Jones was successful in defeating the plot, and in securing the *Times* to the best interests of the Republican party at large.

The House Judiciary Committee is believed to have determined upon a report which will carry joy to the hearts of the unsuccessful claimants for damages under the Geneva award. It is proposed to disburse the remaining unexpended balance of the fund among the persons whose claims for indirect or consequential damages were excluded by the Geneva arbitrators, the Committee holding the finding of that body to have been merely interlocutory, and not final, and that Congress has the authority to determine what disposition shall be made of the fund yet on hand.

The Chicago produce markets were generally strong yesterday. Mess pork was active and 45c per brl higher, closing at $22.40@22.45 cash, and $22.62½ for April. Lard was in good demand and 17½c per 100 lbs higher, closing at $13.25 cash and $13.42½ seller April. Meats were fairly active and a shade firmer, closing at 8⅝c for boxed shoulders, 12c for do short ribs, and 12¼c for do short clears. Highwines were active and 1c lower, at $1.05 per gallon. Flour was quiet and steady. Wheat was active and firmer, closing at 98½c for March and 99½c for April. Corn was in better demand and ½c higher, closing at 43c for March and 45¼c for April. Oats were quiet and firmer, closing at 32¾@32½c cash and 32⅜@32½c for April. Rye was firmer, at 60@61c. Barley was active and 1@1½c higher, closing at 56c for March and 56½c for May. Hogs were active and a shade higher, fancy heavy selling at $9.50@9.75. Cattle were active and firm, with sales at $2.50@5.62½. Sheep were quiet and for lower grades prices were "off." One hundred dollars in gold would buy $114.75 in greenbacks at the close.

The views of the two well-known Cincinnati editors, Murat Halstead and Richard Smith, on the political situation in general and the Presidential outlook in particular, as expressed to our correspondent and given elsewhere in this issue, will not fail to be read with interest. Messrs. Halstead and Smith are excellent authority on Ohio politics, and it is a significant fact that both are agreed in the opinion that the Hayes movement in that State has not yet acquired definiteness nor strength to any great extent, and that Ohio will not insist in the National Convention upon the nomination of her popular Governor as the only man who can carry the State for the Republican party. It will also be noticed that Bristow stock is quiet but firm in Ohio at present, with a prospect of far greater activity about the time the Convention meets.

The ineffable meanness of the Democratic partisans who would fasten the crime of Secretary Belknap and his wife on the Republican party is almost beyond comprehension. Instead of feeling sorrow and shame at the national disgrace, these malignants gloat over it and rub their hands together in great glee. "This makes a sure thing of New Hampshire and Connecticut for the Democrats," say they, with a chuckle of delight. A Confederate member of Congress fitly rebuked a gang of these partisans who were rejoicing in his presence at the prospective injury the exposure of Belknap would inflict on the Republicans. Said he: "The Republican party is no more responsible for Belknap's bribery than the Southern ladies are for the blackmail his Kentucky wife levied on the sutler." If parties or sections are to be charged with their guilt, the South and the Democracy must share it with the North and the Republicans. Belknap was always a Democrat,—went into the War one, came out one, was promoted when one, and was one when he fell. But we feel as bitterly over the disgraceful cause of that fall as if he had been born and lived a Republican. He was an American, a patriot, a brave man, and, until he yielded to social temptation, an honorable and an honest man. His crime and disgrace reflect on us all alike, for we are his countrymen, and, as Secretary of War, he represented us all in the Government of the nation.

SECRETARY BELKNAP'S DOWNFALL.

The swift and sudden downfall of Secretary Belknap is one of the saddest and most terrible episodes of social and political life that has ever occurred in modern times. As a political offender, Congress may deal with him through the instrumentality of impeachment. As a criminal offender, the courts may determine the penalty that shall make amends for his crime. But as a crime against society and the family, neither Congress nor courts can adjudicate. The offense carries its own punishment with it, and that punishment is more disgraceful than impeachment, more rigorous than confinement within the walls of a penitentiary.

The story of the Secretary's fall is a story as old as time. In all its phases, in its inception, its progress, and its calamitous result, it is the old story of Adam and Eve over again. Up to the time that Gen. Belknap went to Washington he stood in an honorable position before the country. He had been a good citizen, a gallant soldier in the War, and an honorable man. His services to his country were rewarded by an appointment in the Cabinet, and the day before his disgrace was known there was probably not a person in the country, Republican or Democrat, outside of the Investigating Committee, who had a suspicion of his moral honesty. Mrs. Belknap was a woman who had been accustomed to move in the fashionable walks of society, who had many professed personal friends, who was a woman of more than ordinary ability and even culture, and of more than ordinary personal beauty. The man and woman seemed fitted to adorn the high position which they occupied.

It is evident that at the time of their marriage scandal had been busy with Mrs. Belknap's fame, but after the nuptials scandal ceased its defamation. Whatever these rumors may have been, or whatever truth they may have had, matters little now. They have no immediate connection with the present calamity, although the air is again full of them. The causes which have led to the downfall of the Secretary date back to the time when the siren who first fascinated and then ruined him went to Paris with wealthy spendthrift friends. She spent a season in that gay city, reveling in its pleasures, courted and admired by foreigners, eating of the apple of pleasure in the Eden which she had found. The gay widow returned to this country, a devotee of luxury, fashionable profligacy, and personal display, and in the Washington receptions she soon became one of the most conspicuous figures. Then followed the marriage to Secretary Belknap (who had been previously married to her sister), almost before the funeral baked meats were cold. The siren had captivated him long before. Her last ambition was now gratified. She was the wife of a Cabinet officer; but a Cabinet officer's salary could not support the magnificence of her style. The personal adornments of dresses, diamonds, and laces with which she sought to heighten her fatal charms, the prodigal expenses of her brilliant receptions, the costly luxuries with which she surrounded herself, must be paid for from some other source than her husband's slender salary, and then Eve ate of the forbidden fruit. How she obtained the money to support her luxurious life has already been told. It was a disgrace, however, which she could not and would not endure alone. She had fascinated her husband before. It was no difficult matter to do it again. It probably did not require great persuasion to induce him to yield to the temptation and to eat the fruit with her. The two were now sharers in the proceeds of bribery and blackmail, and for a brief time the giddy whirl of their sensuous lives was kept up upon the money extorted from the post-traders, for there must have been more than one victim of the woman's prodigality. Then came the first peal which in one instant foretold the coming storm, with its inevitable sequence of shame, disgrace, downfall, and ruin. The miserable woman, in the midst of her fineries and splendor, saw with a woman's intutive glance the precipice before her and the threatened ruin of her husband, who had been the infatuated instrument she had used for the gratification of her desires. She sought to ward off the blow with her weak hands. She went with her babe through the storm and the darkness to plead with a member of the Military Committee, who was the husband of one of her school-day friends; but all in vain she pleaded, and begged, and raved. It was all in vain that she cried in piteous tones that the fault was all her own, that her husband was innocent, that she alone should be punished. Neither her blandishments nor her tears could avail her more. The blow fell, and swift as Lucifer out of Heaven the Secretary of War went to his moral death. The guilty pair are now in very much the same condition as that of Adam and Eve, driven out of their Eden. A stain is upon them that can never be removed, and wherever they may wander their crime will follow them. It matters little, so far as punishment is concerned, whether the Secretary be impeached by Congress or not. It matters little whether he be imprisoned or not. He carries his punishment with him like the Ancient Mariner. His soldier's record has been honorable, but it can avail him nothing now. Her bewitching beauty and brilliancy, her diamonds, laces, and velvets make no amends for her grievous fault. It is a sad picture of a woman's silly vanity and of a man's moral weakness. It would be a more cheerful one if we could only be convinced that we should see no more like them. But there are other silly, thoughtless, vain women who will stop at no desire that will yield them the opportunity of gratifying their love of show. There are other weak, susceptible, irresolute men who will not hesitate to gratify them even at the risk of wrecking themselves for life. The ruin of this guilty pair is a terrible warning. Will its lesson be in vain?

CINCINNATI HOTEL-SHARKS AND THE CONVENTION.

The whole truth about the extortion which the Cincinnati hotel-keepers have banded together to practice upon delegates and visitors to the National Republican Convention is disclosed in our special correspondence from that city, published in to-day's Tribune. They have already taken the trouble to telegraph all over the country that they have agreed there shall be no advance in their regular rates during the Convention. But it seems there is an extraordinary mental reservation about that agreement which they have sedulously refrained from publishing. The regular full rates will be charged,—those who are content to be stowed away in upper chambers, like dried herrings in a barrel, four beds in a room, and two persons in each bed. Whoever wants to indulge in the very moderate luxury (very necessary convenience it would be esteemed elsewhere, no matter how it may be rated at Cincinnati) of a bed-chamber "all for himself," must pay for it as many times the regular rate as the number of inmates who might be stored away in it, two in a bed or cot, and as many beds and cots in the room as could be crowded there. That, according to the statement of one of the proprietors of the Gibson House,—the largest of the three hotels which comprise all that are fit to stop at in Cincinnati,—is the explanation of the famous dispatch, so long denied, demanding $33 per day for a room for a single guest. The price given, as the hotel proprietor lucidly explained, was for a suite—parlor and two bed-rooms. On nice computation it was discovered that eight persons might be crowded into that little suite to stew and swelter of June nights in the torrid sultriness for which at that season Cincinnati is unsurpassed. The charge was fixed accordingly,—eight guests at $4 per day, with one dollar thrown in, for superior location probably,—$33 per diem. So those who want in the privacy of their own apartments to perform their ablutions, change their linen, and enjoy sole occupancy of a full-sized bed, can have all this at from $16 to $25 per day during the Convention,—the price being determined by estimating the capacity of the room when packed with cots, and two guests assigned to each. The theory seems to be that those who come to Cincinnati must be prepared to rough it, as obviously they must, while to ask reasonable conveniences and comforts, to be had at hotels anywhere else at usual rates, for less than from four to eight times as much at Cincinnati, is to be ridiculously stuck up. The worst of it is that the three hotels of Cincinnati, with the cheap taverns thrown in, can only in such fashion make partial provision for the crowd that will be in attendance upon the Convention, and that even the meagre accommodations afforded will command a premium. That constitutes no palliation of the rapacity of the Cincinnati landlords; but it shows how impossible it will be to escape it, except by removing the Convention, as should be done, to some place blessed with more than three hotels, and where the landlords are less piratical.

MORE INVESTIGATION WANTED.

The astounding revelations connected with Gen. Belknap's administration as Secretary of War have already excited curiosity respecting the singular order issued by Gen. Belknap, about eight months ago, and made public last month, directing Quartermaster-General Meigs to go abroad on an eighteen months' trip to inspect the Quartermaster service of European armies. Two orders of this kind were issued. The first one seeming to be ineffectual to overcome the inertia of the Quartermaster-General, a second and more peremptory one was delivered to him. The second one was a curiosity in its way, for it not only directed him to "move on" without delay, but it provided him with secretaries, aids, lackeys, camp equipage, and bills of exchange on London fit for a pasha of three tails. Gen. Meigs, it is presumed, bowed and departed, for he was afterwards heard of in Switzerland, France, Prussia, Italy, and other countries, inspecting the tents, baggage-wagons, and soup-kettles of European armies as far as he was allowed to. Gen. Rufus Ingalls was installed in his place as acting Quartermaster-General at Washington.

About six months before the issuance of this order, however, a story got bruited about that Gen. Meigs had been offered the appointment of Minister to Russia, and had declined it,—the object of the appointment and the reason for declining being that Ingalls would succeed to the office of Quartermaster-General. It will be remembered that during the progress of the Franco-Prussian war a great scandal grew out of the sale of arms from our Government arsenals to France. The scandal was two-fold: First, as it was an act calculated to give offense to Germany as a breach of neutrality; and second, as it was alleged that the sales (amounting to some 2,000,000 rifles) netted a very large profit to parties in this country, and presumably to Government officials. Gen. Belknap was then Secretary of War, and he ordered the sales to be made from time to time. An investigation more or less thorough was made by the Senate, and the name of Ingalls was very conspicuous throughout, but nothing was proved to the detriment of anybody, except that it was shown that the French Government either paid much more for the guns than they were worth, or our Government received much less than they were worth, for the profits to the middlemen were enormous.

When Congress assembled in December last, Mr. Abram S. Hewitt, of New York, offered a resolution, which was passed, inquiring what claims, if any, had been allowed by the Quartermaster's Department within the past six months. The answer was rather slow in coming, but it did come at last, and it showed a few claims of inconsiderable amount; but a story got out that a claim of $11,000 or more had been allowed by the Department, had gone to the Treasury for payment, had passed through certain stages, and been recalled immediately after the passage of Mr. Hewitt's resolution. We venture to recall the attention of Congress to this matter, and also to the extraordinary order sending Meigs to Europe. The country would like to know by virtue of what law military officers are provided with costly retinues and sent off to travel in Europe at the public expense. The law for the government of the army provides certain modes of procedure when the public service requires officers to travel without troops, munitions, or supplies, and fixes their allowances at 10 cents per mile for the distance actually traveled. It makes no provision for secretaries, servants, or bills of exchange, but declares that the allowance shall be paid by a Paymaster of the army and in no other way. The case certainly merits investigation, and we hope it may receive an ample share of it.

There is no use in mincing matters now. Nothing can happen, nothing can be proved, worse than has already happened and been proved. Much worse will befall, however, if the Republican party shows any timidity in going to the bottom of the sink. It is idle to talk about the disgrace of exposure to the eyes of the world in the Centennial year, for the exposure has already been made. The way to recover our lost credit is to pursue the rascals with the utmost diligence, and to lash them wherever found. Then the Republican party must cut loose from all doubtful characters, demand a new deal, and make its appeal to the country on the basis of a clear and indisputable purpose to reform the civil service from top to bottom. No half-way measures will answer now.

BOWEN.

There is a species of snake—the black snake, we believe—that takes to the grass and runs away when attacked, but turns about and pursues its enemy if it discovers any evidence of fear; it runs away if pursued; it pursues if run away from. Mr. Henry C. Bowen, of Brooklyn, seems to have some such nature as the black snake. Ever since the first whisperings of the Beecher scandal, this man Bowen has been playing hide-and-seek with Plymouth Church and the public,—now pretending to know everything, now nothing; now professing a willingness to reveal what he has pretended to know, and again announcing himself as under the most "sacred pledge of silence"; seeking his hole when he was sought, and protruding his ugly presence when he thought the Plymouth Church people were running away from him. At last it would appear that Mr. Bowen has been run down, and the exact amount of his "original" information pretty definitely ascertained, though he still declines to give names and dates except to a select committee of three, sworn to secrecy. This silly proposition is in keeping with Bowen's previous conduct, and it seems to have been made because he was convinced that it would not be accepted. What good could a secret committee accomplish? If they withheld their evidence, their report would not influence a single person in the whole world. If they pronounced Mr. Beecher guilty, his friends and partisans would denounce them; if they pronounced him innocent, those who believe Mr. Beecher guilty would simply dismiss their report as that of a packed committee. No report, unaccompanied by the evidence upon which it was founded, would change in the least the present situation; and it would be a waste of time and the public patience to enter into any such investigation of "sworn secrecy" as Bowen has proposed. It was probably because he was fully persuaded that so ridiculous a proposition would be rejected that he made it, thus furnishing him with another pretext for professing a knowledge of things unrevealed, and to revive the farce he has been playing for years, with the refrain "I could an' I would."

Yet there are reports which seem to be sufficiently authentic of what Mr. Bowen would reveal to his investigating committee "sworn to secrecy"; and these revelations, according to such reports, would be the alleged confessions of Mrs. Tilton to her brother and brother's wife, and to Mrs. Stanton and Miss Anthony. There is nothing new in all this. The only way in which these rumored confessions could be brought before the public with any effect would be as evidence in a court of law, either in a trial of Beecher and Mrs. Tilton for adultery, or in a trial of Moulton or one of the others for slander. Mr. Bowen's repetition of these stories gives them no weight. They have only been repeated to him as to others. It has come to be pretty generally believed that such confessions were made, and that they came to him second-hand is of no very great importance. It may strengthen Mr. Bowen's right to believe Beecher guilty of adultery; but it cuts no figure as between Bowen and the public. The public does not care what Bowen *thinks*; but it had been led to believe that Bowen was in possession of facts, and could adduce proofs of Beecher's guilt. This is what Bowen himself had led the public to expect. Now, there seems to be but one *original* circumstance that Bowen claims to have knowledge of which would point to Beecher's guilt, and this is communicated in so vague and indeterminate a way as not to command credence in its present shape, at least. It seems, according to his story, that Bowen was made the repository of some complaints of a jealous woman, whose name he does not give, but who told him some ten years ago that she had held criminal relations with Mr. Beecher, extending over a considerable term. This confession does not seem to have been prompted by any repentance on the part of the woman, but by jealousy at seeing another woman enter Beecher's study. Nor does Bowen seem to have used this knowledge for any better purpose than to have secretly incited Tilton to an open denunciation of Beecher, and then to have sneaked out of the case. Meanwhile he has continued to sit under Beecher's ministrations, whereby he has been able to excite more doubts and create more dissension than if he had, like a true and loyal man, abandoned a church infected with its pastor's infamy.

Henry Ward Beecher may or may not be guilty; or, if guilty, the crime laid at his door may never be proved against him. But, whether with those who believe Mr. Beecher guilty or those who believe him innocent, Mr. Bowen has frittered away all his power of influencing the case one way or the other. He has acted at once the parts of sneak, hypocrite, and coward. He claims that he has been in possession of evidence of Beecher's guilt for ten years, but has suppressed it for the sake of the woman involved; yet he has hoped that the giving-out of this much would serve to damage Beecher's case. He now consents to share his secret with a few others, though this would be equally a betrayal of the woman, if there is a woman in the case. Thus he proposes to become doubly a traitor. Bowen has acted like a man who has wanted to strike Beecher for years but did not dare, and who has incited others to undertake the business for which he lacked the courage. Had he been a man of honor, he would have adopted one of two courses, viz.: He would have held it to be his duty to protect the woman who had confided her secret to him, and would never by word or action have hinted that he was possessed of evidence of Beecher's guilt; or he would have held it to be his duty to pull down from his high estate a man whom he could prove to be an adulterer, and he would have proceeded about the business in a straightforward manner. He has done neither the one nor the other, but adopted a weak, vacillating, and unmanly policy, playing fast and loose, acting the sneak always, and finally placing himself in the pitiable attitude where he commands neither respect nor credence from either Beecher's partisans or Beecher's opponents.

THE DEMORALIZATION OF WAR.

The history of modern States furnishes no greater calamity resulting from war than the corrupting and demoralizing of the personal honesty, virtue, industrious habits, thrift, and the moral and religious sentiments of the people. The victors are too often more severely punished, in the results of their victory, than the vanquished. The latter may be left bleeding, destitute, and stricken, but their poverty is by no means so dangerous or destructive as are the social corruptions which have been planted among the victors. The long wars of England, at the close of the last century, were as fraught with loss to her as to her enemies. Comparatively, she had but few of her own troops engaged. Her contribution to the war was chiefly in money and subsidies to her allies, and money is the least expensive part of war. She was, to a great extent, the manufacturer and sutler of Europe. She made and sold the guns and powder, the clothing, and the provisions and supplies of war. Hostile armies never stood upon her soil. Her people were employed working for the troops in the field. Her merchants were the traders and sutlers of Europe, and grew rich; the middle and the higher classes had such incomes that they would not have cared if war was perpetual. With depreciated currency, high tariffs, and enormously increasing paper wealth, the people of England lost their long-established rectitude. Wealth, suddenly obtained, was the end sought by all, and in that search the moral principles were lost sight of, and society was debauched,—was a continuous revel, marked by extravagant expenditures, the wreck of female honor and of male integrity. With peace, there was no abandonment of the habits of war. Those who had made money and those who sought to make money without work continued their reckless career, and it was not until a fearful panic had swept away the ill-gotten gains of war, and reduced the country to the alternative of starvation or labor, that England recovered from the results of her own victorious wars.

We, too, have passed through a season of war and debauchery. Into four brief years we had concentrated greater military movements than those of England's twenty years of conflict. We had taken in one way or the other into the field two millions and a half of the best of the young and able-bodied men of all the States, and for four years kept hurling them against each other, and read eagerly the daily bulletins announcing the killed of our countrymen by the thousand. In addition, we had another million of men employed in producing food and clothing and arms for the men in the field. Upon this carnage, and blood, and murder, there was feeding an army of vultures, in the disguise of contractors, and plunderers, and speculators, and thieves, of every possible shape and form. As one army of these got gorged it made room for a successor, and in a brief time we had a new society,—the men who had grown rich in a day by the mere sleight-of-hand in executing a swindling contract, or selling a contract, or in the robbery of the nation. Sudden wealth is proverbially dazzling. Strokes of fortune have peculiar attractions. Wealth can only be acquired suddenly, and at the same time honestly, with the infrequency of lightning visitations. But wealth can be acquired suddenly and dishonestly by nearly any of the forms of crime. The ambition once fixed to secure large wealth without labor, the obscuration of the moral senses is rapid; and, the opportunity offered, the means become a matter of minor concern. The men who got rich in the early part of the War employed that wealth not to promote any intellectual or business purpose. Their immediate application of it was to the purchase of a mansion, its costly furnishing; the purchase of carriages and horses, and plate and diamonds; the employment of hosts of servants; the procurement of the most costly apparel, with the extras of laces and jewelry. They produced a social revolution. Weak men and weaker women aspired to the possession of the same. Women bartered peace and happiness, honor and honesty, to procure the gilded evidences of depraved taste and senseless vanity. Men abandoned the slow plodding of honest labor to gamble for riches that they might rival the shoddy mushroom who had got rich by selling paper-soled boots and shoddy coats and blankets to the army. Down in the social ladder to the lowest round industry and virtue were corrupted. The boy behind the counter, the teller in the bank, the watchman in the warehouse, the manager in the express office,—everybody who had the opportunity of enlarging his income dishonestly, tempted to rival in display some other person,—adopted the theory that honesty was too slow, and that the true policy was to take all that could be got.

Oaths taken under the solemnity of courts and of law once had weight upon the human conscience and inspired confidence. Who places confidence in an oath now, when the man detected with his hand in the safe will appeal to Heaven to strike him dead if he be guilty? Oaths have become a mere auxiliary to crime, enabling men to legally defraud, which they could not do by telling the truth. Forgery and perjury are common crimes, and are committed by those who hold what in other days would be called respectable places in society. The family relation is fearfully weakened and destroyed. Incidental to the acquisition of dishonest wealth suddenly and without labor has been the enlargement of vicious propensities. The unambitious home that once furnished happiness and contentment has been supplemented by a fashionable establishment, at the head of which is placed another who prefers money and shame to an inability to dress as well as some acquaintance. Though we have had eleven years since the War was closed, the consequences of the War are yet conspicuously visible in the moral corruptions and vices, the extravagant and wasteful habits, the thirst for money, the abhorrence of labor, the idleness of youth, the disrespect for law and religion, the contempt for the obligations of oaths, and the reckless, untamable search after opportunities to become rich in a day and an hour. Society has become a devil,—offering everything that pertains to honesty, purity, peace, and prosperity, personal and national, for money,—for that which will purchase sensuous enjoyment, flam, and exemption from labor.

Until the horrid demon of war was let loose, the people of this country were prosperous and happy. Their wealth was honestly acquired, and the man who would commit fraud or steal was the exception and not the rule. Then boys and girls looked forward to success in life as the result of industry and rectitude. Now the agricultural districts send their boys and girls to the great cities, not to learn temperance, industry, and honesty, or useful trades, but to be adepts in all the tricks and devices of getting money in the largest quantity and in the shortest space of time, that they may spend it in the utmost extravagance, and be able to indulge in more vices and questionable display than their fathers and mothers ever dreamt of.

When the War ended, and the three millions a day which it cost was stopped, the speculative classes rushed into other enterprises for reckless expenditure. An era of railroad building by Credit Mobilier companies commenced, and hundreds of millions of dollars were borrowed on bonds and voted by municipalities and cities, and a large part of the money was stolen, and the roads are now bankrupt.

Every city developed a Bill Tweed class of professional tax-eaters, who sold bonds, multiplied municipal debts, increased taxes, and robbed the people, as well as mortgaged their property. Every session of Congress the tariff was increased, in whole or part, in order that those having stocks of goods could mark up the price on the consumers and rob them. The whisky tax was changed up and down to suit the interests of the gamblers and thieves, and thus matters were conducted.

Two years and a half ago we had a collapse of inflated credit and a financial revolution that swept away the means of tens of thousands. In the ruin were buried the vain ambitions of the prematurely rich. Though gaunt poverty stands at many a threshold, the riotous and extravagant habits produced by the War still curse the land, and are fast bringing the nation to a financial ruin only equaled by the moral wreck already produced.

That man is alone serving his country, his family, and his race, who firmly limits his expenditures to his actual needs, and thus secures safety in the deluge that is rapidly engulfing all others, and which is the inevitable curse of war.

The Common Council has gone through the city Appropriation bill in Committee of the Whole, and agreed to vote taxes to the amount of $4,302,771 for the expenses of the city for *nine months*. They also appropriated all unexpended balances from last year, which on the 1st of January amounted to $1,651,844. The total, however, of accounts overdrawn at the same time was $389,221, leaving a balance to be expended of $1,262,623. The budget stands thus:

Three months of last year's time, Jan. 1 to April 1, 1876, unexpended net balance......$1,262,623
New appropriations for 9 months from April 1, 1876, to Jan. 1, 1877.......... 4,302,771

Appropriations for a year..........$5,565,394

After all the talk about retrenchment, this sum considerably exceeds that voted last year for a year's expenditures. Reductions are not made on last year's amounts, but merely on the exorbitant requirements of the different tax-devouring departments and bureaus. These tax-eaters had the brazen impudence to demand $6,010,639 for nine months, and the Council compromised by giving them all they got last year and some more. But there is one item which has not been provided for. Only half a million has been appropriated for gas, whereas the consumption is exceeding $800,000 per annum, and there is now due between a quarter and a half million to the Gas Companies. During the past year the Council has ordered the establishment of 1,700 additional lamp-posts. These, with the cost of gas, have added over $100,000 to the expense, but they made no appropriation for the payment of this reckless profligacy. Thousands of the lamps are burning on streets either not inhabited or having but a few scattering residents. Most of this profligate waste of means is in the interest of real estate speculators who want to sell their lots.

The developements attending the downfall of Secretary Belknap have brought out one abuse which needs immediate attention, namely, the enormous profits of post-trading at the frontier forts. It appears from the testimony of Marsh that Evans, who was the post-trader at Fort Sill when Marsh was seeking the appointment, proposed a bonus of a certain portion of the profits to Marsh if he would allow him to hold the position and continue the business. The sum of $15,000 was agreed upon, which was subsequently reduced to $12,000 when it was found that some of the troops were to be removed from the fort, which would cause a reduction of the profits. It is evident that Evans could not have made this proposition to Marsh unless he was confident of making as much as he was to give him, which would place his proposition upon a basis of $30,000 profits per annum. This proposition shows conclusively enough that these post-traderships at the frontier forts are nests of swindlers, who are engaged in robbing officers and soldiers, and probably also trappers, hunters, and Indians, by charging them five or six prices for their traps. The first suggestion arising from this miserable business, therefore, is the imperative demand for a reform in the prices charged soldiers by these rapacious vultures who have the monopoly of selling goods to them.

A few months ago the London *Times* made arrangements to receive daily a long special cable dispatch from America. All the important news and every event of note are telegraphed to it. Formerly the news by cable from this continent rarely exceeded a few words or lines. Now the news transpiring on this side of the Atlantic is transmitted to the *Times* nearly as full as the European news that comes by cable to us. The shocking and disgraceful revelations of the Secretary of War and his wife were telegraphed in extenso to the *Times* night before last, were read yesterday throughout Great Britain, and have been translated into French, German, Spanish, Italian, Russian, Scandinavian, and other European tongues, and published and read in all parts of the Old World. It is a delicious American dish to place before the monarchies and aristocracies and supporters of royalty.

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THE TRUE INWARDNESS OF THE PROPOSED HOTEL EXTORTION.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—If there be any topic more than another upon which Cincinnatians are especially sensitive, it is that of the rate of hotel charges here during the approaching Republican National Convention. It's a sore subject with them—that of the rapacity of their hotel men, who, by asking $20, $25, and $30 per day for rooms, seem yet determined to drive the Convention from this city. Every Cincinnatian religiously maintains that the reports to that effect are inventions of the enemy, who would steal away the Convention from them; and they vehemently assert that the hotels will only charge their usual rates during the Convention. For the benefit of the readers of THE TRIBUNE, I set out to explore the subject upon my arrival. There are but three first-class hotels here,—the Gibson House, Burnet House, and Grand Hotel,—and it would have seemed easy enough to have learned all about it in fifteen minutes—as it would have been but for the fact that the outcry against

EXTORTIONATE HOTEL CHARGES

has put the hotel proprietors upon their guard. Now to ask a hotel clerk here what a room can be engaged for during the Convention, is to forthwith draw his gaze from the fly upon the ceiling, and engage his undivided attention. I tried it at the Gibson House. The clerk referred me to the bookkeeper, who gave the figures as "the regular rates, $4 per day." As for rooms "for a person by himself," the prices for parlors on the third and fourth floors, according to location, were $16, $20, and $25 per day,—some of the "parlors" comprising two rooms *en suite*; that is, bedroom and parlor. Mr. Gibson, one of the proprietors, explained that, to accommodate people during the Convention, a great many rooms had to be converted into parlors, in which event the charge was made at the regular rate for as many beds as the room would have held; that is, if the room would have held four beds, and one person took it, the charge would be $16 per day; if it would have held five beds, $20 per day; and so on. That, he said, was the explanation of the letter to Mr. Adams (which was at first denied), that had been telegraphed and had made such a commotion. Mr. A. had telegraphed for a suite, and one of the clerks had replied, giving the price for three rooms,—parlor and two bedrooms, with bath attached,—at $33 per day, which the clerk had computed at the rate given, namely, the number of beds the suite would have held. "No one," said Mr. Gibson, "could expect us at such a time to otherwise give up the three rooms to one person and turn away others; and, if anybody insists upon such accommodations, he must expect to be charged for it."

AT THE BURNET HOUSE,

I asked what a room could be engaged for. The clerk wanted to know whether for a single person or for a delegation. What would it be for a delegation from Omaha (a long way from Omaha), eight persons in all, I asked. He retired for conference with the cashier, and emerging therefrom with an uneasy air, asked if he hadn't seen me in Washington. I replied that I had been at Washington. "Yes, and let me see," he exclaimed with the air of one making a significant discovery, "didn't you have something to do therewith the Chicago papers?"

I admitted that I had had something to do with Chicago papers at Washington, but that I hadn't now; and, seeing that already he was discovering in me an emissary of the enemy, I hastened to reassure him by adding that I didn't want any room for any paper, nor ask any deadhead favor on that score, but was asking with regard to a private delegation which might have something to do with the Convention. The result was another consultation behind the cashier's desk, after which he emerged and showed me a room,—"parlor," he styled it, though there was a bed in it, on the second floor, with two windows opening on Vine street. It was well furnished, not so handsomely as are second-floor rooms at the Palmer, Grand Pacific, or Tremont, but well enough. The bed was of the usual full size, and, pointing to it, he remarked that I could see it was wide enough for two persons. There was room enough for another like it, which would accommodate two more, and a couple of cots could be brought in at night and taken out in the morning, which would each accommodate two more. If it would suit on that arrangement (and manifestly the offer was made under the suspicion that perhaps I was only in quest of information to print), eight persons could go into that room during the Convention at full regular rates,—$4 each per day for the eighth part of the room, and the one-half of a bed or cot, as the case might be.

AT THE GRAND HOTEL

I was told no more rooms would be engaged—those which had not been taken being reserved for the regular traveling trade, and for those who, when they came, would not insist upon having a whole room to themselves. They would, however, have sleeping accommodations for a large number of guests—if, of course, they will take their chances on a cot. The capacity of the hotels here, as stated by Mr. Gibson, of the Gibson House, is: Grand, 260 rooms; Burnet, 260; Gibson, 300. Besides these, there are a number of second and third rate hostelries, probably equal in aggregate capacity to the three first-class houses named. The mere statement of the fact gives the case in a nutshell. There are abundant hotel accommodations here for the ordinary travel, and good accommodations, too. But when it comes to providing for, say, 15,000 or 20,000 strangers, who will flock here to attend the Convention, it can only be done by packing them in like sardines in a box,—which is about

WHAT THE LANDLORDS PROPOSE TO DO,

and to which people must submit if they come. Those who insist on having a "whole room" and a "whole bed to themselves" will have to pay for the same, on the sardine-box scale, according to the number of beds that could be crowded into the apartment, from $16 to $33 per day, which is, it seems, reckoned but just punishment upon those who demand such luxurious accommodations. Those who don't like it needn't come. They who do come will, if they let themselves be stowed away into the least possible space, be charged "regular rates," full rates, for half a cot, and a sixth, eighth, or tenth interest in a bed-room, as the case may be. And the landlords will make more money than if the hotel accommodations were equal to the demand, whether anybody gets out of temper and charges them with extortion or not. That's the whole case in a nutshell. The Palmer, Grand Pacific, Tremont, and Sherman (leaving out of the question the Matteson, the Briggs, the Central, Skinner's, the Gault, Kuhn's, the Brevoort, Burke's, the Metropolitan, the Commercial, and the other Chicago hotels), would accommodate more guests than all the hotels, good, bad, and indifferent, here. The limited supply here, and the great demand, has fetched up rates to the sardine-box scale of from $16 to $33 per day for rooms during the Convention. What else could have been expected from sending the Convention to a place with such limited hotel accommodations as Cincinnati?

HARBYTH.

HALSTEAD.

THE FIELD-MARSHAL ON PRESIDENTIAL CANDIDATES.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—The consequence throughout the country attached to the result of the October election in this State, as it the fact that chiefly with view to influence that result the National Republican Convention is to be held here, and in turn will more or less be influenced by local sentiment, is liable to give Ohio no small say in the choice of the Presidential candidate. As whoever is conversant with Ohio politics knows the sentiment of Ohio is liable to be framed, in greater degree than by any other single agency, by the Cincinnati *Commercial*—the strongest evidence of which, perhaps, is the common recognition of the fact that but for its brilliant and masterly charge upon the rag-baby legions, in all probability "Old Bill Allen" would have triumphed and the infant have survived in lusty condition. The strongly-marked individuality of the *Commercial*, which gives it prominence among the big dailies, is that of its editor, Murat Halstead. Its pungent paragraphs, so widely quoted; the terse fashion in which the common-sense argument is summed up in its columns, and the elaborate fallacy, with a word, made a laughing-stock; the give-and-take, hard-hitting personalities with which its editorial page abounds; its merciless dealing with shams of all sorts; and, the rough, rugged tooth-and-toe-nail fight it makes for principle, no matter against whom, are but a reflex of

MURAT HALSTEAD HIMSELF.

He is—as is quite unnecessary to state to those who read his paper, and they are a vast number—a man of most liberal views, without any "advanced" nonsense about them; in short, a man gifted with most enlightened common-sense. He is possessed of firm self-confidence—so strong indeed that he can brook no semblance of restraint from any quarter, and did he suspect anybody of attempting to lead him, out of sheer perversity of temper and intolerance of letting anybody do his thinking for him in the least degree, he would be liable to violently "take the other chute." It of course follows that he is a man of powerful convictions without let or hinderance, through his journal; and, like all men of his type, is not devoid of powerful prejudices, too, which he couldn't suppress if he would, and which nobody would so stoutly maintain weren't prejudices as would he himself. Yet his very prejudices are of the liberal sort. They are manifest chiefly against opinions that savor of the *ex-cathedra* school; politic prudence that smacks of timidity; the dictum of party leaders; and every restraint of party consideration. Withal, he is neither a radical nor an impracticable. He is possessed of too much of that uncommon quality, common-sense, and of altogether too large knowledge of men and affairs, to be either; and the most

COMPREHENSIVE SUMMARY OF HIS POSITION,

as he forcibly and constantly defines it through his journal, would be that of progressive conservatism. So, while he scouts all notion of party allegiance, he is at least in all essentials Republican; and, as often as the contest has turned upon essentials,—save in the Greeley campaign, about which no words need be wasted,—his paper has been, as it emphatically is to-day, one of the ablest and most effective exponents of sound Republicanism, though through it he has on frequent occasions essayed to visit savage discipline upon sundry of the party leaders. He is strong because, at least, he has none of that vanity of opinion that inspires *doctrinaires* to toil to bring about the millenium, nor to settle that the country has gone to the dogs when he is defeated in a political contest, and, because he is candid enough to admit that he is not hastening the millenium nor saving the country, though he has vivid perception of what should be done or left undone.

A GLANCE AT THE MAN HIMSELF

tells about all of it. He is, I believe, about 47 years of age, and his crisp, dark hair is dusted with gray, but he retains his splendid physique apparently unimpaired. He is a splendid specimen of Western brain and muscle; stands about 5 feet 10 in his boots; weighs, I should say, between 13 and 14 stone, and has a compact frame, broad shoulders, deep chest, and firm, easy carriage, looks as though he would have little trouble in "getting away" with the most troublesome customer. Superb health is written in every feature, and he is so overflowing with fine animal spirits as to be well-nigh as incessantly impelled to give-and-take as is an Irishman at Donnybrook fair. How far he is responsible for the bristling personalities characteristic of Cincinnati journalism, I can't say. The people of this city are of the quiet, ruminative sort, not easily aroused. Perhaps nothing less than lively harling of brick-bats at them would get up a tolerable commotion. Certain it is that Halstead keeps them in lively commotion by shying ragged bricks at pretty nearly every head that pops up among them, and as often as he hits his mark, as he usually does, none applaud with more zest than the others with aching pates. It is the extraordinary piquancy and sportive viciousness of

HIS PERSONALITIES

that give them such wide currency in Ohio. He can no more keep out of it than a duck can out of water. All that he writes is full of it, and in consequence about all that he writes is republished by the great majority of papers throughout the State. For the rest, his fine, large head, well balanced; inquisitive keen gray eyes; prominent nose, slightly aquiline and of the most pushing type, full, high forehead, and a firm sweep of under jaw,—all proclaim the energy, quick perception, daring, and combativeness characteristic of the man and of his paper, every department of which he himself edits, to do which he goes to his office daily at noon and does not quit it until the "forms" are "locked," between 2 and 3 in the morning.

Murat Halstead is always accessible to everybody in Cincinnati. His room is on the ground floor, communicating with the *Commercial* counting-room, and the door is always open. There daily he receives the politicians, newsmongers, casual visitors, and people who

WANT TO SEE THE EDITOR.

Probably there is an average of 100 of them daily. His practice is to see them all, and his theory seems to be that he cannot keep up too broad an intercourse with the world about him. Those who possibly have something to impart, he pumps with astonishing rapidity. Bores he gets rid of with equal facility. How he deals nowadays with those who call to get satisfaction out of the editor I can't say, save that I happen to know that on one occasion he promptly knocked down and dragged out one Tom Lavendar, a big-fisted ward politician, well known in Cincinnati in former times, who called to convince Halstead that he was a liar.

"The question which first occurs to one here," said I, by way of opening the conversation, "is what effort is being made in Ohio to nominate Gov. Hayes for the Presidency; and how much it amounts to."

NO HAYES MOVEMENT.

"There is, as yet, no Hayes movement here," replied Mr. Halstead. "All that is being done in that direction is by an interested clique, made up of people of the sort to injure his prospects. They think it would be a good thing for themselves to get the nomination for an Ohio man if they could,—that it would improve their chances for a share in the spoils. That's about all there is of it now."

His tone seemed a trifle cavalierly, and I asked: "Do you think there isn't enough of Hayes to make a President of him?"

"Hayes is immensely better than Morton or Conkling," was the prompt response. "There's more of him than there has been of some Presidents we've had." But his tone implied that Hayes wouldn't make just the kind of President the country wants, and that there is in Ohio a widespread perception of that fact.

"What of Morton and Blaine?" I asked.

"Neither Morton nor Blaine can get the nomination," he replied. "They will kill each other. Morton certainly can't get it."

I remarked that at Washington it seemed to be conceded Morton would go before the Convention with the united support of the delegation from the entire South as well as of his own State.

"I don't believe it," was Mr. Halstead's reply, with somewhat of emphasis.

AN INTERRUPTION.

At this juncture an editress, also a poetess, from Indiana, broke into the interview. She wanted the *Daily Commercial*—of course, wanted it for a year without paying for it. She had called to see if there wasn't *some way*—with the feminine emphasis of despair upon the words—to get it without paying for it, or, as she put it, in exchange for her rural weekly. He had already informed her that the only way he knew of in which her paper could be made of sufficient interest to make an exchange desirable, would be for her to publish an utterly false and vituperative sketch of himself,—which it occurred to me was a side-wise intimation that if my sketch of him struck him as other than literally true, the sketch and myself were liable to be subjects of some mighty interesting reading in the *Commercial*. His reference to Morton stirred up the editress and poetess, and in chipper style she struck in with:

"If you don't think Morton is a great man, then what of Hendricks?"

"Yes," was was his quick response, "Hendricks is large only in Indiana."

"And," continued the editress-poetess, "you don't believe in the Indiana platform?"

"The Indiana platform is a fraud," said he. "It starts out with the fatal folly that it is in the duty of the Government, or the business of the Government, to issue currency. It's Morton's platform. But when he came over here to make speeches against Bill Allen, Morton claimed that he was the first man to think of fixing the date of resumption. That, he said, was the feature of the Sherman bill, and he appropriated to himself a share of the credit of it. Now he proposes to repeal that feature of the Sherman bill. That's his Indiana platform." Noting perhaps that the editress and poetess who had supplanted me as interviewer manifested premonitory symptoms of exclaiming "Oh, my!" or "Did you ever!" or something of that sort, he added, "Morton's the man who sent the Convention here—to help himself. And here"—and he arched his eyebrows viciously, and tapped his fingers on the desk as though smashing an egg-shell"—

WE'LL KNOCK MORTON IN THE HEAD, RIGHT HERE!"

"If Blaine and Morton are going to use each other up in their contest for the Presidency," I interposed, aspiring to do a little of the interviewing myself, "who will they leave an opening for, unless it be Hayes?"

"It leaves a chance for two other men in preference to Hayes. They are Washburne and Bristow."

"And as between them, what?" I asked.

"The public sentiment here will be for Bristow—overwhelmingly for him over Hayes or anybody else. It will be all for him. He would carry Ohio by 50,000 majority. The best thing the Convention can do is to nominate Bristow and Hayes or Washburne and Hayes. There is this about Bristow—he is the man who has shown courage to fight corruption. That is the whole of it, and because of that he will meet the unequivocal support of the Liberal margin, that last year carried Ohio against Bill Allen, and that is necessary to carry New York, Connecticut, and New Jersey. That Liberal margin last year saved the Republican party in Ohio, and the party had better have that margin with it again. All the out-and-out Republicans will vote for the candidate whoever he may be. But there's going to be a struggle in which that margin will be indispensable. By the Liberal margin, I mean Carl Schurz, Hassaurek, and all others who believe in the United States, but do not believe in Grantism nor in Democracy. They would

PREFER BRISTOW TO WASHBURNE,

on the ground that Washburne might inherit too much of the Grant Administration. The great pity about Washburne is, as I told him at Paris, that after he had made Grant he didn't stay at home to take care of him. It is just to add that Washburne didn't seem to think Grant had lapsed so far as I thought he had."

I asked some questions about Bristow, when Mr. Halstead said: "I don't know anything personally about Bristow; have had no personal association with him, and know only his record,—that he is a man who has been at work in the right direction. The precedent quoted against him is that of Andy Johnson,—the awful warning of taking a President from the South. But Johnson never was a Republican. He stood by the country during the War, but he was always the strongest kind of a Democrat.

BRISTOW IS A GENUINE REPUBLICAN.

The fact that he is from Kentucky strengthens it. There is more evidence of his Republicanism than there is of that of Blaine or Morton,—and Morton was once a Democrat. The Republican party, instead of discriminating sectionally against Bristow, ought to welcome the fact that there is such a strong Presidential possibility in Kentucky. His nomination would take away from the party its sectional flavor. Besides, he is perfectly safe, and there is a square living chance that he would carry Kentucky,—Haldeman, of the *Courier-Journal*, tells me Bristow would carry that State."

"Do you think two Western men—Bristow and Hayes—could be nominated?" I asked.

"But they are not Western men. Neither of them is from the frontier. They are from the central portion of the country. According to the census tables, Warren County, O., is the centre of population of this country. If the population were balanced that county would be the pivot. It lies between Louisville, Ky., Bristow's town, and Columbus, O., where Hayes lives,—one north and the other south of the Ohio River,—so that the locality argument doesn't count against them."

"What is the prospect for Washburne?" I continued.

"I met Washburne when in Paris in 1874," replied Mr. Halstead, "and he talked then just as he did in the letter from him that was published a few months ago. He said he had no doubt that in his twenty years' warfare against corruption in Congress he had made enough enemies to take care that he should never be the nominee. He is entirely sincere in this matter,—in regarding himself as not in the field. At the same time, I don't suppose he would refuse very violently if it were

OFFERED HIM ON A CORN-STALK,

or anything of the kind. He looks upon his twenty years' fight against corrupt appropriations as having won him the enmity of the controlling influence in Presidential Conventions, and which may be the controlling influence in the Convention here. But that very opposition may nominate him. There is a class of Democrats who think he will be the Republican nominee. Upon the Republican nomination they are divided into two classes. One assumes that Grant is the inevitable Republican nominee. They say so because they want it to be so."

"Have the others," I asked, "any sinister motive in saying they believe Washburne will be the candidate?"

"No; but they think Morton, Blaine, and Conkling will use each other up, and that then Washburne will be the man."

"Now that you have mentioned Conkling, let me ask how his prospects look from hereabouts?"

"CONKLING HASN'T ANY CHANCE,"

said Mr. Halsted. "He can't carry his own State; nobody expects him to be nominated. Conkling means the third term, and his candidacy is the work of the third-term men. Conkling is to hold off the vote of New York, or all he can get of it, until Blaine and Morton kill each other; then the programme is to cast the vote of New York and the South for Grant for a third term. All the Whisky-Ring and brother-in-law gang, and personal favorites, are looking to that,"—and seizing his pen he resumed the editorial in the midst of which I had interrupted him, and the interview terminated.

HARBYTH.

RICHARD SMITH.

HE WILL GO FOR EITHER HAYES OR BRISTOW—PREFERRING THE FORMER.

From Our Own Correspondent.

CINCINNATI, March 2.—In reckoning journalistic powers in Ohio, Richard Smith, editor of the Cincinnati *Gazette*, is by no means to be omitted. "Deacon Smith," as he is styled, chiefly because he is not a deacon, and because also there is nothing in his life or manner that warrants the hitching of that sobriquet to an honorable name in derision. Mr. Smith isn't so given to flinging bricks at people's heads as is his neighbor at the corner of Race and Fourth streets. The *Gazette* is a reliable Republican organ, but within the party lines the *Gazette* is a remarkably bold, outspoken journal, and, with its large daily and weekly editions, is a power among Ohio Republicans. I found Mr. Smith at his desk in the *Gazette* editorial rooms. In response to an inquiry as to Ohio and the candidacy of Gov. Hayes, Mr. Smith said:

OHIO AND THE CONVENTION.

"Ohio is not going into the Convention to insist that Gov. Hayes is the only man who can carry the State, and to urge his nomination on that score. The truth is, as the Governor himself has frankly stated, that any sound representative Republican will carry Ohio by a decisive majority, and there is no disposition to make a sharp contest in his behalf on the ground of locality. At the same time he has a strong but quiet support. There is nothing whatever assailable in his record. His integrity is absolutely unimpeachable. His views are sound on the currency issue. He is a man of straightforward purpose, with no equivocations or concealments. He is not perhaps so brilliant as Mr. Blaine, but he would make a safe President,—one in whose administration the people would repose confidence that it would be honorable, firm, consistent, and creditable. He is, too, free from political entanglements, and would enter upon the administration without embarrassment from any personal alliances or personal obligations. His position, removed from active participation in Washington politics, as well as his character, is such as leaves little ground for apprehension on that score. There is a widespread conviction that such a man is needed for the Presidency; and while, as I have said, there will be no bitter contest made in his interest, should the nomination be left to Ohio, he would get it."

THE CINCINNATI SITUATION.

"What is the situation hereabouts," I asked, "as to Bristow?"

"Bristow," replied Mr. Smith, "has very great strength in this city. He is well known here, and there are many Democrats who, out of regard for the courage he has displayed in fighting the Whisky-Ring, would support him on the Republican ticket in preference to any Democratic nominee. Throughout Ohio he has a strong support, and if it should be found that Hayes could not get the nomination, I think the vote of Ohio would be cast for Bristow. The objection that he is from Kentucky will not count for much, if anything. He was a Union man at the outset, and early in the War raised a regiment, to equip which he had to go over into Indiana, where Gov. Morton helped him do it. He served in the Union army until near the close of the War, when he was elected to the Kentucky Senate. He declared for emancipation before the slaves were emancipated, and while many Republicans in the North were hesitating about it. He warmly supported the Fifteenth Amendment, and throughout has been a thorough, consistent Republican. He is a man of great executive ability, and is firm, courageous, and self-poised. His record as Secretary of the Treasury is a matter of public history, and nothing need be said to add to it. The people heartily indorse it, and there is a general perception of the fact that, while certain parties are spreading reports of disagreement between him and the President, that

BRISTOW IS MORE NECESSARY TO GRANT THAN GRANT IS TO BRISTOW.

Without being understood as intending anything in disparagement of any other candidate, let me say that there is a powerful popular feeling that such a man as Hayes or Bristow is wanted for the Presidency; and that if the prospect is not good for Hayes, that the strength of the Ohio delegation in the Convention will be in support of Bristow."

At Washington I failed to discover any Bristow movement. From the interviews above given, and from extended intercourse with prominent men here, I begin to suspect there is a very considerable Bristow movement shortly to be developed in Ohio, though it is yet impossible to determine whether it may not ultimately centre upon Hayes.

HARBYTH.

NEW YORK POLITICS.

NEW YORK THE GREAT BATTLE-FIELD.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 1.—Whether from vanity or a well-grounded sense of the importance of the event, the leading politicians of both parties in this State profess to believe that herein lies the real contest in the next Presidential election. New York with her thirty-five electoral votes is regarded as the pivotal State,—and there are indications that prominent politicians among those who watch and follow popular movements are of the same opinion. Let a New-Yorker, whether Republican or Democrat, go to Washington and mingle among Senators and Congressmen and he will find a very earnest desire on their part to probe the situation in this State, and to ascertain, from statements of the local feeling in this or that portion of New York, exactly how individuals and communities stand now, in a political sense, as compared with 1872 and 1874—the first because of the Republican and the last because of the Democratic preponderance. It is something gained when we find this appreciation of the political importance of the State so widely and generally recognized.

THE POSITION OF PARTIES

may be briefly told. The reaction of 1874, when Gov. Tilden was elected, spent its force last year, and although the Democrats gerrymandered the State in arranging the Legislative districts, the Republicans elected the Legislature and reduced the Democratic majority of 40,000 in 1874, to less than 15,000 in 1875. There is hardly a doubt in the mind of any well-informed politician of either party that if the Republicans had realized that they had a good chance, and had thrown a little more life and energy into the State canvass, they would have elected their State ticket. As it was, there was a fierce struggle in the Legislature, and the Republicans won the fight. There have been attempts to belittle this victory by attributing it to canal influences and opposition to the reform measures so loudly pretended by Gov. Tilden, but these cries are a fraud and sham. The gains were made largely in counties remote from canal influences, and the whole secret of Republican success in 1875 lies in this, that the party regained its old votes in part. The Liberals went astray in 1874, and partially returned in 1875. The balance will come back almost entirely in 1876. One year of Democratic misrule has satisfied Liberal Republicans in this State. Their greivance was mainly a personal opposition to Gen. Grant, and now that he is out of the way the disaffected will return.

NO THIRD-TERMERS HERE.

The rank and file Republicans have never been in favor of a third term for Gen. Grant. The pretense has been a swindle first set in motion by the pesistency of the *Herald*, and fanned into a flame by Liberal Democratic papers. True the *Commercial Advertiser*, the Administration organ of this city, inspired by official patronage, has occasionally uttered language easily construed to favor a third term, and some injudicious office-holder, thinking such a course would please the powers that be in Washington, has echoed words of similar import, but no public man of any prominence—certainly no leader of popular opinion—has ever ventured upon an advocacy of a third term. The canvass of the claims of candidates, the expression of views on the election, and the discussion of names, have all proceeded on the assumption that Gen. Grant is not a candidate, and it is not believed he will receive a single vote of the New York delegation, no matter what may transpire (short of a sudden foreign war) in the future. The third term is as utterly out of the question in this State as the probable downfall of the Tartar dynasty in China.

THE ROSCOE CONKLING MOVEMENT.

There is a movement on foot which looks to sending a delegation to the National Republican Convention instructed and pledged to support Roscoe Conkling as a Presidential candidate. It has the countenance and support of a large number of influential papers through the State, including the *Commercial Advertiser*, *Evening Mail*, Albany *Journal*, and others. There are Conkling Clubs in this city and at Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and other points. There are many prominent members of the Legislature supporting the movement, and all that local pride and a warm, outspoken admiration for the Senator and his talents can do is being quietly but effectively done to create public opinion in his behalf. The movement will be a success if the office-holders do not engage in it too numerously. Here, as elsewhere, Republicans are suspicious of the preference of office-holders. At present it is by no means certain Conkling has the upper hand in the contest for the New York vote at Cincinnati. The most probable outcome of it is that on the first ballot New York will vote for Conkling, and then drop him gradually until the vote can dictate the name of the candidate when it will be thrown solid.

WHAT AN UNPLEDGED DELEGATION MEANS.

There is a section of the party led by the New York *Times* and Troy *Press* which insists that the delegation to Cincinnati shall be untrammelled by pledges. This movement is an independent one in its design, but there is hardly a doubt that if successful it will mean James G. Blaine. There is a strong anti-Conkling feeling among a mass of Republicans in this State, created and fomented by the old Greeley troubles. It was really the Fenton and Conkling struggle to control the Federal appointments in New York that led to the antagonism of Horace Greeley in 1871-'72. Conkling is still held in abhorence by all the Liberals who have returned to the fold, and by many Republicans who sympathized with, though they did not follow, Greeley. Now it is developing itself, and the fear on the part of such journals as the *Times* and Troy *Press* is, that Conkling cannot carry New York, in spite of his strong Republican backing. They do not attack Conkling directly, but urge that the delegation from this State shall go to the National Convention unpledged. Underneath there is a belief that any strong candidate from any other State will carry New York easier than Conkling.

THE FRIENDS OF EX-SPEAKER BLAINE.

One of the extraordinary facts about the preferences of New York Republicans is, that, anywhere you may choose to try the experiment of testing the question,—among members of the Legislature, in public assemblies, local conventions, anywhere, in fact, outside of distinctively Conkling Clubs,—it will be found that, if not in an actual majority, the friends of ex-Speaker Blaine are largely in the ascendant. Recently I was conversing with a distinguished Federal official in this city, and he said that among his subordinates a majority had expressed a preference for Blaine. It is a little strange that many of the old Union soldiers who fought through the War are strong Blaine men. The activity for Conkling has silenced the friends of the ex-Speaker; but the silence is politic,—as open opposition to Conkling might aggravate his supporters and lead them to throw their strength elsewhere on a final ballot. If the Conkling movement peters out, as it must, whether the New York delegation is pledged or unpledged, the present chances are ninety-nine to one that the vote of the State will be cast for the Maine candidate.

WHAT A RURAL LEGISLATOR SAYS.

In response to a letter from a personal friend in this city, a Republican member of the New York Legislature from one of the river counties writes as follows:

> There is a kind of a hip-hip hurrah going on in Albany in favor of our present Senator for President, and I think it is honest and well meant; but I have watched in vain for intimations of a similar movement in the other States. I don't see them with the naked eye as yet, though I notice demonstrations for Blaine, Morton, and Hayes. It strikes me that the West will yield the Presidency to the East this time, and that the coming man is named Blaine. Among my own country friends I hear much more about Blaine than Conkling, and, if it were left for me to decide, I should have to make enemies of my warmest friends at the Capital by going against our Senator. I believe the energy displayed to send a Conkling delegation will succeed, but the moment that it is discovered our Senator has no chance of the nomination, his present friends will let him go. In my mind there is not a shadow of a doubt that, when Conkling is out of the way, Blaine will get every vote from New York.

The writer of the above letter is a rising Republican. I wish I was permitted to use his name.

WHAT THE DEMOCRATS ARE ABOUT.

The Democrats are apparently concentrated upon Gov. Tilden as their candidate for the Presidency, but they are mortally afraid that the soft-money Democrats will foist a platform on the Convention which will kill Tilden the first shot. Hence they are exercised about the platform. Manton Marble and Gov. Tilden jointly contrived the New York platform of 1874, with its famous "Steady march toward specie-payments—no step backward" sentiments. Marble is anxious to have this language adopted by the National Convention. The Cincinnati *Enquirer* people, with the Ohio Democrats, swear the platform shall be for soft-money, and this is what is troubling the New York Democracy. It means only this: that if a majority of the Convention can be humbugged into an indorsement of the inflation heresies, then Samuel J. Tilden will take a back seat; if not, then the festive Governor will come forward. This is the extent of their present maneuvering. The gabble about Democrats reforming the canals is bosh. They do not mean to reform anything that takes away patronage from the Democracy. The Tilden crowd has the whip-hand of the organization, and a Tilden delegation will be sent to St. Louis without a doubt. The New Yorkers do not fancy the Hendricks movement at all. They think it is "Olebillallen" in disguise. They encourage the Thurman movement just enough to give it warmth, but the leaders mean to bet their last dollar on Gov. Tilden.

THE GOVERNOR AND BILL TWEED.

The Tilden papers are dumb as doornails on the testimony drawn out on the Governor's cross-examination during the Bill Tweed trial in this city. He was examined by David Dudley Field for the defense, to show that his relations with Tweed precluded the idea that he believed the ex-Boss to be corrupt, and to test his forgetfulness of certain political schemes in which Tweed and Tilden were associated. In the outset the Governor insisted that he had never known the ex-Boss intimately at all, and then he began to forget everything that leaned toward jogging his memory. At length Field asked him if he had ever written to Tweed. His answer was, "No, never." Then Field handed him a letter addressed to Tweed, and signed by Tilden, and asked him to identify it. Tilden did so. It was a letter telling Tweed when the Democratic National Executive Committee met. He was closely questioned as to other letters, and denied he wrote any, and denied, also, that Tweed ever gave any considerable sum to help the party while he (Tilden) was at the head of the Democratic State Central Committee; but Field produced two more letters (of 1866 and 1868), and also a check for $5,000, indorsed by Tilden, which the Governor was compelled to acknowledge. Letters of this sort in the Babcock trial would have been fatal to the accused; but it seems the Governor is not to be blamed. The episode is perhaps not important, save to show the ingratitude of Tilden in turning upon the man who had been his political associate in former years.

A SEVERE STRUGGLE INEVITABLE.

If all the politicians are not in error, then it is of the first importance to both parties that the Presidential nominee shall be one upon whom they can rally the entire numerical strength of their partisans. The candidate who is weak in New York will be weak in the nation at large. That this is an accepted fact is proved by every so-called political horoscope that has yet been published with anything like an approach to truthfulness. In all these tables, take New York from one side and place it on the other, and the result is changed. The first thing essential to success in New York is a decided specie-payment platform; the Republicans are especially sound on this point,—the Democrats so nearly so as to render it certain that their floating vote will not be cast for any candidate suspected of inflation heresies. The candidate who will receive the largest Republican vote in New York must be one who has been aloof from the local struggles in this State. To-day Tilden could not be re-elected Governor of New York, nor could Roscoe Conkling. Between these two, Tilden would probably win. Either of them pitted against another of established integrity would be defeated by the votes of men they have estranged by an active antagonism in State politics. The vote of New York will be given to the Republicans if the canvass is managed with energy and ability; but it will demand an acceptable candidate and hard service on the rostrum and at the polls to encourage and bring out every Republican voter. The folly of the Democrats has helped the prospect, but the main reliance is on the Republicans who have either not voted or been led astray in the last three years.

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THE "NEW YORK TIMES."

JENNINGS' TREACHERY TO GEORGE JONES.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The retirement of Louis J. Jennings from the editorship of the New York *Times* was the direct consequence of one of those intrigues for the control of metropolitan papers in political interests which have often characterized journalism in this city. And the history of this particular intrigue illustrates once more how great schemes are often upset by minor causes.

George Jones owned 41 shares of the *Times*; Mr. E. B. Morgan, 40 shares; Mr. Jennings held 9 shares (really owned by Robert Bonner, proprietor of the *Ledger*); and 10 shares were locked up in chancery, awaiting the decision of Surrogate Hutchings in the Taylor will case. Mr. Jones was antagonistic to Senator Conkling's Presidential claims; Mr. Morgan (not ex-Gov. Morgan) was his active champion; Mr. Jennings, who held the balance of power, was supposed to side with Mr. Jones, and thus the paper was safe as between Conkling and ex-Gov. Morgan (who is also a Presidential aspirant, and who was making desperate efforts to carry the delegation from New York) to go in favor of Morgan. This was the situation politically a few weeks ago, Mr. Jones relying absolutely on Mr. Jennings siding with him, and knowing that the ten shares of the Taylor estate did not count.

A short time ago, Mrs. Jennings, who was formerly Miss Henriques, the actress, met Mrs. A. F. Browne, Jr., formerly of the *Evening Post*, and told her of the intention of Mr. Jennings to go to Europe in June and remain there. Mrs. Browne naturally told her husband, who applied to Mr. George Jones for the expected vacancy. Jones was astonished, and at once set to work to find out what was at the bottom of the matter. He soon learned that a combination of Republicans who favor Conkling's claims had agreed with E. B. Morgan to buy Jennings' shares, and had already secured two of the Taylor shares whenever they should be released from chancery. This would have given the Conkling men a controlling interest, and thrown Mr. Jones out of the establishment where he has always been publisher.

He immediately took steps to buy the ten shares of the Taylor estate. Through his friend, Surrogate Hutchings, he arranged to have the shares released from the bonds of the law. Mrs. Taylor needed money, and she agreed for $150,-cash, and the release of the stock from the pending suit, to sell the whole ten shares to Mr. Jones. Of course she had to break the bargain with the others, and so informed them. In doing so they became aware that Jones was the purchaser, and that he now held the controlling interest without Mr. Jennings.

The first move to remedy this was to insist, as Jennings did, that Mr. Jones should let him have half the Taylor shares. Jennings so applied, and tendered the money. Jones declined to sell. Jennings was furious, and Jones, at length growing mad, let Jennings know that he was aware of the scheme in Conkling's interest. Jennings was, of course, at once astonished and abashed, and gave up the fight. Meantime, Robert Bonner, wishing to dispose of his shares, held in Jennings' name, at $15,000 a share, offered them to Jones. The latter replied that he was not paying that price any longer. Finally Jones said he would take the nine shares at $11,000, and Bonner, very unexpectedly to Jones, jumped at the offer. Jones completed the bargain on Tuesday last, and Mr. Jennings retired a few months earlier than he had proposed.

Meantime, ex-Gov. Morgan has failed in his first move to carry the New York delegation to the next Convention, and thus Conkling has lost the control of the principal Republican paper of his State. The situation, therefore, grows more interesting daily.

On Tuesday last the *Evening Express* became a stock concern, John Kelly, leader of Tammany, having bought an interest. It will be still edited by Mr. Erastus Brooks, but as the Tammany organ. Amos Cummings is talked of as a possible managing editor, but it is not likely that he will appear again in New York journalism.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Senator Oglesby is speaking in New Hampshire, and the everlasting hills reverberate as though they liked it.

The Washington correspondents speak of Mr. Blaine as a tiger chained to his desk by the gavel of the Speaker. Beautiful simile!

The Republicans of Portland, Me., have made Gen. Francis Fessenden, son of the late Senator, their candidate for Mayor. The election occurs on Monday next.

The infatuated Prohibitionists of the Third Connecticut Congressional District have nominated a candidate for the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. Starkweather.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* thinks the re-election of Lincoln was a mistake, since the country was well rid of two-term Presidents until the War brought this one about. Between Jackson and Lincoln no man was President more than one term.

The Hon. H. O. Pratt, member of Congress from the Fourth Iowa District, is spoken of in his own State as "the Tom Corwin of our politics and hustings." But the *State Register* says he is frequently overcome by "natural tiredness," which we interpret to mean laziness.

The friends of the New York *Express* under the new management announce that it will be a strict Democratic organ, not in the interest of any set of men. It never has been in the interest of many men at a time; but, so far as it has any interest, it will be cast for Tammany and corruption.

The nominations for city-officers in Aurora are as follows: Mayor, Thomas E. Hill, author of "Hill's Manual;" Treasurer, John Plain; Marshal, Dana Hall; Surveyor, George Wilder; Attorney, N. F. Nichols; Physician, Dr. Elliott; Supervisor, E. R. Allen; West Division Street-Commissioner, C. O'Neill; East Division, A. F. Wade.

J. Henry Tate, a State Senator of Wisconsin, is charged with being conveniently absent from his seat when the vote on the Vance Railroad bill was taken. He represents Vernon and Monroe counties; is a Republican, and, whether conveniently absent or not, was quite right in not lending his vote to the perpetuation of the Potter law.

The New York Woman's Centennial Union is begging for permission to take up subscriptions in the public schools, which the *World* very properly says they have no business to do. The schools are not for that purpose; the scholars have no money of their own; and the poor children have no money at all, and ought not to be exposed to the necessity of revealing their poverty.

Harper's Weekly disapproves of Mr. Conkling as a Presidential candidate. It says that, if he were nominated for President, "a searching light would be turned upon the results of the moiety investigation, and upon Mr. Conkling's professional relations to causes in which he was opposed to attorneys virtually named by himself, before Judges whose selection was due to his favor."

The coincidents in the lives of Gen. Bloomfield and his successor as Supervisor, Gen. Sweet, are quite remarkable. Both went into the army and remained till the close of the War; both were promoted for gallant service; both were wounded in battle, Gen. Sweet very severely; both were appointed Pension Agent, one at Springfield and the other at Chicago; both were removed without cause (the former in 1869, and the latter in 1871) to give place to civilians for political purposes; both, to break the force of their removal, were given the place of Supervisor; both soon became tired of the place. The former resigned, and the latter was appointed Deputy Commissioner.

The New York *Sun* reports the following conversation between Gov. Tilden and Senator Morrissey, which is too good not to be true: "During a visit paid by Senator Morrissey to Gov. Tilden recently, one of the Governor's friends spoke of William M. Tweed's escape from jail. 'I'm glad that Tweed got away,' said Mr. Morrissey. 'Why do you say that?' asked Gov. Tilden. 'Because,' replied the Senator, 'I think he has suffered enough for his crimes.' The Governor looked sharply at the Senator and said, 'Morrissey, you don't dare express that opinion publicly.' 'Oh, yes, I dare,' answered Mr. Morrissey, smiling, 'I cut loose from Tweed in 1868, before it was known that he did anything wrong. But you stuck to him until 1871.' The Governor scowled and changed the topic."

Henry C. Robinson, Republican candidate for Governor in Connecticut, is 43 years of age, a graduate of Yale, a former Mayor of Hartford, and one of the foremost lawyers in the State. He accepted the nomination for Governor most reluctantly, and at the earnest solicitation of the New Haven faction, between which and that at Hartford there has been a furious feud for generations past. Robinson is undoubtedly the strongest man in the State on the Republican side. The candidate for Lieutenant-Governor is also, of course, a graduate of Yale. Francis A. Walker, candidate for Secretary of State, is the well-known Director of the Census, a man of scholarly attainments and unblemished reputation, at present a Professor in the State Scientific School. The ticket, on the whole, is undoubtedly the strongest ever presented to the people of Connecticut. It will likely be renominated, whether successful in April or not, next November, to which time the State elections have been changed by constitutional amendment.

CANADIAN ITEMS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Ont., March 3.—The daily line of steam communication via Port Stanley between this city and Cleveland will come into operation on the opening of navigation.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

QUEBEC, March 3.—A league has been formed in Quebec under the style of the Loyal Reformers' League. Its avowed mission is to check the extravagance of the present local Government, and thwart the persistent though most insidious movement to place the affairs of the Province under ecclesiastical control.

The Canadian Foot-Ball Association has received a challenge from Harvard.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ST. JOHN, N. B., March 3.—The famous St. John Paris crew will represent New Brunswick at the regatta to be held at the Philadelphia Centennial. A new boat has been ordered from England for them.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

PORT PERRY, Ont., March 3.—A train on the Port Perry & Whitely Railroad which left Port Perry this morning ran off the track near Manchester, tearing up the track for a considerable tance. Several cars were badly damaged. Messrs. Davis & Ross, of Port Perry, and White, the brakeman, were more or less seriously injured.

GRADES OF CORN IN NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The grain traders of the Produce Exchange adopted resolutions yesterday that white and yellow corn should be graded separately, and "steamer" corn should not be of so choice quality as "new mixed"; also, that in the event of a tender of "steamer" corn on contract for "new mixed" during March, if the quality should not be equal to the grade of "new mixed" thrown on the market during February, the receiver of it shall have the right to appeal and request arbitration, either private or otherwise.

HEAVY VERDICT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MCGREGOR, Ia., March 3.—Last March Ole Elderson, a Norwegian, of Minnesota, became drunk, and, going home from Decorah, froze his hands and feet so badly as to cause amputation. His wife brought suit against P. D. Salberg, a druggist of Decorah, for damages for selling her husband liquor, and the case closed to-day. The jury, after a deliberation of two hours, brought in a verdict against Salberg for $9,500.

THE DETROIT BRIDGE SCHEME.

BUFFALO, March 3.—The Board of Trade and citizens of Buffalo held a meeting to-day and unanimously passed resolutions emphatically opposing the construction of a bridge across the Detroit River as detrimental to the immense marine interests of the inland lakes; also urging the practicability of constructing a tunnel, and further complimenting the Canadian Government for removing obstructions to navigation during 1875 at the mouth of the Detroit River at a large expense.

A Sentimental Goose.

Chattanooga (Tenn.) Times.

On a farm near this city is a goose that lately lost its mate. It mourned sincerely for several days, refusing very properly any attentions from other gooses. But goostic faithfulness could not survive human charms. Goosey became enamored of a man who has charge of fowl and brute. Thrown in his company accidentally at feeding time, she always welcomed him with affectionate greetings, and followed him until the gate shut him from her sight. Encouraged by his friendly office, her esteem deepened into love, and now no other companionship satisfies her for a moment. Long before daylight she commences calling for him, and she will take no food except from his hands. She follows him day by day, round and round the field, while he is plowing, and the highest farm fence cannot stop her. When he comes to town she can only be left behind by being shut up in her house, and then she keeps up a continual calling until he returns. True to the romantic character in love stories, she is drooping—slowly fading from earth. Her constant exertions to be near her charmer are slowly but surely killing her.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Burnett's Cocoaine
Prevents the Hair from Falling.
Promotes Its Healthy Growth.
It not Greasy nor Sticky.
Leaves no Disagreeable Odor.
Subdues Refractory Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Soothes the Irritated Scalp-Skin.
Affords the Richest Lustre.
Is not an Alcoholic Wash.
Kills Dandruff.
Gives New Life to the Hair.
BURNETT'S COCOAINE
Remains Longest in Effect.

Good Advice—Parents should always watch their children's health in cold and raw weather, and keep them in sound condition by using Wishart's Pine-Tree Tar Cordial, a very palatable remedy, that purifies the blood and never fails to speedily cure coughs, colds, croup, sore throat, and diphtheria.

The Chicago Field—The Gentleman Sportsman's paper of the West, handsomely illustrated, contains all the recent turf, field, aquatic, athletic, base-ball, and sporting events. For sale by all newsdealers. Subscription, $4 a year, $2 for six months.

For coughs and throat disorders use "Brown's Bronchial Troches," having proved their efficiency by a test of many years.

HARDWARE, &c.

EXCELSIOR
MANUFACTURING CO.
612, 614, 616 & 618 N. MAIN ST.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
TIN-PLATE, WIRE,
SHEET IRON
—AND—
COPPER.
Have always in Stock a complete assortment of every class of goods used or sold by
TIN AND STOVE DEALERS,
AND ARE SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF THE
CELEBRATED
CHARTER OAK STOVES
FAMOUS WHEREVER USED OR KNOWN
FOR ECONOMY IN PRICE,
SUPERIOR CONSTRUCTION,
QUICK & UNIFORM BAKING,
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Orders from the trade respectfully solicited, guaranteeing
FIRST-CLASS GOODS,
CAREFUL PACKING,
PROMPT SHIPMENTS, AND
LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICES.
SEND FOR NEW LISTS.
ADDRESS:
EXCELSIOR
MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
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PEACHES.
PEACHES
3 pound cans, $2.25 per dozen, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

BABY CARRIAGES.
BABY CARRIAGES
Full line of all the leading styles, including the "Novelty," for sale at
POTTLE'S WILLOW WORKS,
235 West Madison-st.

LAYER RAISINS.
LAYER RAISINS.
25 pound boxes, $2.25 per box, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

SPECTACLES.
SIGHT IS PRICELESS
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE SPECTACLES
Suited to all sights by inspection at MANASSE'S, Optician, 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building).

DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
DRIED BLACKBERRIES.
8 pounds for $1, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

FURS.
Closing Out Stock of Ladies' Furs.
Mink, Seal, Otter, Marten, and French Seal Sets, at less than cost to manufacture; prices $5 to $20 for Sets which have been selling from $10 to $50.
R. T. MARTIN, 154 State-st.

RICE.
BEST CAROLINA RICE.
13 pounds for $1.00, at
HICKSON'S, 167 South Clark-st.

FOREIGN.

A Writ Served on Gen. Schenck as He Leaves London.

Review of the English and Continental Grain Trade.

Turkey Offers Strong Inducements to Refugees to Return.

The Red Republic Proclaimed in Several Districts in Servia.

Programme of the Liberal Majority in the French Assembly.

An Entire Reorganization of the Ministry to Be Demanded.

Don Carlos Flings a Final Manifesto Across the Border.

GREAT BRITAIN.

CENTENNIAL CONTRIBUTIONS.

SOUTHAMPTON, March 3.—The United States steamer Franklin, now here, will proceed to Cherbourg, France, probably the last of next week. From there she will go to Gibraltar, where she will transfer the works of art for the Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition to the storeship Supply. The Franklin's orders are to be at Gibraltor early in April.

THE COTTON TRADE.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The Liverpool *Cotton-Brokers' Circular* says the market has been depressed throughout the week, and though to-day (Thursday) the tone was slightly steadier, quotations of every description show a further decline. American descriptions continue to be very freely offered, and a further decline has taken place of one-eight of a penny in medium, and a farthing in ordinary qualities, but good middling and middling fair grades are unchanged. In Sea Island cotton business has again been very limited, but the price is unchanged. Business has been moderate in futures, and quotations are about one-eighth of a penny below those of last week.

THE COTTON FRAUDS.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—It is stated that the Liverpool Cotton Brokers' Association have commenced an investigation into the nature and extent of the transactions which members of the Association may have had with William Peers & Son, brokers, charged with fraud. It has transpired that Robert Munn, one of the members of the delinquent firm, is Lieutenant Colonel and Justice of the Peace for Southport, Cheshire.

THE GRAIN TRADE

remains inactive, the short supplies being balanced by a poor condition of samples, and a dragging business. Yesterday's markets were slow for all articles. Wheat and barley about maintained their prices, but oats and maize were rather lower than the rates current at the opening of the week. The deliveries of home-grown wheat during the past month have been about 20 per cent under the average for the past ten years. There are now on the passage to Great Britain about a million quarters of wheat. At the beginning of March the quantity was rather over 1,500,000 quarters. At Paris the market during the week has been firm for wheat and flour. In Mark Lane to-day fine wheat was steady at previous prices. There existed some slight demand for secondary sorts at the old rates. Generally, however, trade is poor. Flour unchanged from Monday. New sorts neglected, especially foreign, of which a large quantity was offered. Maize steady at 27 shillings 3 pence, ex ship for American.

LIVERPOOL, March 3.—The wheat markets are generally dull, but for the week cannot be rated as cheaper. Fine dry qualities fully support their value, but there is no regular quotation for unsound qualities, of which the bulk of our home deliveries still consist. Foreign remains inactive, but without pressure to sell. Maize in fair demand for consumption at rather low figures. Weather mild for the season.

EGYPTIAN FINANCES.

LONDON, March 3.—Mr. Cade has made his report on Egypt and her finances. He criticises the past Egyptian Administration. He mentions a plan for consolidating the debt through the substituting of British for Egyptian credit, whereby the interest would be so reduced that Egypt might be in a position to repurchase the canal shares without burdening the country. But this would be impossible, because other Governments would oppose it. He, therefore, suggests the conversion of the debt into 7 per cent stock, which would leave the annual surplus £2,000,000.

SCHENCK.

LONDON, March 4—5 a. m.—The London *Hour* has the following: "We understood that a writ returnable in the Queen's Bench was served upon Mr. Schenck, United States Minister, yesterday, at the instance of the Emma Mine Company. The writ was served as Mr. Schenck was entering the train at Easton Station. Mr. Schenck referred the officer to Lord Derby."

FRANCE.

DON CARLOS.

BOULOGNE-SUR-MER, March 3.—Don Carlos has deferred his departure for England until half-past 2 o'clock to-morrow afternoon.

PROPOSED REFORMS.

PARIS, March 3.—At a meeting of the members of the old Left Centre to-day, it was resolved to maintain the Left Centre as a distinct party in the coming Assembly, and to remain satisfied with the retirement of Ministers Buffet and Demeaux, but to demand a complete reconstruction of the Cabinet and Administration staff and the adoption of a frankly-liberal policy. A programme was adopted, declaring that the minimum of necessary reforms comprises the appointment of Mayors by Municipal Councils, except in large towns; the modification of the University Education law so as to restore to the State the exclusive right of conferring degrees, and deprive the Diocese of its recently-granted corporate capacity. The programme does not recommend a general amnesty, but proposes the appointment of a new Committee of Pardons, whose duty it shall be to review the indictments and evidence against political convicts. M. Cassimer Perier, who exactly represents the views above set forth, has had a long conference with M. Dufaure, at which the terms of the Ministerial programme were discussed. No difficulty arose. He subsequently had an interview with Marshal MacMahon, who wishes to act entirely as Constitutional President, leaving to the Chief of the Cabinet the selection of Ministers in conformity with the ideas of the majority in the Chambers.

A RELIGIOUS VIEW.

The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the clergy ordering prayers for the new Assembly, declares that the accomplishment of the programme of some of the members of the new Legislature, for instance the exclusion of religion from education, and separation of Church and State, would be equivalent to the destruction of France.

At the opening of the temporary chapel erected on the site of the National Church to be built in Montmarte, the Archbishop said the republic would either revert to Catholicism or not endure.

OUR SCANDAL.

The news from Washington causes sensation here. Some of the evening papers express regret at the scandal, and deplore the decadence of political morality in the United States.

A MANIFESTO FROM DON CARLOS.

Don Carlos received at Boulogne a deputation of 150 Legitimists, who presented an address. He has issued a manifesto to Spaniards, in which he says: "Desiring to stop bloodshed, I forbear continuing the glorious, but at the present fruitless, struggle. Seeing the sufferings of my volunteers, and superiority of numbers against them, it becomes necessary to sheathe the sword. I will never sign a compromise. My flag remains folded until the moment which God shall fix as the supreme hour of redemption."

In an address to his soldiers, Don Carlos congratulates them on the heroism they have displayed, and bids them not to abandon hope.

Carlos is under the constant surveillance of the Boulogne authorities.

The total number of Carlists taking refuge in France is 15,000.

LONDON, March 4—5 a. m.—A Paris correspondent of the *Times* pronounces certain the election of Duc d' Audiffret Pasquir President of the Senate, and Jules Grevy President of the Chamber of Deputies. M. Perier's visits to MacMahon and Dufaure may be taken as implying his acceptance of the Ministry of the Interior.

PRINCE NAPOLEON'S ELECTION ADDRESS.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—The papers are flooded with election addresses. Prince Napoleon's, at Ajaccio, is in these terms:

This is the first time since the fall of the Empire that you are called upon, in presence of an organized Government, to exercise your sovereignty. I offer myself for your suffrages. I owe it to you to speak the truth, and I wish to explain how I, a Napoleon, have for an antagonist M. Rouher, who has placed himself at the head of the Imperialist party. The reason is, that I am convinced the name of Napoleon ought to be a resource, and never a pretext for augmenting our dissensions. Inspiring myself with the spirit of Napoleon, I say to you the form of government is not in question; it exists; I accept it frankly. And yet who could say that I accept the Republic through ambition and personal interest? It has taken from me eventual rights; it has violated my liberty by expelling me; in me it disregards my rank of General; and I am a mark for the hostility of those thinking themselves its most authorized representatives. My constant devotion for Napoleon III.,—my Sovereign in prosperity, my friend in misfortune,—and my affection for his son cannot be called in question. I despise interested calumnies. Seek the really true motives of my conduct in profound convictions formed by the teachings of history, inspired by my respect for the repose of France. Those who by birth or the will of the country have been placed near the Executive have still more imperative duties than other citizens. Abstention is not allowable for them. What I want, as you know, is the organization of our Democracy. Outside that I see no salvation. The national sovereignty is the basis of our public law. I think its direct expression is a principle and a supreme resource belonging to no party. It would give the Executive deep roots, enabling it to walk resolutely in a Democratic path. I respect the form of government without any bitterness, provided it insures us order, justice, and liberty. My adversaries are always reactionary. As for me, if your suffrages send me to the Assembly, I shall always be Democratic and a partisan of progress. I shall at the same time be the energetic defender of your disregarded interests. The struggle is forced on me. I accept it. Choose between the son of Jerome, the nephew of Napoleon I., him who has never sundered his interest from yours, and a stranger to our island, who comes here to force himself on two arrondissements."

It may be mentioned here that the last number of M. Rouher's Corsican organ, the *Aigle*, has been seized for publishing Napoleon III.'s Wilhelmshohe proclamation to the French people in 1871, accompanied by comments vehemently attacking the Government. A prosecution is to be instituted against it.

GAMBETTA AND NAQUET.

With reference to the scene between M. Gambetta and M. Naquet, at Marseilles, it appears that M. Gambetta was publicly asked whether, in August, 1870, after the first defeats of the French, he did not refuse to take part in an attempt by M. Naquet, at the head of 5,000 or 6,000 persons, to proclaim the Republic by surrounding the Palais Bourbon, in which the Legislative Body was then sitting. He replied that he never saw M. Naquet till the 7th of September—three days after the fall of the Empire—when he gave him a post he had called to solicit, and that he saw nothing of 5,000 or 6,000 men in August. M. Naquet was then sent for, and repeated the charge, his inference from it being that M. Gambetta did not at that time wish for the Republic, but the latter disclaimed all knowledge of such an incident. At a second meeting in the evening both of them spoke. M. Gambetta urged a policy of concord and moderation, and explained his reasons for being a candidate at Lille, Bordeaux, Marseilles, and Paris. M. Naquet, on the other hand, took for his model Ledru Rollin's attitude under Louis Philippe. M. Gambetta rejoined by declaring that the time for Irreconcilables was past, a republic being already established, and that the choice was between a practical and Governmental policy and a chimerical and impracticable one. Asked whether he would agree to abide by the decisions of the Central Committee, he said he was not the man of a coterie, that he belonged to all the electors, and had no pledges to give. He was then adopted as the candidate by 52 votes against 45 for M. Naquet.

ITALY.

MATRIMONIAL.

ROME, March 3.—Negotiations are pending for the marriage of the Duke of Geneva with the Archduchess Marie Christine, daughter of the Archduke Charles Ferdinand, of Austria.

SPEECH OF GARIBALDI.

Dispatches to London Times.

ROME, Feb. 11.—Two Liberal journals, the *Leberta* and the *Bersagliere*, and a Clerical paper, the *Voce Della Verita*, were sequestrated last night for publishing a speech made by Gen. Garibaldi the day before (Wednesday), when assisting at the inauguration of the Commemorative Tablets erected at Porta San Pancrazio in memory of those who fell in defense of Rome in 1849. The General said:

Yes, it was, in truth, a handful of brave men who fought in 1849; all brave fellows. I am moved when I think of them. I would remind you also of Col. Medici, that he, too, was there. It was a fight of heroes. I remember that there was fighting even upon the roof of a house; the French on one side, the Italians on the other. The enemy themselves have been obliged to confess that it was at severe cost they conquered. You have cause to commemorate this day. In the evening of the 8th, between 11 and 12, we had proclaimed the Republic. To-day, the 9th, it was proclaimed on the Capitol. Remember the glorious triumvirate. Aurelio Saffi is still living. Remember him, I pray you; I invite you even to send him a telegram. I have always been *intransigente*. Brought up with Republican principles, through having served the Republic in America, I could not change my opinions, only I thought in the past that it was necessary to suppress our Republican sentiments, because, in order to unite Italy, the Monarchy was necessary. But not for this have we renounced our Republican principles. As Republican principles are the principles of honest people, there cannot be an honest Government which is not Republican. However, we are obliged to get on by compromises, which the force of circumstances demand. I do not tell you to-day to make a revolution. We must adapt ourselves to the times. Nevertheless, vindicate progress to the last gasp; keep yourselves in the path of progress. Do not let yourself be weakened to-day; the country groans under depredations, the unjust acts of the Government. When we compromised with the Monarchy, we might have expected from it that the country should be well governed; but it is not. The Monarchy must also complete its course; but the Guizots and the Polignacs of to-day do nothing but accelerate its fall. We require constancy, my brethren—what the English call steadiness.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE DAUGHTER OF STORY THE SCULPTOR.

ROME, Feb. 12.—Pius IX. has made a remarkable exception to the rule he has never before broken during his long Pontificate, by granting a dispensation for the marriage celebrated here on Wednesday, between Miss Story, Protestant, the daughter of W. W. Story, the well-known sculptor and author, and the Commendatore Peruzzi, Catholic, brother of the Syndic of Florence. The Roman Catholic marriage was first celebrated, but without mass, in the Barberini Palace, by the Acting Parrocco of St. Bernardo, under instructions from the Holy Office. The witnesses for the bride were Prince Tommaso Corsini and the Marchese Lajatico; for the bridegroom, Signor Maldini Peruzzi, Syndic of Florence, and Count Panissera. At midday the civil rite was performed at the Capitol by Signor Venturi, Syndic of Rome, when the Hon. George Marsh, United States Minister to Italy, and the Rev. R. S. Nevin, D. D., rector of the American Episcopal Church of St. Paul in Rome signed for the bride, and Count Panissera, Prefect of the Royal Palace, and the Commendatore Marignoli for the bridegroom. Some of the extreme Ultramontanes express much displeasure at this act of the Pope's, which came directly from himself after long, and, to the parties interested, vexatious delays had been caused by the clerical "ring" which shuts in his Holiness. It will be remembered that Gregory XVI. granted one dispensation for a mixed marriage to be celebrated in Rome,—that between a Roman Catholic lady, Countess Bentivoglio, and a Protestant gentleman, Mr. Middleton.

HUNGARY.

THE FLOODS.

New York Herald, March 2.

We learn from the latest telegrams regarding these destructive inundations that they have caused imense devastation and distressing loss of life in the Valley of the Upper Danube. The sudden melting of the winter snows over the vast watersheds of the Eastern Alpine and Carpathian Mountain systems has swollen the rivers which derive their waters from these regions, causing them to overflow their banks and inundate the low lands. We have not as yet received any information regarding the effect of the February thaw on the volume of the Rhine waters, but a telegram from Paris informs us that the Seine has risen to a flood level, and that the alluvial plains in the vicinity of Paris are already under water. The devastation which has been caused in Austro-Hungary, and particularly at Buda-Pesth, on the Danube, has not been equaled since the great floods of 1833. Buda and Pesth are situated on high ground at opposite sides of the river, and are connected by a great suspension bridge, which spans the narrow river channel between the two cities. The Town of Althofen is a suburb of Buda, and built on the low ground. This place has been almost destroyed by the floods, two-thirds of its entire population of 18,000 people being rendered homeless. The Danube at Buda-Pesth forms the only outlet for the vast volumes of flood water which have poured down from the watersheds drained by the river and its tributaries westward and northward. The narrow channel is the gateway through which these waters escape into the Lower Danube. At this point, then, a gorging of the waters has taken place, and the floods, as through a great sluiceway, rush downward with resistless force, sweeping everything before them. According to telegrams from the desolated districts great fears are entertained for even the buildings which have withstood the floods up the to present time. The walls, although sapped by the waters, are also supported by them to some extent. When the waters subside the saturated substructures will be unable to sustain the superincumbent weight of the buildings, and their destruction is almost inevitable. The transfer of air volumes of high temperature from the American to the European continent by the natural eastward movement of the atmosphere is, in all probability, the cause of the sudden thawing of the snows, which produced the floods. This theory is supported by evidence rather curiously obtained on the Alpine summits. A party of tourists succeeded in scaling Mount Blanc in the middle of January last, and found that the temperature of the air at the great elevation of 13,000 feet was higher than that of the valleys and low lands. This leads to the inference that an upper stratum of warm air overlay the denser and colder surface atmosphere, and caused the snows at great elevations to melt. Thus a vast quantity of water was precipitated into the valleys. Whether this warm air is to be credited to our side of the Atlantic or to the more proximate continent of Africa remains a question to be solved by European observers. The phenomenon of the sudden thaw suggests no other cause than the one above referred to.

TURKEY.

REFUGEES INVITED TO RETURN HOME.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 3.—The Porte has notified the Ambassadors of the guaranteeing powers it will remit the titles for one year, and all other taxes two years, to all refugees who return to their homes. Special officials will be appointed to protect them from outrage, and farms and churches will be repaired at the Government expense.

SERVIA.

LONDON, March 3.—A telegram from Athens says disturbances in Servia are represented to have assumed a serious character. The Red Republic has been proclaimed in some districts. Belgrade is still unmoved.

LATEST.

LONDON, March 4—5 a. m.—A Ragusa dispatch to the *Times*, says a deputation of insurgents has been summoned to that city to meet M. Rodick. It is generally thought that his mission to induce refugees to return home will prove fruitless.

The Prince of Montenegro seems inclined to co-operate in the work of pacification, if assured that this is really the will of the powers. M. Rodick is authorized to assure him on this point.

The *Times'* dispatches from Athens says it is estimated that there are 17,000 Herzegovinian refugees in Dalmatia, 4,000 in Crotia, 13,000 in Montenegro, 7,000 in Servia, and 50,000 scattered along the frontiers.

WINSLOW.

HE IS HELD FOR EXTRADITION.

LONDON, Eng., March 3.—Winslow, the Boston forger, was again brought to the Bow Street Police Court this morning, and formally committed for extradition. The point about Winslow's being committed on separate charges of forging and uttering is important. After Sir Thomas Henry had said in Court yesterday that he had not received the necessary notification from the British authorities, the American Legation, remembering the fiasco in the case of Lawrence, the alleged fraudulent Custom-House Agent, withdrew the application, previously sent to the Foreign Office, asking for the extradition of Winslow on the charge of forgery, and to make everything certain, substituted an application asking for his extradition on charges of forging and uttering. Winslow will now await the legal time, eighteen days, before being surrendered to Mr. Dearborn, the American officer.

AUSTRIA.

MINISTER ORTH BANQUETED.

VIENNA, March 3.—The family of the Hon. Godlove S. Orth, American Minister here, depart for Italy this week. He will follow shortly, and make a hurried tour southward before sailing for America. Last evening Gen. P. Sidney Post, United States Consul, gave Minister Orth a complimentary dinner at the Hotel Metropole. The room was decorated with American and Austrian flags, and portraits of President Grant and the Emperor and Empress of Austria. There were about thirty guests, including prominent Americans, and such Austrians as had been in special personal and social relations with Mr. Orth. Speeches were made by Baron Lederer, Consul Post, Minister Orth, and others. Mr. Orth will have private audience with the Emperor to-day.

CUBA.

A CAVALRY FIGHT.

HAVANA, March 3.—It is officially reported from Tomas de Gebaro, Feb. 19, that 300 Spanish cavalry, while scouring the country, met 600 mounted insurgents, commanded by Maxemo Gomez. The Spaniards hardly had time to draw their sabres. A hand to hand combat followed, lasting an hour, at the end of which time they remained masters of the battlefield. Their loss was twenty-six killed and thirty-three wounded. The loss of the enemy is considered at least half. Captain-General Jovellar reached the scene very soon after he heard of the fight. This is the first engagement of consequence which has taken place for a long time.

SPAIN.

QUEEN ISABELLA.

PARIS, March 3.—*L'Europe Diplomatique* states that Queen Isabella will stay only a short time in Madrid, and then choose Seville or Granada as her residence.

PIRACY.

A telegram from Gibraltar says the prize crew of Spanish guards at Costa who seized a British vessel and were subsequently captured by her crew and brought into Gibraltar, have been committed for piracy.

JAPAN.

PEACE WITH COREA.

LONDON, March 3.—A telegram has been received by the Japanese Legation here from their Government stating that the treaty between Japan and Corea was signed on the 27th ultimo.

GERMANY.

VON ARNIM.

LONDON, March 3.—A dispatch from Berlin states that Count Von Arnim has instructed his lawyer to inform the Judge that he is ill, and little inclined to defend himself against the charge of high-treason.

Kite Day in Japan.

A letter from Nagaski, Japan, printed in the New Orleans *Southwestern Presbyterian*, says: "On the 15th of April was the great kite day for Nagaski. The Japanese are very fond of kite flying, and display a great deal of skill. The kites have no tails like ours, and are made of two pieces of bamboo, crossed, covered with thin but very strong Japanese paper. The people all assembled on the top of 'Kompira,' a hill about 1,100 feet high, and the air was thick with kites. Several hundred kites were in the air at the same time, and the great aim of each operator is to so maneuvre his kite as to cut the string of the others. For this purpose the first couple of hundred feet of string from the kite is covered with resin and pounded glass. Sometimes four or five kites would get foul of each other, then the thing was either to get your kite clear or cut the strings of the others. Then again, having cut a kite-string, it was wonderful to see them catch this detached kite, away up in the air, with their kite and capture it, the universally accepted rule being that a kite belongs to you just so long as you can keep it out of somebody else's hands. The Japs never get angry about such things. It would have been hard to find 20,000 or 30,000 people anywhere else in the world to enjoy themselves so much and with nothing disagreeable attending it."

Crooked Gas in Brooklyn.

New York Times.

A new source of trouble seems to have overtaken the Brooklyn gas companies recently, which threatens to add materially to their former complications. Suspicion has for some time prevailed that there was something wrong with the meters, and in order to settle the matter, a man who was at one time in the employ of one of the companies has lately been engaged in testing the meters. In doing this he has removed several of them from different houses and taken them to New York, where they have been inspected by the State Inspector or one of his deputies. Every meter tested was found to be wrong, some being 10 per cent too fast, some 13 per cent and some more. One instance is mentioned where a prominent builder suspected that his meter was wrong and had it tested, when he found it was 13 per cent too fast. He demanded a rebate for nine years, the time which he had used the defective meter. The company when shown the certificate of the State Inspector, offered a rebate for five months, which was refused, and the man intends to sue the company for $150.

ROCKFORD.

The Coming Municipal Election—The Lady Crusaders Present a Cold Water Ticket—A Sanctuary Baptized in Whisky—Outrage on a Reform Club—Attack on the Catholics—State Celebration of Odd Fellowship—Lent in Rockford—An Alderman in Love—The Beecher Matter—Leap-Year Party—Olla Podrida.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., March 3.—As the municipal elections draw near the excitement relative to the liquor question becomes greater. Party politics never have intruded themselves much into our City Government, but this year everything will be disregarded except the main issue, whether Rockford shall be a license or anti-license city for the coming municipal year. The temperance ladies here have done a good deal of good during the past two years, and have been the means of reforming numbers of drunkards, but they are now about to give up this wholesome influence by launching into the muddy waters of politics. Like the ladies of the Brick Lane Branch of the Grand Junction Ebenezer Temperance Association, they have got their Mr. Anthony Humm, who, after repeatedly "whispering he'd ne'er consent—consented" to become candidate for Mayor. The gentleman who has thus stepped into the cold-water boat is Mr. Levi Rhoades, President of the Rockford Watch Company, and a member of the firm of Rhoades, Utter & Co., paper manufacturers. Mr. Rhoades is a radical temperance man, and would vote for prohibition; consequently all the lady crusaders have rallied round him. The opposing candidate for Mayor on the license platform will be Mr. John R. Porter, the well-known chemist and druggist. He is a gentleman eminently qualified for the position, and is a man of integrity and sterling worth.

THE CROPPING OUT OF BAD BLOOD.

The results of this pending fight is seen every day in numerous out-croppings of the worst nature of man. The oddness of the methods used to vent spiteful feeling alone makes it worth mentioning at this time. Last week some one sprinkled a bottle or more of whisky all over the interior of the First M. E. Church just prior to a temperance meeting, and when the water-drinkers assembled their olfactory organs were greeted with the smell of "the crooked" and the auditory seemed like a sanctified saloon. Again at the meeting of the Reform Club (consisting of 150 reformed drunkards) some scamp empted a bottle of

WHISKY INTO THE PAIL

of water in the ante-chamber. But the culmination of these proceedings were reached this week by the distribution of some malicious tracts containing the most malevolent and wicked accusations against the Catholics and their priests. The Catholics called an impromptu meeting at once, and it was there alleged that Mrs. S. M. L. Henry, the head and front of the Crusaders, had distributed these slips. This so enraged the Catholics that the St. James Catholic Temperance Society threaten to withdraw their votes from Mrs. Henry's party. A committee of Catholics was appointed to wait on the accused lady, who very promptly and emphatically denied the impeachment. The affair remains a mystery, and has caused a great deal of excitement.

A GRAND ODD-FELLOWS' CELEBRATION.

The next matter of local interest is the coming celebration of the 57th anniversary of Odd-Fellowship in America, which will take place in this city April 26. No less than 125 lodges in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin have been invited to take part in it. Special trains will be run at reduced rates, and no less than 8,000 Odd-Fellows will be represented. A grand banquet will be prepared, and the Hon. John H. Oberly, of this State, will deliver the address.

LENT IN ROCKFORD.

Ash Wednesday, the first day of Lent, was observed in Emmanuel Church by religious services morning and evening. A goodly number of our people have commenced to keep the season of Lent, during which their Master fasted in the desert, and have already begun to stop feeding, look serious, think of their sins, and talk upon nothing except it be

Of God and ordinance,
As if they were in heavenly trances.

The following clergymen have kindly consented to be present and assist the Rector during Lent: The Rev. Messrs. Wallace and Dunbar, of Janesville, Wis., the Rev. A. J. Dowing, Galena; the Rev. Dr. G. F. Cushman, of Chicago; the Rev. W. W. Esterbrooke, M. D., of Elgin; and the Rev. Dr. G. M. Everhart, of Kenosha, Wis.

SOCIAL MATTERS.

The approaching wedding of Ald. Seely Perry, a rich widower, with Miss Thompson, a young and fair lady of the Rockford Seminary, is much talked of just now, and furnishes the social world with its chief topic. It is not known when the wedding will come off, as it has been postponed on account of the ill-health of the bridegroom.

THE BEECHER MATTER.

One of our Congregational ministers (a supporter of Beecher) is highly indignant to think that Mr. James Lucas, of Chicago, sent him, among others, a lithographed letter of remonstrance and kindly instruction relative to the late Advisory Council. This gentleman says: "There was never any business had so many self-appointed doctors as this Brooklyn business," and he speaks truly. It would be well if these self-constituted judges on both sides would heed the motto, "If thou hast any wisdom, keep it till called for."

OLLA PODRIDA.

Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, M. C. for this District, returned to Washington last Friday.

The Hon. William B. Allen, Internal Revenue Collector for this District, spent two days here last week. He was examining Graham's new distillery, which will be started in a few days.

The Spiritualists are holding regular Sunday meetings here now.

Last Tuesday a very admirably arranged leap year party was given at the residence of Mrs. B. Fisher. The young ladies who managed the affair were Misses Edna Skinner, Bena Brenckle, Mattie Purdy, Mate Brenckle, Josie Savay, Mate Savay, Inez Baker, Minnie Morrill, and May Manning. It was very successful.

The children of the celebrated Jacob Knapp are going to sell out and remove from Rockford.

PEDESTRIANISM.

The walking match at McCormick Hall has nearly reached its close, the time allowed expiring this evening. A large crowd was in attendance last evening, mainly composed of Germans, who have all through attended the walk in numbers, being attracted of course by the fact that the pedestrian is of their nationality. The prospect is that the hall will be filled this afternoon and evening.

Last evening, at the close of the fifth day, Schmehl had walked 404 miles, leaving him an even twenty-four hours to cover 96 miles. He was in good spirits, and confident that he could gain a few minutes each hour—enough to give him rest and carry him through. Whether he succeeds or not, he will have made an excellent record for pluck and endurance.

Miss Wickers, the female competitor of Schmehl, holds out well, and will come near making her 350 miles by 9 to-night, if she does not quite succeed.

Gen. Washington's Coach.

From a Paper on "Truro Parish," in Scribner for March.

On this spot, where the hungry riders of Pleasonton and Stewart looked around in vain for "grub" and forage, where the last of the F. F. V.'s had stood and bewailed his desolate fields and fallen fortunes, the Mount Vernon coach, driving four, with liveried coachman and footman, and with the ancient arms of de Hertburn emblazoned on the panel, had drawn up amidst a crowd of powdered beaux, who always came to church early and were ever ready to vie with each other for the honor of handing Mrs. Washington from her coach. This carriage, which Barrington, or some other distinguished Irishman, would have called "a specimen of Gothic architecture on wheels," was built to order in London, and for a long period served as a model after which those old Colonial swells had their equipages made. The running gear and lower section of the body were cream color, with gilt moldings; the "top hamper" mahogany, with green Venetian blinds, and the interior finished in black leather; two great "head lights" on the box served at night to let the curious traveler know that "a person of quality" was on the road, and aided West Ford to keep his bearings on the dangerous highways not yet smoothed by the magic hand of McAdam. Our great prototype republican also had his coat-of-arms on the door panel, fully emblazoned and "tricked." As the crest is emblazoned on a ducal coronet, we may perhaps accept the story that these are the armorial bearings of William de Hertburn, a Norman Baron, who was lord of the manor of Washington in the thirteenth century. On the four side panels were pictures representing the seasons. This coach came into the possession of Bishop Meade, of Virginia, who, with one eye to business and the other to charity, had it cut up and sold in pieces at a church fair.

CASUALTIES.

THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER MARY BELL.

Vicksburg Sentinel, Feb. 28.

The Mary Bell landed here yesterday at 12 m., with 163 cabin passengers, excursionists for Mardi Gras, 4,720 bales of cotton, and about 14,000 sacks of cotton seed. She took on forty cabin passengers here, and backed down to the cotton yard to take on 1,200 bales of cotton After about 1,000 bales had been taken aboard, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m., fire was discovered shooting up from the rear of the front steps. The flames spread rapidly, and soon enveloped the front part of the boat. Fortunately a great number of the passengers were on shore at the time, or the loss of life would have been fearful. It is believed that every one on board escaped, although the boat was enveloped in flames in fifteen minutes after the fire was discovered. The passengers lost all their baggage, and the boat, it is thought, will be a total loss. The origin of the fire is a mystery, but is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. She cost about $170,000, and was insured for $65,000. Ten-sixteenths of her was owned by Ralph Hicks, son of Capt. J. F. Hicks, and the balance by the clerk, Mr. Alfred Grissom, and Richard Sinton, of New Orleans. She left St. Louis on her first trip Oct. 16, 1875. Since that time she has been a perfect success, this being her tenth trip. She carried into New Orleans one trip over 10,000 bales of cotton and seed, the largest load ever carried into the Crescent City by any steamboat. She had the best-paying trip aboard when the accident took place that she ever had. When the fire broke out the Parisot Line steamer Tallahatchie was lying alongside loaded with cotton which was being transferred to the Mary Bell. It was thought for some time that this boat could not escape, and, when the chimney of the burning boat fell, it crushed a portion of the front part of her boiler deck, and some of the crew had a narrow escape; she was cut loose, and with the assistance of the tug Bigley was towed beyond the reach of of the conflagration. In front of the burning boat was the Big Sunflower, of the Parisot Line, which was moved beyond reach of the flames without any injury. The Fire Department arrived soon after the flames broke out, but the boat burned so rapidly that there was no hope of saving her. They have full charge of the wreck, and will probably save about 1,000 bales of cotton in a badly damaged condition. About 9 p. m. they succeeded in scuttling the hull; the stern swung out from the bank and sunk in deep water; the bow is up against the bank and above water. Over the back part of the ill-fated steamer was a lot of beef cattle; some young men in a skiff made an effort to cut them out, but were driven off by the flames before they could complete their object; they succeeded, however, in saving a few, the others were all on fire when the wheel-house tumbled into the river; a few more got into the river, but so badly burnt they could not make the shore. The total loss will probably amount to over $600,000.

FOUR PERSONS BURNED TO DEATH.

A hotel full of people in Le Mars, Ia., came very near being roasted the other night. The hotel was a small frame building in the suburbs of the town. Some late pedestrians saw the fire three-quarters of a mile off, and went to it as rapidly as possible. When they got there everybody in the house was asleep yet, in ignorance of the fact that their passage to the ground was already cut off by the flames. The pedestrians alarmed the house and broke in the doors. Several people escaped with painful scorches. A family named Niermeyer, consisting of a man and wife and six small children, boarded in the house. Three of the children, the oldest 3½ years old, were sleeping with their father and mother. Two of them were sleeping with Mr. Niermeyer's blind brother in the house, and one was spending the night away from home. Mr. Niermeyer jumped out of bed and got out of the house in a delirium of fright. His blind brother, with great presence of mind and noble devotion, picked up his two little bed-fellows, and taking one under each arm made his way to the burning stairs. The stairs fell with him in his descent, but he held fast to the children and brought them safely out of the fire. All three of them were burned but not seriously. Mrs. Niermeyer and her three helpless babies perished in the flames. Their remains were found all in a heap among the cinders. Mr. Niermeyer is now a hopeless maniac. It is supposed he was bewildered by the alarm and left his wife and children, not knowing what he did. The blind brother who saved the lives of his little charge of children is an object of universal admiration in Le Mars.

FATAL HUNTING ACCIDENT.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

KEOKUK, Ia., March 3.—Samuel Reynolds, a young man about 20 years of age, was fatally injured by the accidental discharge of a gun while out hunting near this place to-day. He was climbing a fence when, through carelessness in handling the gun, it went off. The shot took effect in the right side of the head, plowing its way through his skull, blowing out a portion of his brains, and producing a ghastly wound. He died this afternoon.

WENT TO PIECES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3.—The Signal Service reports that an Italian bark, bound for Baltimore, which went ashore near Tybee Island (Georgia), on the night of March 1, went to pieces yesterday, and lost nine of her crew of thirteen. The life-saving crew attempted to board the bark, and every man was drowned. Six bodies have been recovered and nine are still missing.

BROKE IN TWO.

TOLEDO, O., March 3.—This afternoon as the freight-train on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad was crossing the bridge at Delaware Bend, near Defiance, the train broke in two, throwing a car from the track. The rear part of the train on the east span of the bridge was precipitated into the river. Conductor Keech and two brakemen were seriously and probably fatally injured.

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., March 3.—A man named Frank A. Mason, employed in a lumber camp at Bradford Lake, Otsego County, started on Saturday last to visit some trappers 10 miles distant, and his body was found Tuesday, 2½ miles from his destination, having perished with the cold.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

The Governor of Illinois yesterday reappointed as his own successor Clark Lipe, West Side Park Commissioner.

The Supreme Court of Dakota commenced the March term Thursday at Yankton, Chief Justice Shannon presiding.

A brilliant assemblage met at the State Capitol in Lincoln, Neb., Thursday evening, and presented the Hon. Ben Barrows, the newly-appointed Consul to Dublin, with a gold-headed cane.

GRAIN IN CANADA.

TORONTO, March 3.—One million one hundred and twenty thousand bushels of flour and grain are now stored in this city against half that quantity last year. The stocks of flour and grain in Ontario is estimated at 1,600,000 bushels. Some twenty vessels are loading ice at Kingston for Toledo and Cleveland.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

QUEENSTOWN, March 3.—Arrived, steamship Java, from New York.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, steamships Hindoo, from Hull; City of New York and China, from Liverpool.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Arrived, steamer Gellert, from Hamburg.

A SMALL FIRE.

The alarm from Box No. 754 at 7:25 o'clock yesterday morning was caused by the discovery of a blaze in the Home of the Good Shepherd, corner of Market and Hill streets. Damage to building and stock $500; fully insured. Cause of fire not known.

Gas Companies in Trouble.

New York Sun.

The excitement over the faulty gas meters of the Brooklyn gas companies is spreading rapidly and widely in Brooklyn, and State Inspector John Burns, of New York, is busied constantly in testing these instruments. Mr. William L. Gilbert, of 325 Union street, who was formerly employed in the office of the Citizens' Gas Company, began the movement on the 8th of February, by taking the meter of his brother-in-law to the Inspector for examination. It was found to register 9 per cent too fast. The meter of Mr. Hugh Boyd, of 35 Tompkins place, which had been in use for thirteen years, was 13 per cent fast. Mr. Boyd demanded $223.87 for overcharges, but a compromise was effected for a less amount. Among the sixty or seventy consumers who have had their meters tested, only two or three of the instruments registered truly. Among the housekeepers who have found that their meters are untrustworthy, the following are some of the most influential persons: William H. Hazard, 287 Baltic street, meter 10 per cent fast; Mr. Allen of Seamen & Allen, of Court and Union streets, meter 4 per cent fast; William Washburne, 165 Pacific street, meter 7 per cent fast; William Taylor, Jr., 325 Union street, meter 6 per cent fast; the firm of Journeay & Burnham, on Atlantic avenue, had a thirty-light meter in their store for twelve years that has registered 3 per cent excess. They estimate their overcharge for that time at $600 or $700. S. B. St. John, of 157 Clinton street, noticed that his gas bills had increased to an unreasonable extent in the past few months, reaching as high as $25 a month. He caused a new meter to be put in, and his bills decreased to $8.70 a month. Inspector Burns says that a meter registers slower instead of faster in the lapse of time, as the machinery becomes clogged, and it follows that the meters that have been found to be faulty were still more so when they were first put in.

RAILROAD NEWS.

THE POOL LINES.

From dispatches received here yesterday afternoon from the General Freight Agents of the various Eastern roads in this city, it appears that the General Managers, who have been in session in New York during the last few days investigating the charges made against Vanderbilt roads of cutting rates or paying drawbacks to their Southwestern connections, against the express stipulation of the pool, have decided to make another effort to maintain peace in the family. Though it was proved beyond a doubt that Vanderbilt roads have been cutting rates, as charged in THE TRIBUNE, yet the Commodore was magnanimously forgiven on the promise that he would not do it again. The Managers were undoubtedly induced to be so lenient because most of them are as deep in the mire as Vanderbilt is in the mud. They are all trying to get ahead of one another, and none of them are over-scrupulous regarding the means to obtain this end. So it is reported that the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad is at present turning over much of its freight at this point to the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad, which takes it to Mansfield, where it is transhipped to the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne. It is a fact that the Baltimore & Ohio is just now taxed to its utmost capacity, while the other roads have but little to do. The reason assigned for this action is that the Pennsylvania Railroad wishes to cheat the pool out of a portion of the earnings. The officials of the road claim that the freight they are giving the Baltimore & Ohio at present is live stock. They give it to them because an agreement exists between the various lines, by which the live stock shipments should be equally divided among the various roads, and as the Baltimore & Ohio had not yet had its share, the freight was turned over to them. If this is so, it is a far more reprehensible arrangement than has yet come to light. In connection with this, it is reported that the roads have a contract with two of the largest shippers in this city, by which the latter are guaranteed favorable rates, so that they will not kick against the above arrangement. All smaller shippers, however, are forced to pay the present high tariff rates, and are thus placed at a disadvantage.

The railroad magnates, at their conference in New York, decided that the rates be fixed on the trunk lines leading out of Chicago on the basis of 40 cents, the present rate; those from other points to be based upon that. Regarding the Western grain traffic rebate, which Baltimore and Philadelphia have been paying, the rate was reduced from 3 to 1½ cents. Now, this would be all very well if the rates would only be maintained. But there is good reason to believe that they will not. Thus far no agreement for maintenance of freight rates has been kept any length of time. In fact, lately most of the tariffs have been broken before they went into effect. So it was with the late agreement made at the Grand Pacific Hotel, in this city, and so it will be this time. While undoubtedly orders will now be issued to the Red Line, White Line, and all the other fast-freight lines that have been cutting rates or paying drawbacks to desist from their action, other means will undoubtedly be found by which the discriminations made against this city during the past winter can be kept up. It is a well-known fact that much of the freight contracted for by the Detroit & Milwaukee and Grand Trunk Railroads at from 5 to 10 cents less than regular tariff rates is being shipped over the New York Central to New York. As Vanderbilt has now signed the agreement to take no Western freight except at the tariff rates, does he mean to refuse the freight offered by these lines hereafter? It is hardly probable that he will.

LUMBER.

It will be remembered that a meeting of the Freight Agents of the roads leading to the Michigan lumber-regions was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city about a month ago, when a uniform tariff on lumber was solemnly agreed upon. Among other things it was agreed that no road should allow more than 20,000 pounds of lumber to be loaded on a car. It now turns out that the tariff so solemnly adopted at that time has shared the fate of all other railroad agreements. It was broken almost as soon as it came into effect. The Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton Railroad, a party to the contract, has continued to load 22,000 pounds, which has disturbed the rates all through Michigan. A meeting was held at Cincinnati yesterday for the purpose of fixing up matters and making another agreement. The result has not yet been learned.

LUMBER FREIGHTS.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—A meeting was held at the Grand Hotel to-day of Freight Agents of north and south railroad lines between the Ohio River and Lakes, to fix rates on lumber south. Eighteen roads were represented. Resolutions were adopted making the rates binding until changed by a subsequent meeting.

Hostility of Natives of India to the Prince of Wales.

Delhi Correspondence London News.

There was very much that was pleasant in the Prince's visit to Lucknow. In the ceremony there was a moving pathos which touched every heart. The dance in the Chutter Munzil was pretty, joyous, and social, and if the residents enjoyed it as much as did the visitors, they had a happy time. But there is no manner of use in evading the avowal that the native population of the beautiful capital of Oude were indifferent to the Prince's presence with an ostentatious sullenness that was eloquent of disaffection. The local officers scarcely attempt to deny what is obvious at a glance to the stranger, that Lucknow is kept down by the passive exhibition of our superior strength, and that Lucknow, if the chance offered, would be at our throats again with a cruel, prompt alacrity. The native city teems with inhabitants, but only mere handfuls of the lower classes of natives cared to look on as the Prince passed, and even in the eyes of these there was a bad glance.

How many of the most avowedly turbulent and dangerous inhabitants of Lucknow were, in anticipation of the Prince's visit, unceremoniously "puckerowed" and placed in safe custody, with the subsistence money of 2 annas a day, I have not ascertained with certainty. It is sure that a large number were so sequestered. I should have liked some opportunity of judging of the aspect of those thus disposed of when I reflect on the truculent appearance and manner of so many who were left at large. Contrary to the advice of cautious friends, I made a peregrination of the native city by myself, and if black looks and furtively hostile gestures could slay, I should not be now alive to pen these lines. At Cawnpore, where he stayed for a few hours on the afternoon of Monday, the 10th, the Prince experienced no greater cordiality of reception or greeting at the hands of the native population.

A Leap-Year Party.

Detroit Free Press.

For some time past the corner of St. Aubin and Clinton avenues has been infested during the evenings with a crowd of boys ranging from 12 to 17 years of age, who took it upon themselves to insult pedestrians, especially ladies, as they passed. These proceedings became unbearable, and Thursday evening seven ladies, each provided with a riding whip, marched leisurely to the unpleasant locality and were accosted by the usual crowd. Then ensued a lively chase, each lady selecting a victim and following him until captured. According to the plans each lady was to return to the corner of the avenues with their victim, and upon counting noses it was found that each one had made a successful chase. The whips were then brought into requisition, and during the next five minutes a series of well-executed howls indicated that the work was being well done. Upon being set at liberty the boys were given to understand that the dose would be repeated as often as necessary until the patients were cured.

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NOTE: For the convenience of those who do not expect to survive beyond the three score and ten years named by the Psalmist as a full term of a sound life, and who would be exceedingly reluctant to pass away without being put into possession of the bottom facts of the great Brooklyn trouble, we have had prepared, while they yet tabernacle in the flesh, the following diary. Its statements may be unreservedly relied on, as it was prepared by an eminent statistician, a disciple and protege of the Messrs. Eddy, of Chittenden, Vt., who reads the future as readily as the advanced pupils in the high schools read the exercises in the Third Reader. This is important if true.

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2310, Sept. 19—At a large and enthusiastic meeting of Plymouth Church, a telegram is prepared and sent to all nations and kingdoms of the savage, barbarous, half-civilized, civilized, and enlightened world, calling upon all men every where to come forward within the next 500 years with any suggestions they may have to offer tending to throw light on the bottom facts in the Beecher scandal. At the same meeting, a committee, consisting of 100 discreet persons from every State in the Union, and 50 discreet persons from each of the territories, and 250 discreet from each of the principalities and powers of the Old World, is appointed with power to appoint the right sort of Commission, said Commission to hire a really talented detective. It is further made the business of this detective—who, it is stipulated, is to give his whole time to the business—to get at the bottom facts.

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The Best Citizens of Chi Take Part in Its Deliberations.

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MEETING AT THE PACIFIC.

The Municipal Reform Club held a attended and enthusiastic meeting last e in one of the lower parlors of the Gra cific Hotel. Among those present were Aldrich, Samuel Bliss, Henry Sayrs, R. P. son, Charles P. Kellogg, A. J. Galloway, J. Averill, John Terrell, Gen. Chetlain, Davis, Judge Caton, J. T. Ryerson, Ju Rumsey, Robert T. Lincoln, Chris Hotz, McCormick, George Armour, Henry W Abijah Keith, R. T. Crane, Samuel Hale Law, J. McGregor Adams, John G. S William Stewart, Gurdon S. Hubba K. Fairbank, B. P. Hutchinson, Ludington, Gen. L. H. Davis, Ferd. W Murry Nelson, J. H. Dunham, E. C. John B. Drake, O. W. Potter, Jacob Ros Nathan Mears, R. B. Mason, George M man, Daniel A. Jones, L. Wampold, Phelps, S. E. Barrett, H. J. MacFarland, Mann, George Schneider, George C. Cla G. Mason, S. D. Haskell, George Bitting A. Sprague, C. M. Henderson, A. R. Sc James A. Kirk, J. M. Horton, George M Jesse Spalding, J. H. Rees, Frederick Simeon W. King, Marshall Field, Edson Henry J. Willing, Capt. George Gray, C. bin, Samuel H. Kerfoot, Mr. Merrick, Gates, and N. S. Bouton.

Ald. Spalding called the meeting to orde introduced the President,

JUDGE J. D. CATON,

who, in taking the Chair, returned his th the Club for the honor. He thought it undeserved one, as for several years he been in public life, and he had never been tician, but he could appreciate and symp with the objects of the movement. The try had yet to learn the best way to gover cities. He could not point to one whe Government was unexceptionable. He t the fault really lay in the citizens selves, the men who were upon to pay the taxes and suppor business. If they would avoid the troub labor incident to the selection of good could they expect that those who made off the city would not put in their repr tives? He understood the objects of thi to be to secure good government, but not be secured unless the members wou the burdens. It should receive the same ing diligence and attention that they be upon their private business.

The town elections, as near a system o democracy as was known, would soon co Did this Club desire to control elections? It could do it by at the polls and taking part in the organi The history of the past proved it. It w the purpose of the organization to en arena and nominate candidates, but to the political parties, one and all, to selec best men. If each party would nomin best men, the members of this Club wou for them irrespective of party. The go ernment of the city should be paramoun party motives. If neither party nominat right class of men it would then be time into consideration the question of placin own candidates in the field.

For all the speaker knew, the City Gove might be the purest on earth, although th papers don't say so, and could they be do [Laughter.] It had been said that the G ment was corrupt, and the noble work Citizens' Association would seem to pro there was something in the charges. Th iation had the power, rightly used, to practicable to punish men for corrupt p n office. To this association he wou "Persevere; make your name a terror t loers, so that when any man is engaged upt practices he may feel a cold chill r down his back as he thinks of the Citizens iation." [Laughter.]

The majority of mankind were not dis A dishonest man was an exception, and the members of this Club allow themse be overcome by the exceptions? Th "ward politician" had been ridiculed, a some justice, but if people would canva wards in behalf of honesty, irrespective ties, the term would lose that repro which bad men had brought it. They tend the primaries. Let the Republica the Democrats nominate their best they would be supported. If they di their best men forward, then there woul chance to try the virtue of independent

Judge Caton's remarks were listened close attention, and frequently as well ly applauded.

Mr. S. B. Raymond acted as Secretary.

Mr. C. P. Kellogg stated that Messrs. and Larned were to have been present t but he did not see them. The gentlem called upon to speak, but stated that he young and had never made a speech in He called upon Mr.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

That gentleman stated that he agreed sentiments expressed by the Presiden Club was not the place to do the effectiv it was at home in their own wards cincts. They must build a house fr foundation up. He had always attende meetings and elections. He had seen chants come up in their carriages and v then leave. Not so with another cl came in squads and voted but one w wanted men of influence to stay at the p see how men voted. The matter had b much discussed in the newspapers for add anything. They knew how th Boards were organized. It was ly to see how much they spend the people's money while the respectable people) were at their homes or sixty men decided how much the tax should pay to support a horde of bum town and city. They should be around tion day, and give their time, and see t est men were elected.

Col. Mason called for the reading minutes of last meeting.

Mr. R. P. Derickson was called upon, marked he had nothing new to say.

GEN. CHETLAIN

responded to a pressing invitation t He had of late years become somew couraged, and at times it looked like a matter to attempt to control the City Gove Chicago, he said, was a peculiar city; peculiar population, brought here by most of it. He had noticed that this the representative class at the polls. T mer element had driven off capital. municipal affairs be carried on in such to continue its rule? He thought not. honest citizens, such as those represente meeting, would come up and do their d his friend Mr. Galloway said, they sh sharply to their wards, and see that t represented by the right men. If this w he believed they would have a fair elec put honest men in office, and then capit not need to be invited, but would co

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Ald. Spalding called the meeting to order, and introduced the President,

JUDGE J. D. CATON,

who, in taking the Chair, returned his thanks to the Club for the honor. He thought it was an undeserved one, as for several years he had not been in public life, and he had never been a politician, but he could appreciate and sympathize with the objects of the movement. The country had yet to learn the best way to govern large cities. He could not point to one where the Government was unexceptionable. He thought the fault really lay in the citizens themselves, the men who were called upon to pay the taxes and support the business. If they would avoid the trouble and labor incident to the selection of good men, could they expect that those who made a living off the city would not put in their representatives? He understood the objects of this Club to be to secure good government, but it could not be secured unless the members would take the burdens. It should receive the same untiring diligence and attention that they bestowed upon their private business.

The town elections, as near a system of pure democracy as was known, would soon come up. Did this Club desire to control those elections? It could do it by being at the polls and taking part in the organization. The history of the past proved it. It was not the purpose of the organization to enter the arena and nominate candidates, but to induce the political parties, one and all, to select their best men. If each party would nominate its best men, the members of this Club would vote for them irrespective of party. The good government of the city should be paramount to all party motives. If neither party nominated the right class of men it would then be time to take into consideration the question of placing their own candidates in the field.

For all the speaker knew, the City Government might be the purest on earth, although the newspapers don't say so, and could they be doubted? [Laughter.] It had been said that the Government was corrupt, and the noble work of the Citizens' Association would seem to prove that there was something in the charges. This association had the power, rightly used, to make it practicable to punish men for corrupt practices in office. To this association he would say "Persevere; make your name a terror to evil-doers, so that when any man is engaged in corrupt practices he may feel a cold chill running down his back as he thinks of the Citizens' Association." [Laughter.]

The majority of mankind were not dishonest. A dishonest man was an exception, and would the members of this Club allow themselves to be overcome by the exceptions? The term "ward politician" had been ridiculed, and with some justice, but if people would canvass their wards in behalf of honesty, irrespective of parties, the term would lose that reproach into which bad men had brought it. They must attend the primaries. Let the Republicans and the Democrats nominate their best men and they would be supported. If they did not put their best men forward, then there would be a chance to try the virtue of independent tickets.

Judge Caton's remarks were listened to with close attention, and frequently as well as heartily applauded.

Mr. S. B. Raymond acted as Secretary.

Mr. C. P. Kellogg stated that Messrs. Hoyne and Larned were to have been present to speak, but he did not see them. The gentleman was called upon to speak, but stated that he was too young and had never made a speech in public. He called upon Mr.

A. J. GALLOWAY.

That gentleman stated that he agreed with the sentiments expressed by the President. The Club was not the place to do the effective work; it was at home in their own wards and precincts. They must build a house from the foundation up. He had always attended ward-meetings and elections. He had seen the merchants come up in their carriages and vote, and then leave. Not so with another class, who came in squads and voted but one way. He wanted men of influence to stay at the polls and see how men voted. The matter had been too much discussed in the newspapers for him to add anything. They knew how the Town Boards were organized. It was merely to see how much they could spend the people's money while they (the respectable people) were at their homes. Fifty or sixty men decided how much the tax-payers should pay to support a horde of bummers in town and city. They should be around on election day, and give their time, and see that honest men were elected.

Col. Mason called for the reading of the minutes of last meeting.

Mr. R. P. Derickson was called upon, but remarked he had nothing new to say.

GEN. CHETLAIN

responded to a pressing invitation to speak. He had of late years become somewhat discouraged, and at times it looked like a hopeless matter to attempt to control the City Government. Chicago, he said, was a peculiar city; it had a peculiar population, brought here by the fire, most of it. He had noticed that this class was the representative class at the polls. This bummer element had driven off capital. Should municipal affairs be carried on in such a way as to continue its rule? He thought not, if the honest citizens, such as those represented at the meeting, would come up and do their duty. As his friend Mr. Galloway said, they should look sharply to their wards, and see that they were represented by the right men. If this were done, he believed they would have a fair election, and put honest men in office, and then capital would not need to be invited, but would come here, and Chicago's citizens could promise them good government.

THE HON. E. C. LARNED

having come in, he was called upon to speak. He had but little to say. He was in favor of a good Government, and would do all he could to attain it. There was only one basis for good government, and that was, honest men in office. It made no difference of what party they were, no matter what legislation was enacted, if the Government was in the hands of dishonest men. He thought the charter gotten up by the Citizens' Association was one of the best ever made. The charter of 1872 was one of the worst a city ever had, but he would rather see that carried out by honest men, than have the charter of '75 in the hands of the bummer and corrupt element which had had control of the City Government during the past few years. The tidings from Washington had almost disgusted him. But there were honest men in the country. They were in the walks of private life, men whom there was not money enough in the country to buy. These men did not desire to serve in public office. It was these men that they had to get to serve them. They must consent to give up their love of ease and comfort, and serve the public and promote honesty. They had to take up public as they would their own affairs. He wanted to know what they were practically to do. They should practice some of the tactics practiced by others who had different aims. Wendell Phillips stated that liquor-dealers, saloon-keepers, gamblers, and bawdy-house keepers controlled Boston, and they would only support men who were in their interests, and so told the leaders of the party, and thus compelled them to put up men who were not unfavorable to their interests. They were a sort of balance of power. They (the Club) could bring a similar idea at work here for the purpose of doing good. They should band together and promise to support none but the best men for office, and thus hold the balance of power between parties in their own hands. They should throw party interests aside, and use their influence for men who were worthy of public trusts. And if neither party put up such men, they should put up such men themselves.

They should enlist a large working body of men who would carry influence with them. Neither party would then dare to nominate other than honest men in their primaries. There never was a more important or a better time to organize the Club than now. They should elect men of integrity, men of ability, now that they were passing to a new government. They should elect a trustworthy City Government. If they did not do that they might as well give up. Year by year they had been going down, from worse to worse, in city, county, and town affairs. He referred to the town elections to come off in April. The office of Assessor had shown them what they had to do. They knew what the panic had brought them. They had been brought to see the necessity of looking after things. If they were making money no one would see such a meeting as this. But when their noses were brought down to the grindstone, then they realized it. Then they felt that the Government had a relation to business prospects and prosperity, when the Tax Collectors came to their offices to collect the taxes. The Assessor was the most important officer to be elected. The Collector's office was merely ministerial. They wanted men elected who could not be bought. The only way the unequal assessments could be explained was by the assumption that money had been used. It was not too soon for them to see to these things. On the 21st inst., the Republicans were to hold a convention, and they should see to it that only honest men were nominated for town offices.

GEN. L. S. DAVIS

thought the corruption of the present day hardly a matter of wonder. It was one of the effects of the War, where cotton went through the lines, sutlerships were sold, and horses brought double prices. It had permeated all through the body politic, but the corruption was now being exposed. Investigations, indictments, and all that, were bringing wickedness to light. The cry used to be, "Keep out of politics!" but he would advise the young men to go into politics. If young men were to go into politics, the right kind of young men with the right motives, there would be a far different state of affairs. He was rather of a party man, but he would give up everything for an honest man.

The speaker adverted to the subject of City and County Attorneys. What were the former good for except to stand behind Farmer Harms, pass his accounts, say they were according to law, and allow him to drive his piles? That Court-House square was sure to be the worst old sink-hole in the city, as far as money was concerned, before Chicago was done with it. He thought the County Attorney and City Counsel business should be wiped out; there would be an end to a great deal of the trouble. The young men, the honest men, should take hold of this business of setting things to rights. It did not, in the speaker's opinion, matter so much as to who was elected Mayor, but as to who composed the Council. That body ran the Police Department, the Fire Department, the Health Department, and, in fact, nearly the whole city. In electing members of the Legislature, about the best qualification he knew of was an unwillingness to go. Such would be pretty sure to be the right man.

MR. HENRY SAYERS

stated that he did not come to speak. This was the first meeting of the Club he had attended. He would do all he could to further the interests it upheld. He seriously differed with some of the speakers. If this was an exclusive organization as the Committee of Seventy was, it could never come to much. They should call an immense mass-meeting of the business men in some hall. This body of men should take the initiative and appoint their candidates for city offices, and let parties come to them. In the wards they could also work. The merchants should close their stores on election-day. Let them be at the polls, and there act as their own police, and then they would carry the election. They should be above party. They wanted business-men to take the city offices. Jurymen hanging around jury-rooms were not fit to sit on juries. Men who were hanging around for office were not the men to elect. They should enlist the people and keep abreast with them, and politics and party should be cast aside. They should do something by and for themselves.

MR. CHARLES P. KELLOGG

said he doubted very much whether a body of merchants could nominate and successfully work a ticket, because their time was so necessarily devoted to business that they would be apt to turn it all over to somebody in their offices. Mr. Sayrs had spoken in favor of nominating a peculiarly merchants' ticket, and of not following parties, but Mr. Kellogg referred to the victory of last fall, when the merchants had made no nominations, but had voted for the best man, had gone to the polls and kept themselves free, and achieved a final victory for honesty. Mr. Kellogg then said he would like to introduce the following resolution: That the Executive Committee be requested to present at the next regular meeting a list of our Aldermen and their occupations,—those who have any; [laughter] that they also go still further and investigate the acts of all those Aldermen whom they suppose are candidates for re-election; that they ascertain, if possible, if those Aldermen have borrowed money from leading politicians and not yet returned that borrowed money; that they go still further, and ascertain if those Aldermen have borrowed money from any of our leading corporations, or whether the borrowed money has been returned.

I would also have that Committee ascertain the increase of offices which have been created since the fire, and that they investigate the same—the Fish Inspector, the Oil Inspector, the Building Inspector, who now calls for horses, that his men may drive about the city in style, and next year he will want carriages and chariots. In less than two years that Building Inspector will have cost us over a quarter of million of dollars, and two years ago a policeman was able to accomplish, and did accomplish, quite as much as this Building-Inspector. It has also been suggested that we inquire into the question of how much taxes these Aldermen pay [laughter], and I wish to include that in the resolutions.

The resolutions were adopted with entire unanimity, and the Executive Committee instructed accordingly.

MR. SAYRS

thought that the merchants could carry the election if they worked. As Mr. Kellogg was a volunteer head himself of 200 men who acted as police in the First Ward, on last election day, the result of which was well known, he thought that they could carry their own ticket by a united effort.

MR. JULIAN S. RUMSEY

was proud to say that he was very often abused as a "ward politician." He had never wanted an office, but he had been instructed by the Chairman and others to be at the polls and the caucuses, and to that extent he had been a ward politician, and had honestly tried to do his duty. He thought a great deal had been said about corruption, but less had been said about the remedy. It lay in attending caucuses, ward-meetings, and nominating-conventions. He thought this matter had been left too much to men who could not be trusted with $5. It was not too late to do good. The city was in an alarming way, but a fearful disease required a violent remedy, and it must now be applied. They had been at work in his ward, and had succeeded in getting a judge of election convicted for stuffing ballot-boxes. He was convicted and the Judge fined him $25. That was a little discouraging, to be sure, but they had more material to work on, and were not disposed to give up. These matters could be cured, but the citizens must not begin at the top and go down, but at the bottom and go up. He was not a member of the Club, but wanted to go in and fight with the rest. He wanted to be around when any work was to be done.

ALD. JESSE SPALDING

said that there was hardly a person present who had not been at last fall's Farwell-Hall meeting, and who was not a member of this Club. Fifteen men had succeeded in organizing the Farwell-Hall meeting, and twice that number had organized this Club for the same purpose. He did not agree with Mr. Sayrs, but thought that some parties should be held responsible for their candidates, and no third ticket should be put in the field unless both parties should refuse to nominate honest men.

Mr. Kellogg stated that he should move at the next meeting to change the name of the Club, because the "Independent Wry-Necks" were reporting all over the State that they were being indorsed by this Club, and, as the Club professes to be entirely independent, he would move to change the name to the "Municipal Reform Club."

Mr. Larned offered a resolution to the effect that the Executive Committee be requested to take such action as they could to further the nomination of good men to the respective offices by the Republican and Democratic parties.

Mr. Kellogg stated that the Executive Committee would meet regularly in the Pacific Hotel every Thursday evening, and that any one who had information to furnish in regard to municipal affairs was welcome, as well as any person who desired the welfare of Chicago. They would show the bummer element that there was a body of citizens in Chicago large and influential enough to make them cringe and drive them from the offices which they had used for corrupt and dishonest purposes so long.

INELIGIBLE.

The Chair stated that, according to one of the articles in the constitution of the Club, he was not eligible to membership, nor to the office of President, as he was not a citizen of Chicago, but a resident of Ottawa, where he voted. He was interested in the success of the Club, because he was a large tax-payer in Chicago. He had as large interests here as perhaps most of the citizens present. It was not so much with them the amount of taxes they paid, but the knowledge that they got their money's worth. If taxes were honestly devoted to improvements in the city, and to foster an honest Government, there was not so much objection to paying high taxes sometimes. But the idea of these taxes being swallowed by bad men—that was what annoyed him and others, and therefore he had a right to sympathize with their efforts at reform in the City Government. As he was not eligible to hold the office to which their kind partiality had chosen him, he hoped they would get some one else to fill his place. He was soon going to his home in Ottawa, but his sympathies would be with them, and would come back next winter. He only wanted to be considered a visitor, though he had interests in Chicago.

The meeting then quietly adjourned, subject to the call of the Executive Committee.

MINOR MEETINGS.

FIRST AND SECOND WARDS.

A meeting of Republican voters of the old First and Second Wards was held last evening at the Palmer House.

Mr. L. L. Coburn called the large assemblage to order, and said that for the information of those present he would make a brief statement of what they had been trying to do in the First Ward. Some time ago a few gentlemen got together, and in view of the previous corruption at the polls thought they might have an organization which could give a knowledge of who the Republicans were in the ward, and in order that they might be able to accomplish more at the primary meetings in the way of securing better attendance and greater interest. They had canvassed the ward thoroughly, and had gotten the names of all legal voters. Recently the Second and First Wards had been consolidated by action of the Council, and the present meeting had been called in order to get the people of both wards together and form a new club.

By general request the Chairman read the constitution and by-laws of the First Ward Club.

Mr. Haskell said that the First Ward Club had been meeting around at the different hotels and at the general headquarters, but the Second Ward had not been thoroughly organized, although delegates to the Grand Council had been elected. A South Town Convention had been called for March 21, and it was necessary that the business men take hold of the matter and see that they were properly represented. He suggested that delegates to the Convention be elected from the Club at the next meeting.

It was moved that a committee be appointed to report the names of eleven delegates at the next meeting.

In reply to a question whether any delegate elected by the Club would be recognized, Mr. Colburn said that he thought the Club ought to go ahead regardless of any such contingency. In his opinion the good citizens should do all they could to secure reform, and if they were not able to have recognition in the Conventions let them labor outside to the best of their ability.

Mr. Bailey thought that they should keep outside of all organizations of professional politicians.

Gen. Webster, being called upon, made a few general remarks upon the necessity of good men turning out and working to elect respectable citizens to office. He did not think it was any time for indulging in spread-eagle speeches, but that business men should simply organize for self-protection.

The following Committee, consisting of five gentlemen from each of the two ex-wards, was appointed to nominate officers for the new Union Club: Second Ward—Robert Hill, C. P. Kellogg, M. D. Hardin, J. E. Gross, J. K. Murphy; First Ward—H. F. Lewis, W. A. Montgomery, W. J. Brown, J. Arial, and S. D. Haskell.

The Committee was instructed to report to the Club Wednesday evening, at the Palmer House, after which the meeting adjourned.

THIRD WARD.

A meeting of the Third Ward Republican Club was held last evening in Bennett Medical College, No. 513 State street, Elliott Anthony, President of the Club, in the chair.

The President in the course of some remarks referred to the Belknap affair, which he characterized as a national disgrace. The lesson which he drew was that the best men in the community should yield up their convenience enough to be present at the smallest Convention and aid in the nomination of the best men for even the minor officers.

Mr. Goodwillie moved the election of two additional members of the Finance Committee to fill the number. Julius Heidenreyd and J Surdaam were so elected.

Dr. D. S. Smith moved that when the Club adjourn it be till next Friday evening, for the election of delegates to the Convention for the nomination of town officers.

Mr. Goodwillie wanted to proceed to the election at once.

W. H. Eddy wanted fairness and honesty, and, above all, openness, in the doings of the Club. It would be entirely wrong to elect delegates at so small a meeting.

Mr. Sargent thought that the present was the proper time to proceed with the election.

B. T. Wakeman was opposed to any star-chamber meetings, and, therefore, was in favor of Dr. Smith's motion.

Mr. Grant accused the people who wanted to force the meeting of bad faith, and even of lying.

Mr. Goodwillie lost his temper and called names indiscriminately, intimating that the Citizens' Club was an underhanded concern, and that one of the speakers who had preceded him was "the most corrupt man in the ward."

The question was then called on Dr. Smith's motion, to which Mr. Eddy added as an amendment that the meeting then adjourn. The motion was carried and the meeting dispersed. While the audiene was going out, Mr. Goodwillie moved that the meeting continue, and, putting the motion himself, declared it carried. He may be in session yet for all that the Club knows.

EIGHTH WARD.

A meeting of the Committee of Eighty having in charge the founding of an Eighth Ward Democratic Club met last evening at No. 491 South Halsted street. M. B. Bailey in the chair.

Senator Miles Kehoe introduced a petition requiring 10,000 signatures in favor of a proposition for abolishing township organization, to be presented to the County Board after obtaining a sufficient number of signatures. About fifty names were added to the document.

A motion to add to the Ward Committee five delegates from each precinct of the ward was unanimously carried, but the election of the new members was delayed until the next meeting.

Mr. P. J. Eustace introduced a resolution instructing Congressman Harrison to use all his power and influence for the early repeal of the Specie-Resumption act. It was also unanimously carried.

The Hon. T. M. Halpin introduced the following:

Resolved, That the Eighth Ward Democratic Club request the Aldermen representing their ward in the Common Council to vote to include the Mayor in the list of city officers to be elected by the people in the ensuing election for municipal officers.

A friend of the Mayor named Ford moved to lay the resolution upon the table, and upon it being submitted to a vote, the Chairman ruled it lost, although the noes were in a noticeable majority. Halpin appealed from the decision, but was interrupted by Ford, Andrew Euzenbacher, and others.

Senator Kehoe, although opposed to the resolution, for the sake of harmony moved a reconsideration, which was carried by a large majority.

Another friend of the Mayor moved to defer action for one week, inasmuch as the meeting was one of a committee, and not of the Club proper. It was submitted to a vote, but the Chair again ruled against the majority, and the matter was laid over, amidst cries of "Burn the rizolootion, Moike!"

After instructing the proper committee to hire a hall for a mass-meeting within two weeks, the Committee on Organization adjourned indefinitely.

TURN OUT AND WORK

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—At the last meeting of the Fourth Ward Republican Club, a committee of five persons were selected to report the names of twenty persons from which number the Club was to select eight as delegates to the Town Convention to be held at the Club-room of the Fourth Ward Club, No. 960 Wabash avenue, which Convention nominates the candidates for the offices of Town Assessor, Collector, Clerk, and Supervisor. The oppressive taxes that have been levied the last few years should be argument enough to convince every one of the necessity of having honest men and capable ones fill these positions. If the honest and well-meaning remain quietly at home, and leave the nomination of all officers to the professional politicians, we shall have a recurrence of what has been gone through in the past, and our city be plunged more deeply in debt, and taxes heaped upon us until the burden will be greater than we can bear. Give one evening a week to politics. Do your duty to your city. Sacrifice your own comfort,—leave the comforts of your fireside, and attend the Saturday-night club meetings, voters of the Fourth Ward, and you will find it a good investment of time, that will bring you large returns. The disposition of this club is to bring about such reforms as will make politics no longer odious, and the name of politician will be a term of opprobrium no more. A good citizen's first duty is to his God, his next to his country. Without a well-governed country there would be no protection to life or property, no enjoyment, but all would be chaos. Let each feel that he has a part to perform, a duty to fulfill. The Executive Committee of the Fourth Ward have arranged for a canvass of the legal voters of the ward, and it would be well for the other wards to do the same. Business of importance will be brought before the meeting to-night, and it is hoped there will be a large attendance.

FOURTH WARD REPUBLICAN.

GEOGRAPHICAL RESEARCH.

Last Year's Explorations—Address by Chief-Justice Daly Before the American Geographical Society.

New York Times, Feb. 27.

The annual meeting of the American Geographical Society took place last evening. The President, Chief-Justice Daly, delivered his annual address. He commenced by eulogizing the past twenty-five years as being remarkable for their activity of geographical research, even in a century made famous by such activity. Showing how in the past history of the science periods of progress had been followed by periods of langour, and even stagnation, he sketched rapidly the revival of interest in this our own planet. He illustrated this by the Royal Geographical Society of London, which, formed in 1830, could scarcely be said to have developed any marked ability until the election of Sir Roderick Murchison in 1843. That great man, though hitherto known only as an ardent geologist, had thrown all the greatness of his powers into the position he had been called to occupy, and in his first annual address had surveyed with elaborate and exhaustive research the status of geographical knowledge, and, with unerring perspicuity, had pointed out that the places to which investigation should be directed were Central Africa, Australia, and the North and South Poles. Within the past twenty-five years not only has the ardor of the explorer been repeatedly bent against these very unknown lands, but a measure of success has awaited their efforts as gratifying as unexpected. In other quarters, also, research has not been idle, and the wilds of Asia have been visited by faithful explorers who have done much to penetrate their mysteries. In our own country, the explorations of the great Western region between the Mississippi and the Pacific have made illustrious the names of Fremont, Emory, Simpson, Marcy, Stansbury, Sitgreaves, Gunnison, Beckwith, Whipple, Williamson, Parke, Warren, Ives, Reynolds, Macomb, Mullen, and Wheeler, among officers; and Whitney, King, Gardner, Hayden, Powell, and Thompson, among civilians.

During the past year the geographical surveys and explorations of the United States consisted of the Wheeler expedition, Black-Hills survey, Hayden's survey, and the exploration of the Colorado. In the first named of these, Lieut. Wheeler surveyed certain areas in Southern and Southwestern Colorado, and Northwestern New Mexico west of the 100th meridian. The most interesting part of this expedition was that which referred to the evidences of a former population, numerous and of a high degree of civilization, in this region, over which the savages—Apaches, Utes, and Navajos—now wander. Prof. Cope found that what is called the eocene plateau of Northwestern Mexico, where now there are no people, was once occupied by a population of peculiar character. The conical hill tops in many places were crowned with stone structures, which upon examination proved to be human dwellings, within and about which fragments of pottery abounded. One of these hills appeared quite inaccessible, but by climbing around the eastern face of the precipice it was discovered that it was ascended by a staircase of stones, a number of which were in position. What was most extraordinary was that there were indications that the inhabitants had water at these great elevations, and no evidence that cisterns had ever been employed. Pottery was found scattered along this region of the Gallinos in such abundance as to indicate that the population had formerly been equal to that of the Eastern and Middle States, the number of buildings to the square mile being greater than that of the rural parts of New Jersey and Pennsylvania. No traces of metals were found, but on adjacent rocks were Indian inscriptions and carvings.

Judge Daly then briefly noticed the remaining United States surveys, and the labors of various scientists in the prehistoric field. In British America the Abbe Petitan had furnished a large amount of information concerning the Great Bear and Slave Lakes and the rivers which they drain. In Central and South America Lieut. Collins had surveyed the Atralo River. Prof. Gabb had continued his exploration of Costa Rica, M. Marquier had made researches in Terra del Fuego, and Mr. Presto had discovered a boiling lake in the Island of Dominica. He was much fuller in his details of what had been done in the boreal regions. The important event of the year was the British expedition under Capt. Nares, formerly of the Challenger. It consisted of two vessels, the Albert and the Discovery, which left England last June, taking the route through Smith Sound followed by Kane, Hayes, and Hall, and uniformly recommended by the American Geographical Society as the best. Before the departure of the adventurers there had been a crowded meeting at the Royal Geographical Rooms, and Admiral Richards had taken the opportunity of paying a high compliment to our people. "No nation," said he, "has shown a greater interest in Arctic explorations than the Americans. When all further hopes were abandoned by the British in the direction of the North Pole, a restless and enterprising spirit was among them, and they persevered for years, till they accomplished results that must be admitted by all to have been unsurpassed." And more than this, there was a general and hearty adoption of the ideas of Kane and Hayes, not only as to Smith Sound, but even in the details of Arctic exploration. The Swedes had also sent out an Arctic vessel last summer, under Prof. Nordenskiold, to pass around Nova Zembla, and go as far as the mouth of the Obi and the Yenisei, which it was supposed would be rich in mammoth and other palæntological bones. They ascertained the mouth of these two rivers to be free from ice, and that these streams, though shallow, were sufficiently deep for the establishment of trade between Europe and Siberia. They found handsome stone dwellings, with turf-covered roofs, which contained numerous apartments, bake-houses, bathing-places, store-rooms for provisions and fuel, but there was no furniture, and all metal-work, even to nails, had been carefully removed. They learned that the place had been abandoned for centuries. The rivers swarmed with fish of large size and fine flavor. The grass grew most luxuriantly, there were magnificent forests, the soil was a deep black loam of great fertility, and the woods were full of splendid wild grapes, and yet they were well within the limits of the polar circle. Summing up the voyage of this vessel, the commander wrote: "We have, during the summer, sailed over known and unknown seas, more than 6,000 English miles; have visited regions where expeditions for more than 300 years have vainly attempted to go, and have made rich collections in every department of natural science." Judge Daly then spoke briefly of the Pandora, and then of the recent revival of the Symmes Hole theory, and then spoke eloquently of the Dutch scheme of draining the Zuyder Zee, after which he progressed onward to a consideration of what has been done in Asia. He spoke of the British Palestine expedition, of the Russian exploring party that left Tashkend, with the Oxus or Gihon as an objective point, and of Montgomery's very able investigation of some of the features of the Himalaya glacier system. This culminates in Bakhistan, where the largest Biacho is 34 miles long; the thickness of the ice being 400 feet, and the phenomena of motion identical with those so ably described in Prof. Tyndall's "Alpine Journeyings." Besides these, the President mentioned at some length various travels in Thibet and certain portions of China difficult of access.

Then came Africa, which had been reserved as a bonne bouche for the last, and which was evidently more popular with the audience than even the Arctic regions. He stated that the chief geographical events of the year in this quarter had been the exploration of the Victoria Nyanza by Stanley, and the journey across the continent by Lieut. Cameron, from Lake Tanganyika to Benuela, on the Western coast, about 11 deg. 56 min. south latitude. He detailed all that was known of Cameron's feat, showing that though he had been compelled to abandon the route down the Congo, his first idea, yet that he had marched 3,000 miles on foot, 1,200 of which was through absolutely unknown territory. Had Cameron been provided with resources like Stanley he did not doubt but that he would have stuck to his original plan, and thoroughly explored the land of the Congo, which was like to be a bigger river than had been supposed. He did not follow the outlet of Tanganyika, the Lakuga, but went directly to the Lualaba, which he was not permitted to descend, for the Chief forbade him, and he had not means enough to buy his consent. So he made a new way for himself and found an independent Lake Mohrya, where were lacustrine villages. The Judge then took up seriatim what had been done in West Africa, in Northwest Africa, where a Scotch engineer, Donald McKenzie, proposed to flood the Sahara by cutting through a sand-bar at the mouth of the River Belta, not far from the Canaries; in South Africa, East Africa, North Africa, where Col. Playfair had found in the mountains natives evidently of European descent and of Roman civilization, using many Latin words. The houses were of stone, there were great cedar forests, and the women were exquisitely beautiful, and did not conceal their faces, as do other Mohammedan ladies. In Northeast Africa a full narrative was given of Col. Gordon's military expedition, with a few words about Herr Marno and Dr. Schweinfurth. A few brief notes on Australia and Papua closed one of the most remarkable efforts to which the Society has ever had the privilege of listening. It was a noble compendium of the year's efforts in every direction, and the facts gained a new charm under the eloquence of the speaker.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE

FOR 1876.

A great Presidential Campaign will soon commence. That struggle will determine whether the Government of the United States shall continue to be administered by the party which preserved it from dismemberment or by the men who endeavored to destroy or refused to help save it, in order that Slavery might be maintained.

The elections of 1874, while inflicting temporary defeat on the Republican party, did much good in sweeping away side issues and crushing out those baleful and corrupting influences which were poisoning the channels of public life. Purified as by fire of the evil things which had infested its garments, the Republican party, in the elections of 1875, recovered most of its lost ground, and will enter with lively prospects of victory upon the great and decisive struggle that will shape the policy of the nation when it enters upon the second century of its existence.

Those who desire the Republican party to remain in power cannot more efficiently contribute to that end than by increasing the circulation of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE in their neighborhoods. Among the leading Republican newspapers none takes a higher rank or will wield a more potential influence in the next Presidential Campaign. Every intelligent citizen will find it indispensable for the facts and arguments it will contain.

THE TRIBUNE'S PLATFORM.

On the leading measures before the public, THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE holds the following views, believing them to be right as well as Republican:

1. A Reform of the Currency, making it as stable and good as gold and silver, without injury to the debtor classes.
2. Reduction of direct State, and indirect National Taxation.
3. Economy and Retrenchment in Public Expenditures; no Bounties or Subsidies of Public Moneys for Private Schemes, or Payment of Rebel Losses out of the National Treasury.
4. An honest maintenance of Public Credit, and Condemnation of Repudiation in any form or shape.
5. State Control and Supervision over Common Carriers and Corporate Monopolies, not to oppress them, but to protect the people.
6. Exposure and Punishment of all Official Corruption and Frauds on the Revenue. "Let no guilty man escape."
7. Honest and Fit Men for all Offices—giving good Unionists preference over former Secessionists.
8. Sovereignty of the Union in all National Matters; State Rights and Independence in all Local Matters.
9. Election of President by direct vote of the People, without the clumsy and dangerous intervention of Electoral Colleges, which may some day cause a Civil War.
10. A Constitutional Amendment prohibiting a division of the Public-School Funds of any State for Sectarian Purposes.

The Political Department is but one of the many excellent features of THE TRIBUNE, on which is based its claims as a superior

FAMILY AND HOME PAPER.

As a newspaper it has few equals in the United States. Its Home and Foreign Correspondence, Literary and Miscellaneous Departments, are exceedingly rich, instructive, and entertaining, and the Agricultural Department, eminently practical, contains matter always seasonable, and suited to direct application to the active operations of the Farmer. In the Department Field and Stable is given valuable information as to the diseases and care of live stock, this contributed by a Veterinary Surgeon of skill and experience who will answer all questions asked by correspondents.

THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE is not dated in advance of its publication, but contains the dispatches and news up to Wednesday morning, the date of issue.

Before subscribing for any other paper send for specimen copy of THE WEEKLY TRIBUNE (sent free), and examine it.

Terms of Subscription.

WEEKLY TRIBUNE.

Single copy	postpaid	$1.50
Club of five, per copy	postpaid	1.30
Club of ten, per copy	postpaid	1.25
Club of twenty, per copy	postpaid	1.15

(One *free* copy with every club of twenty.)

THE TRIBUNE Company pays the postage, which is 15 cents per year, and this makes THE WEEKLY, in clubs of twenty, cost the subscribers only *one dollar* and postage.

Daily Tribune (not including Sunday edition), postpaid, 1 year	$13.00
Parts of year at same rate.	
Sunday Edition, double sheet, postpaid, 1 year	3.00
Tri-Weekly, postpaid, 1 year	6.50
Parts of year at same rate.	

Address THE TRIBUNE COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

FINANCIAL.

Invest Now According to Your Means, $10, $25, $50, $100, $200.

How to make money is in order, and we are inclined to tell the reader one of the secrets. ALEXANDER FROTHINGHAM & CO., 12 Wall-st., New York, Bankers and Brokers, are prepared to invest in Stocks and other profitable ventures of a legitimate character. This firm is famous for money-making, and it numbers among its patrons thousands who are well off, and are so because of their employment of Frothingham & Co. to procure investments. Send for their explanatory circular. Stocks purchased and carried as long as desired, on a margin of from 3 to 5 per cent.—From Boston Saturday Evening Express, Feb. 19, 1876.

Wall St. Caricatures.

A New Book, 48 pages, containing 14 engraved illustrations, WITH INFORMATION FOR STOCK SPECULATORS; price, cloth covers, 10 cents; paper covers, FREE by mail. TUMBRIDGE & CO.,
Bankers and Brokers, 2 Wall-st., New York.

PHILADELPHIA ADVERTISEM'TS

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
Forty-second-st., and Columbia & Elm-avs.,
OPPOSITE MAIN EXHIBITION BUILDING,
CENTENNIAL GROUNDS.

This Elegant Fire-Proof Hotel is now open for the reception of guests. It contains 325 rooms replete with all modern improvements. Visitors to Philadelphia will nowhere meet with better accommodations or more reasonable rates.
P. S. BOOTHBY, Manager.

FOR SALE.

SODA WATER APPARATUS,
For the manufacturing of Soda Water, Ginger Ale, Wines, Mineral Waters, Mead, Root Beer, etc. Also Bottling Machines, for corking and filling; Marble Dispensing Apparatus for the Counter, on new principles. Send for Catalogue with reports of judges on Apparatus. WILLIAM GEE,
Cor. Elm and Franklin-sts., New York.

AMUSEMENTS.

ADELPHI THEATRE,
Cor. Dearborn and Monroe-sts.
THIS SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock,
GALA FAMILY MATINEE.
Prices—Dress Circle, 25c; Orchestra, 50c.
LAST MATINEE OF
MARKED FOR LIFE.
GREAT CAST—SID C. FRANCE, Melville, Coleman, Little, Pike, Ryner, Fanny Mathias.
MARKED FURORE OVER THE OLIO.
Weslyn and Casey, The Le Roys,
Edna Markley, Dan and Josie Morris,
Jos. A. Gulick, Fields, and Devlin.
Extra Ladies' Night Sunday, March 5, 1876.
Monday—"DEAD TO THE WORLD."

THE TOLEDO,
141 East Madison-st.
GRAND ATTRACTION!!
NEW ENGAGEMENT, commencing Saturday, March 4; also Sunday Afternoon and every night.
First appearance of MRS. CAROLINE BERGER-BUERKEL, the world-renowned Operatic Vocalist, in her English, German, French, Danish and Swedish Songs.
MR. MARTIN BERGER in his Comical Solo Duets and Quodlibets.
PROF. WEIFFENBACH, who performs the astonishing feat of playing upon 16 drums at once.
PROF. EICHHEIM, the Cello Soloist.
PROF. DE CLERQUE, the Champion Violinist, and the Toledo Orchestra.

THE COLISEUM.
FIRST APPEARANCE of the Great
MIACO BROTHERS' COMBINATION,
SIX IN NUMBER, appearing in daring Gymnastic Feats, Laughable Sketches, Graceful Dances, Comic Pantomimes, Character Songs, &c. A complete entertainment in themselves.
Also, the WINNER SISTERS, whose beautiful warbling has won for them the sobriquet of the Tyrolean Nightingales. FRED ROBERTS, Comic Vocalist. Last week of the Great WEIFFENBACH, in his 16-drum act, and JACOB RILEY, the unrivaled Juggler.
LING LOOK and YAMADIVA next week.
Admission, 25 cents.

HOOLEY'S THEATRE.
MAGUIRE & HAVERLY, Lessees, J. H. HAVERLY, Manager
THE FAMOUS CALIFORNIA MINSTRELS.
WEEK FEB. 28. Immense hit of the great GEO. S. KNIGHT. BILLY EMERSON in his original song, "The Little Butterfly." With all the other Great Artists. Every Night, and at the Wednesday and Saturday Matinees. Monday, March 6, first appearance of EDWIN FRENCH, the celebrated Banjo Soloist (late of Haverly's Minstrels). The first appearance of SEAMEN and SUMMERS, the Artistic Song and Dance Artists. Monday, March 6, Benefit of BEN COTTON.

M'CORMICK'S HALL.
GRAND PEDESTRIAN MATCH.
500 Miles in Six Days.
H. SCHMEHL, Jr., the fastest long-distance Pedestrian on record, is now walking.
MISS ELLEN WICKERS is also undertaking the feat of
350 Miles in Six Days.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
LAST WEEK OF
JOHN T. RAYMOND.
LAST WEEK OF
COL. MULBERRY SELLERS.
LAST WEEK OF
"THERE'S MILLIONS IN IT."
Every Night and Saturday Matinee.
Next week, JOHN DILLON in Byron's New Comedy, MARRIED IN HASTE.

SUNDAY LECTURE SOCIETY.
Prof. ELIAS COLBERT
ON
THE HEAT OF WORLDS.
A Scientific Exposition of the Source of Celestial Heat. Sunday, March 5, 3 p. m. McCormick Hall. Tickets at the door and Jansen, McClurg & Co.'s.
ADMISSION, TEN CENTS.

WEST SIDE SKATING RINK.
Complimentary Benefit Tendered to the Manager,
Saturday Evening, March 4, 1876.
Mr. G. A. Bluhm, Messrs. Pratt and Crocker, Master John Cook, and Mr. Robt. Cunningham will appear in exhibitions of Fancy Skating. Admission, 25 cents. Full Band of Music.

COL. WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Saturday Afternoon and Evening,
HOUSEHOLD GODS.
Monday, March 6,
RICHINGS-BERNARD OPERA.

GROW'S OPERA-HALL.
EX-GOVERNOR MAY, OF MICHIGAN,
Will lecture Sunday, March 5, at 3 p. m., in the Dime Course. Subject: PATRICK HENRY.

OCEAN NAVIGATION.

National Line of Steamships,
NEW YORK TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
ENGLAND, 4,896 tons....Thursday, March 2, at 12 noon.
HELVETIA, 4,020 tons....Saturday, March 11, at 3 p. m.
ITALY, 4,341 tons....Saturday, March 18, at 11 a. m.
EGYPT, 5,150 tons....Saturday, April 1, at 11 a. m.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.
GREECE, 4,500 tons....Saturday, March 4, at 12 noon.
DENMARK....Thursday, March 16.
Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage tickets, $26 currency. Drafts for £1 and upwards on Great Britain.
Apply to P. B. LARSON,
Northeast corner Clark and Randolph-sts. (opposite new Sherman House), Chicago.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
The General Transatlantic Company's Mail Steamers between New York and Havre, calling at Plymouth for the landing of passengers. The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other), will sail from Pier No. 50, North River, as follows:
LAFAYETTE, Hellard....Saturday, March 4
PEREIRE, Danre....Saturday, March 18
LABRADOR, Sanglier....Saturday, April 1
PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine). First cabin, $110 and $120, according to accommodation; second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage $26, with superior accommodations, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers.
LOUIS DEBEBIAN, Agent, 55 Broadway, N. Y.
W. G. WHITE, No. 67 Clark-st., cor. Randolph, Agent for Chicago.

AMERICAN LINE.
REDUCED RATES
TO AND FROM
LIVERPOOL, QUEENSTOWN,
And all ports in Great Britain and the Continent.
J. H. MILNE, Western Agent,
138 LaSalle-st., corner Madison.

Great Western Steamship Line.
From New York to Bristol (England) direct.
SOMERSET, Western....Wednesday, Feb. 23
CORNWALL, Stamger....
Cabin Passage, $70; Intermediate, $45; Steerage, $30. Excursion tickets, $120; Prepaid Steerage certificates $26. Apply at General Freight Depot Lake Shore & M. S. R. R. GEO. McDONALD, Agent.

INMAN STEAMSHIP LINE,
Carrying the Mails between
EUROPE AND AMERICA.
For passage, apply at Company's Office 32 S. Clark-st., Chicago. FRANCIS C. BROWN, Gen. West. Ag't.
☞ Drafts on Great Britain and Ireland.

ANCHOR LINE. U. S. MAIL.
Every Saturday to Glasgow, Derry, Liverpool &c. Cabin, from $65. Steerage, $28, including provisions. HENDERSON BROTHERS, N. E. corner LaSalle and Madison-sts., Chicago.

LEGAL.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 2, 1876.

All persons having claims against the Fourth National Bank of Chicago, Ill., are hereby notified to present the same, and to make legal proof thereof within three months, to Charles D. Sherman, Receiver, at the office of said bank in the City of Chicago, Ill.

JOHN JAY KNOX,
Comptroller of the Currency.

FRACTIONAL CURRENCY.

$5.00 Packages
OF
FRACTIONAL CURRENCY
IN EXCHANGE FOR
Bills of National Currency,
AT
TRIBUNE OFFICE

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS.—† Saturday excepted. * Sunday excepted. ‡ Monday excepted. ‖ Arrive Sunday at 8:00 a. m. § Daily.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD.

Ticket Offices, 62 Clark-st. (Sherman House), and 75 Canal-st., corner Madison-st., and at the depots.

	Leave.	Arrive.
aPacific Fast Line	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
bDubuque Day Ex. via Clinton	*10:30 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
aDubuque Night Ex. via Clinton	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aOmaha Night Express	†11:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*9:15 a. m.	*4:15 p. m.
aFreeport & Dubuque Express	*10:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
bMilwaukee Fast Mail (Sunday)	7:30 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Mail	*8:00 a. m.	*10:30 a. m.
bMilwaukee Express	*9:45 a. m.	§ 4:00 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	*5:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.
bMilwaukee Passenger	§11:00 p. m.	§ 5:00 a. m.
bGreen Bay Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bMadison & Elroy Express	9:30 a. m.	*7:00 p. m.
bSt. Paul & Winona Express	† 9:40 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
bMarquette Express	*10:00 p. m.	*6:30 a. m.
aGeneva Lake Express	*4:00 p. m.	*10:45 a. m.
bGeneva Lake Express	*4:45 p. m.	*7:00 p. m.

a—Depot corner of Wells and Kinzie-sts.
b—Depot corner of Canal and Kinzie-sts.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket-office, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, and at Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main and Air Line)	*5:00 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Day Express	*8:30 a. m.	*9:00 p. m.
Kalamazoo Accommodation	*4:00 p. m.	*10:20 a. m.
Atlantic Express (daily)	§ 5:15 p. m.	§ 8:30 a. m.
Night Express	†*9:00 p. m.	‡*7:00 a. m.
GRAND RAPIDS AND MUSKEGON.		
Morning Express	*8:30 a. m.	*8:10 p. m.
Night Express	†9:00 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.

*Sunday Ex. †*Saturday and Sunday Ex. § Daily.

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS

and Chicago, Kansas City and Denver Short Lines. Union Depot, West Side, near Madison-st. Bridge. Ticket Offices: At Depot, and 122 Randolph-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Kansas City and Denver Fast Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:10 p. m.
St. Louis and Springfield Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
St. Louis, Springfield & Texas	§ 9:00 p. m	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria Day Express	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m
Chicago & Paducah Railroad Ex.	*9:30 a. m.	*7:50 p. m.
Streator, Lacon, Washington Ex.	*12:00 noon	*3:10 p. m.
Joliet & Dwight Accommodation.	*4:30 p. m.	*9:20 a. m.

LAKE SHORE & MICHIGAN SOUTHERN.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, via main line	6:10 a. m.	6:10 p. m.
Special N. Y. Express	8:30 a. m.	9:00 p. m.
Atlantic Express, daily	5:15 p. m.	8:30 a. m.
Michigan Accommodation	3:40 p. m.	11:10 a. m.
Night Express	† 10:20 p. m.	§ 5:40 a. m.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILROAD.

Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-sts. Ticket Office, 63 South Clark-st., opposite Sherman House, and at Depot.

	Leave	Arrive.
Wisconsin & Minnesota Through Day Express	*9:45 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota Express	*5:05 p. m.	*11:00 a. m.
Wisconsin and Minnesota Night Passenger	†10:00 p. m.	*7:30 p. m.

All trains run via Milwaukee. Tickets for St. Paul and Minneapolis are good either via Madison and Prairie du Chien, or via Watertown, LaCrosse, and Winona.

ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD.

Depot, foot of Lake-st. and foot of Twenty-second-st. Ticket Office, 121 Randolph-st. near Clark.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis Express	*8:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
St. Louis Fast Line	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:20 a. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	*8:50 a. m.	*7:55 p. m.
Cairo & New Orleans Ex.	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Springfield and Peoria Express	*8:50 a. m.	*5:45 p. m.
Springfield Night Express	§ 8:40 p. m.	§ 7:30 a. m.
Peoria and Keokuk Express	*8:40 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Ex.	*9:25 a. m.	*3:40 p. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Express	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Gilman Passenger	*4:30 p. m.	*9:25 a. m.

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD.

Depots, foot of Lake-st., Indiana-av. and Sixteenth-st., and Canal and Sixteenth-sts. Ticket Offices, 59 Clark-st., and at depots

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail and Express	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m
Ottawa and Streator Passenger	*7:30 a. m.	*7:40 p. m
Rockford, Dubuque & Sioux City	*9:30 a. m.	*4:30 p. m.
Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Texas Express	*10:00 a. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*3:15 p. m.	*8:15 a. m.
Mendota, Ottawa & Streator Pass	*4:30 p. m.	*9:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger	*5:30 p. m.	*8:55 a. m.
Aurora Passenger (Sunday)	1:00 p. m.	10:10 a. m.
Dubuque & Sioux City Exp.	*9:25 p. m.	*7:00 a. m.
Pacific Night Exp. for Omaha	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Kansas City, Leavenworth, Atchison & St. Joseph Exp	†10:00 p. m.	‡ 7:15 a. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*11:00 a. m.	*2:05 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*1:45 p. m.	*5:25 p. m.
Downer's Grove Accommodation	*6:15 p. m.	*7:30 a. m.

*Ex. Sundays. †Ex. Saturday. ‡Ex. Monday

ERIE AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Offices, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington, Palmer House, and at Depot, 122 Michigan-av., corner Madison. Trains leave from Exposition Building.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars, to New York without change	8:38 a. m.	8:40 a. m.
Atlantic Express—Pullman Palace Drawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Hotel Cars	5:08 p. m.	9:10 p. m.

Only line running the hotel cars to New York.

KANKAKEE LINE.

From Depots, foot Lake and Twenty-second-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*10:20 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	*7:15 a. m.

CINCINNATI AIR LINE AND KOKOMO LINE.

Depot, corner Clinton and Carroll-sts., West Side.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati Day Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Indianapolis, Louisville & Cincinnati (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD.

From depot corner Clinton and Carroll-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Day Express	*8:15 a. m.	*8:50 p. m.
Columbus, Pittsburg & New York Night Express (daily)	8:00 p. m.	7:30 a. m.

PITTSBURG, FT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	*9:00 a. m.	*8:00 p. m.
Pacific Express	§ 5:15 p. m.	†6:10 a. m.
Fast Line	†10:00 p. m.	‡9:00 a. m.
Mail	*5:08 a. m.	*5:15 p. m.

* Sunday excepted. § Daily. † Except Mondays. ‡ Except Saturdays and Sundays.

BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROAD.

Trains leave from rear of Exposition Building and foot of Twenty-second-st. Depot corner Madison-st. and Michigan-av. City office, 83 Clark-st., corner of Washington.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Morning Express	§ 8:38 a. m.	§ 8:40 a. m.
Accommodation	*7:05 a. m.	*5:10 p. m.
Evening Express	§ 5:08 p. m.	§ 9:10 p. m.

§Daily. *Daily, Sundays excepted.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Depot, corner of Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket office Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Omaha, Leavenw'th & Atchison Ex	*10:00 a. m.	*4:00 p. m.
Peru Accommodation	*5:00 p. m.	*9:30 a. m.
Night Express	†10:00 p. m.	‡6:30 a. m.

MACHINERY.

DESTRUCTIVE EXPLOSION IMPOSSIBLE
BY THE USE OF
Abbott's Patent Safety Boiler,
For Hot Water or Low Pressure Steam. Registers, Radiators, Coils, Smoke Pipe, Pumps, &c., &c.
CRANE, BREED & CO.,
683-715 West Eighth-st., Cincinnati, O.

MEDICAL CARDS.

DR. JAMES.
Lock Hospital, cor. Washington & Franklin-sts.
Chartered by the State of Illinois for the express purpose of giving immediate relief in all cases of private, chronic, and urinary diseases in all their complicated forms. It is well known that DR. JAMES has stood at the head of the profession for the past 30 years. Age and experience are all-important. Seminal Weakness, night losses by dreams, pimples on the face, lost manhood, can positively be cured. Ladies wanting the most delicate attention, call or write. Pleasant home for patients. A book for the million, Marriage Guide, which tells you all about these diseases—who should marry—why not—10 cents to pay postage. Dr. James has 30 rooms and parlors. You see no one but the Doctor. Dr. James is sixty years of age. Consultation always free and invited. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 7 p. m. Sundays, 10 to 12 a. m. All business strictly confidential.

NO CURE! NO PAY!! Dr. Kean,
175 South Clark-st., corner of Monroe, Chicago.
May be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charge, on all chronic or nervous diseases. DR. J. KEAN is the only physician in the city who warrants cures or no pay. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m.; Sundays from 9 to 12.

DR. STONE, The only Specialist in the city who is a graduate in medicine, 171 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill., treats all Chronic and Private Diseases, Seminal Weakness, Impotency, Female Difficulties, etc. Medicines furnished for $5 to $10; cures guaranteed or money refunded. Consultations confidential and free, personally or by letter. A BOOK for both sexes, illustrated, and circulars sent, sealed, for 2 stamps.

PRESCRIPTION FREE
For the speedy cure of Seminal Weakness, Lost Manhood, and all disorders brought on by indiscretions or excess. Any druggist has the ingredients. Address DAVIDSON & CO., Box 2,236, New York.

THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

The site of the old Dearborn Theatre has been sold by Mary K. Peck to Shepherd Brooks for $60,000.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse, optician, 88 Madison street (TRIBUNE Building), was, at 8 a. m., 26 degrees; 10 a. m., 28; 12 m., 33; 4 p. m., 37; 8 p. m., 34. Barometer—8 a. m., 29.58; 8 p. m., 29.47.

A correspondent asks why Archibald McAllister is drawing pay as a Sanitary Policeman and also as a member of the Grand Jury. The correspondent is mistaken, for Mr. McAllister is not connected with the Board of Health in any way.

About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon a boy named William Albring, employed at the printing house of J. M. W. Jones, on Madison street, had his foot entangled in one of the presses and horribly mangled. He was taken to his residence, No. 35 Howe street, and a doctor called.

L. R. Frink, a German residing at No. 21 Cornell street, died suddenly yesterday noon in a mysterious manner. He has been drinking very hard of late, and it is supposed that his death resulted from an attack of congestion of the brain. Dietzsch will define the cause this morning.

Articles of incorporation of the Dearborn Club were filed at Springfield Thursday. This is the association formed last summer by 100 gentlemen of this city who have erected the elegant club-house on Monroe street, opposite the Palmer House. The Club is distinct from the well-known Chicago Club, although the latter will probably rent and occupy the premises when completed.

In yesterday's papers it was stated that Otto Bluhm had decamped to avoid prosecution for issuing fraudulent licenses. Shortly after noon yesterday a pedestrian in the vicinity of the Exposition Building noticed an enormous footprint in the thawing snow. A little further search revealed the original foot, and, following up the trail, he at last reached the suave face of the renowned Otto, who is quietly awaiting arrest on the indictments found against him.

An exhibition of McIntyre's respirator, designed to protect firemen from stifling smoke, took place yesterday at No. 76 Pacific avenue, under the supervision of the inventor. A small shed was filled with smoke from hay, shavings, and other combustibles, and a fireman stationed inside with a respirator. He remained for about seven minutes, while without the respirator he was unable to remain for more than one. The utility of the invention is undeniable. It is already in use in various cities throughout the Union, and has frequently been put to tests a hundred-fold more severe that that of yesterday. A rubber mouth-piece and a small whistle for signaling purposes have been added to it since it first appeared.

A few weeks ago Recorder Stewart, it will be remembered, was pressing a demand before the County Board for extra help in abstract-writing. The Board refused his request very promptly. Following this he is said to have made application to the courts for the "desired" help with the same result, and now, being defeated in getting more help, he appears to have concluded that he has had too much all along. In proof of this, a few days ago he discharged two of his men, one being Thielcke, who really sold the county the abstract books, and who, above all others, it would be reasonable to suppose, would be a valuable man in the abstract department. It might not be uninteresting to hear some explanation of this apparent inconsistency in the management of the county abstracts.

THE GRAND JURY.

WHY DID IT RECONSIDER ITS ACTION?

The Grand Jury for the February term of the Criminal Court adjourned yesterday, and it is a very good thing for the citizens of Cook County. This body for ignorance and sympathy for evil-doers has never been excelled here. The efforts of some of the members seem to have been rather to balk justice than assist it. Some of the thieves and murderers, and other criminals, against whom clear cases were apparently made out, have been allowed to go scot free, the jail doors having been opened by the jury. It is said that Roney, the unindicted murderer, was allowed the freedom of the corridors; that his father made daily visits there, passed around the cigars to the jail officials, and "set it up" for the "boys." It is indeed

A FINE STATE OF AFFAIRS.

To blind the public, one day the Grand Jury would find an indictment against some criminal, only to reconsider at the next, discharge the prisoner from jail, and allow him to go and prey upon the public once more. It is hardly to be wondered at that people say justice is played out; that there is no more justice to be obtained in Cook County. The Roney, Andrews, O'Callahan, and other cases reconsidered by this last Grand Jury are evidences of this.

THE ANDREWS' CASES

are fresh in the minds of the public. Andrews and his wife were arrested in January last for receiving stolen goods. They had been dealing largely as pawn-brokers in goods supposed to have been stolen. Last year the store of Foreman & Fredlender was entered and a lot of cloth taken. On the examination before Justice D'Wolf a St. Louis auctioneer swore Mrs. Andrews brought him some cloth to be sold off on any terms. This same cloth was identified by the firm as some of that stolen from them. The couple were also charged with receiving property stolen from Mr. Hoxie and Gen. Stager. The Mayor had revoked Andrews' license for his many misdeeds, and a few days later the police again arrested him and his wife. A negro was seen to step into their place with a stolen watch, which he wanted to sell. This mass of circumstantial evidence was thought sufficient to convict, let alone to find indictments. The iniquity of the Grand Jury is shown by its action in this case. A true bill was found against the couple but yesterday morning.

THE VOTE WAS RECONSIDERED

by about 15 to 8. Meyers, one of the jurymen, got up and stated that Ald. Jonas had spoken to him in regard to this case, and that he asked for a reconsideration because Mrs. Andrews was in a delicate condition. The Alderman had stated to him that the goods alleged to have been stolen, and found on Andrews' shelves, had been there for three months, yet it was only within the past two months that they were arrested. The foreman of the Grand Jury told that body if they wanted to make asses of themselves they should vote to reconsider their previous action. The Grand Jury did make asses of themselves, and reconsidered their vote, which set Andrews and his wife at liberty.

THE CASE OF WILLIAM L. O'CALLAHAN,

indicted for perjury, was also reconsidered, as well as a large number of others, some of which are of a grave character.

A TRIBUNE reporter yesterday afternoon endeavored to find Andrews, but failed to search him out. Mrs. Andrews was found, and claimed that the entire prosecution against herself and husband was gotten up for the purposes of blackmail, but would not state who the blackmailers were. Andrews himself has stated that the police have been doing all they could to shield him, and if he thought he could have done so, he would have bought up the daily press and had the whole matter squelched. It was strongly hinted on the streets yesterday that

UNDUE INFLUENCE

had been brought to bear to bring about the reconsideration, and it does seem beyond the understanding of ordinary mortals why certain members of the Grand Jury should have been seen hanging around the vicinity of Andrews' place yesterday afternoon, and what was their purpose in so doing. The next Grand Jury will have its hands full if it will only investigate the apparently crooked actions of the body just adjourned. But it is said that the next inquest is not any better in make-up than the last, so little good can be expected to come out of that Nazareth.

THERE WAS ANOTHER CASE

before the jury which met with a fate similar to that of Andrews—the case of one Hannah, charged with embezzlement. Several days ago an indictment was found against him without hesitation, the jury appearing agreed as to the directness of the evidence. The next day the vote by which the indictment had been found was reconsidered for some unexplained reason, and the entire aspect of the case was changed, and no bill was found on a second vote. The case then dragged along awhile and was again reconsidered, but yesterday no bill was returned. The manipulation in this case throughout was equal to that in the Andrews case, and, quoting a Grand Juror, demonstrated that "it is impossible, almost, to indict any prominent person."

BESIEGED.

EVANS BELEAGUERING THE MATTESON MANSION.

Mike Evans swears that he will get even with Matteson yet. The Matteson alluded to is, of course, Mr. Andre Matteson, one of the *Times* editors, who, on his part, registered a vow never to yield to the Assessor. It was expected that Mike would make a raid upon Matteson's residence yesterday, for the purpose of levying upon his household effects. But the defending force was not unprepared. The house was turned into a fortress in anticipation of attack, and it was garrisoned by a gallant force consisting of the Matteson family.

A TRIBUNE reporter was on the scene of action early yesterday forenoon. Boarding a fast express, he was whirled rapidly southward, via Wabash and Cottage Grove avenues. Ellis avenue, which formed the principal field of operations, begins at Thirty-fifth street, formerly Gouglas avenue, and runs in a south-easterly direction. The Matteson mansion is located nearly two blocks down, at No. 79, and possesses a fine strategic position, being only one block east of Cottage Grove avenue. From the battlements that thoroughfare can be surveyed for a long distance in both directoins, while from the same place a commanding view of Ellis avenue can also be obtained. It can readily be seen, therefore, that it is no easy work for an attacking force to approach without giving due warning to the occupants.

Passing by on the opposite side of the avenue, the reporter took a leisurely survey of the position. The house, a substantial brick, two stories high, and set back far enough to admit a strip of lawn between its buttress and the sidewalk, presented at once a gloomy and formidable appearance. The windows on the lower floor were closely shuttered, but the flutter of several dresses at one of the upper casements showed that the garrison was on the alert.

Crossing the street, the reporter entered the gateway, mounted the steps, and pulled the bell. There was no response. Another pull, and another, and at last steps were heard inside, and a female voice inquired:

"Who is it?"

"A friend."

"What do you want?"

"I am a reinforcement from THE TRIBUNE. Has Evans been around?"

"Not yet."

And that was all. The steps went away and died out in the distant recesses.

The main body of Evans' army, led by and consisting of Gen. Mark Sheridan and Capt. Gus Busse, is intrenched in front of a bar in a neighboring hostelry. The wagon train of the assailants—express No. 463—is parked on an adjoining vacant lot. It will be used to remove to headquarters the spoils of the enemy. The driver of the express is stationed midway between the hostelry and the house. When he sees a man approaching who seems likely to enter the latter, he raises the war cry of "Helloo, Mark," and the army rushes out, leaving its beer bill unpaid. A soldier must not loiter when duty summons.

It is said by the neighbors that the head of the family is in the habit of leaving the house in the morning even as David, helped by his Michal, did when he was fleying the wrath of Saul, but as to the truth of this the special correspondent cannot say, for he saw it not.

No decided attack was made during the day, although a number of skirmishers haunted the neighborhood. It can be stated as an actual fact that several of Evans' men were there in the afternoon, disguised as peddlers and bill distributors. None of them succeeded in obtaining entrance into the fortress, however. All strategy proved unavailing. To-day something definite may be expected, as Evans swears that he will never raise the siege, and his time is too valuable to be wasted. Meanwhile the besieged are well provisioned, except in the matter of milk, and arrangements are being perfected with the milkman whereby a lacteal supply can be smuggled in daily by means of a secret passage to the back-door.

POOR PISTOL PRACTICE.

THE NORTH SIDE IN AN UPROAR.

About 8 o'clock last evening a shooting-match took place on North Kinzie street, in which officers and citizens to the number of less than a hundred participated. Fully a hundred shots were fired at a fleeing negro, and strange to relate neither he nor any other man received even a flesh wound. Early in the evening Officer Wells noticed two men at the corner of State and Kinzie streets acting in a suspicious manner. He followed them to a point on Kinzie street opposite McCormick Hall, and while intensely watching their movements his attention was attracted by a negro named Robert Blair, who was making his way eastwardly with a sack which seemed to hold weighty contents. He was known to the officer as a professional thief, and Wells accordingly halted him to ascertain what the bag contained. In place of replying, the darkey bounded into the street and ran east pursued by Wells, who vainly essayed to stop him by promises that he would be protected. The shooting commenced by Wells discharging two shots in the air. The fugitive turned into State street, and as he did so some one on the sidewalk fired two additional balls, but whether at Blair or Wells the latter is uncertain. The fugitive ran north on State street to an alley between Kinzie and Michigan, which he ran into, pursued by Officers Wells and Fisher of the regular force, Young of the Merchants' Police, and Trowbridge of the Northwestern Electric Works, all shouting and firing their weapons in the direction Blair had taken. When the latter reached Dearborn street, he ran north to an alley opposite the county buildings with increased speed, having dropped his load, and entered the avenue connecting State and Dearborn streets, followed by at least a score of law-abiding citizens, which number was momentarily increased by fresh arrivals. He went to State street, and, returning over the same route, entered a lot at the corner of Illinois and Dearborn, where he sought refuge under the sidewalk. At this point Gustaf Bergh, who is the proprietor of a green parrot and a saloon on Dearborn street, smelled battle afar off, and procuring a blunderbuss in which there were five charges shot them off without any well-defined reason.

Blair left his retreat and sought to climb onto the sidewalk. Officer Weber met his advance gallantly, and was prevented by a citizen from shooting him. As he was on the point of landing the fugitive on the sidewalk, the latter eluded his grasp, and again went out of sight. He ran under the sidewalk to Mason's carpenter-shop, on Illinois street, under which he took refuge. Finally he was smoked out, and chased to the alley opposite the county buildings, and again he struck out once more for State street, his movements, however, temporarily impeded by a blow from a billy in the hands of Officer Wells. When he came opposite No. 11 Engine-House, fronting on Michigan street, the company, attracted to the rear by the shouting and firing, were ready to receive him. One of the company, named Tagney, reached for Blair, and struck him across the head with a file. The man was by this time thoroughly blown, and the blow halted him. The crowd gathered around before he was able to resume his perpendicular, and he was taken to the Chicago Avenue Station in a fainting condition. A physician was summoned, who examined the wounds, which are included in a single small cut in the head, but whether made with a pistol ball or a file he was unable to determine. He pronounced it dangerous, however, and directed Blair's immediate removal to the County Hospital.

This was done, and at a late hour last night the man, apprehending immediate death, sent for Detective Simonds, to whom he desired to confess. He is about 29 years of age, a painter by profession, and a thief by practice. He is known to be the associate of a gang of whites and blacks who board at a den near the corner of State and Kinzie streets, which has been known to the police for some time. He was very low last night, and the belief was that he could not escape the Coroner. The bag contained a quantity of salt meat, supposed to have been stolen from Dupes & Co., commission merchants, at No. 223 Kinzie street.

MIKE.

YESTERDAY'S DOINGS.

Mike Evans was on hand yesterday at an early hour, and started out his deputies with instructions to collect or levy. However, Mike was afraid to tackle Wilbur F. Storey, of the *Times*. There are queer rumors in regard to this little oversight of Mike Evans. Some assert that he is afraid of the proprietor of the *Truthteller*, and will not run the risk of a personal assault through the sheet, though it is well known that Mr. Storey has been unrelenting in his attacks upon Mike and his gang. On the other hand, it is said that certain city officials have been currying favor with the editor of the *Times*, and have endeavored to induce Mike to let up on him, and allow the collection to go over. Mr. Storey wants a rebate on his last year's city taxes, and declares that he will not pay this year's. Mike says, however, that he is going for Mr. Storey, and to-day will endeavor to bring the cash or make a levy.

Yesterday afternoon a levy was made on H. E. Matthews, No. 75 Van Buren street. Mr. Matthews was assessed last year at Nos. 78 and 80 Van Buren street, where he had a store, carrying a stock of pianos and organs, under the firm name of H. E. Matthews & Co., but the goods belonging to Reed & Sons. The business was poor and the Reeds abandoned it then and there, which threw Mr. Matthews out of a position. The tax due on this stock is over $200. After this, Matthews hired No. 75, where he opened music rooms, and sold pianos for Hartman, of New York, and organs for the Vogel & Lindon Organ Company, the goods being merely consigned to him. Matthews claimed to have been only acting as an agent, but yesterday two of Evans' deputies came to collect the tax, and, failing in this, took an organ valued at $370. Mr. Matthews claims that he was out of business for himself, and consequently had nothing to be assessed. He says there will be trouble about that organ, as the corporation owning it will institute a suit of replevin.

THE REDISTRICTING ORDINANCE.

NOTHING DECIDED YET.

The Mayor continues implacable as to the redistricting ordinance, asserting that the plan is all a vile piece of class legislation, and although he yields to the wishes of the Aldermen to a considerable extent, there still seems a deeply-rooted opinion in his mind that it will redound to his success to oppose the measure. The Aldermen surround and overwhelm him with their arguments in favor of the measure, and he is already fully informed on the subject. So evenly balanced upon the political fence is he, that he has hinted to the Law Department that he will not need their opinion on the matter until Monday afternoon. To the Aldermen who converse with him upon the subject, he expresses various opinions, and so much so is this his characteristic on all matters of importance that it has come to be a by-word around the City Hall, "the man who bets on what Calvin says loses." Notwithstanding some of his assertions to the contrary, the Aldermen fully believe that he will veto the measure, and they are prepared to pass it over his veto. Such action would be perfectly admissible under the opinion that will probably be given by the Law Department, to the effect that the redistricting is not prohibited by any clause in the charter. Another and a stronger point is, that the Council are the judges, and that the Mayor can in no way be held responsible for their acts, if illegal. Mayor Colvin has thumbed his copy of the charter until every page is dog-eared trying to find some loop-hole by which he may escape, but thus far without success.

The reason that the Aldermen are so anxious to push the measure is not, as might be supposed, any desire for the public good, but merely to benefit themselves. If the city is not redistricted, it will then become necessary to elect the whole number of Aldermen at large. This might or might not result in the election of a good Council, but it certainly could not be worse than the present one, whose members are trying to strengthen themselves by confining their electioneering to their respective wards. In a general election such men as Hildreth, Cullerton, and some others could hardly stand the ghost of a show in wards where they were known only by their reputation. The Mayor might cite these arguments in favor of his position were it not that this very class of men are the only friends he has, and are the only ones, if any, who will vote against calling an election for Mayor in April.

THE COUNTY BUILDING.

The Sheriff will escort fifteen prisoners to Joliet Wednesday.

The March term of the Criminal Court begins Monday, when a new Petit and Grand Jury will be impaneled.

The Sheriff lost eight boarders yesterday, they being parties against whom the Grand Jury failed to find bills.

The North Town Collector has added two men to his clerical force, who are engaged in making up the list of delinquents.

Bailiff John Sweeney, of the Criminal Court, was yesterday transferred to the Superior Court, and Mr. Neal, the new appointee, was given his place.

Architect Cochrane regards the bids for the work at the new County Hospital as very low. They will be considered by the proper Committee to-day.

Sheriff Agnew yesterday received his second female prisoner on a ca sa. She hailed from the West Side, bore the name of Delia Allen, and the amount of her arrears to one Lizzie Adams is said to be $123.10.

The Roney murder case is to be reinvestigated. State's-Attorney Reed is anxious to have justice done in the matter, and to that end has caused new subpœnas to be issued for witnesses, who will come before the next Grand Jury.

Dr. Wilder, the resurrectionist, while serving his sentence of three months does not propose to grow rusty, and hence has entered on the practice of his profession in the jail. If it could be arranged to have a physician-prisoner all the time the duties of the County Physician would be materially lightened.

There are other ways of avoiding paying your taxes, it appears, than by procuring injunctions. A Mr. A. J. Marble, living at No. 244 North Dearborn street, worried the North Town Collector yesterday very successfully, and by taking advantage of a technicality avoided paying his taxes. His name appeared on the Assessor's books as "Isaac" Marble, but his name being "Andrew," the importunities of the Collector were in vain.

The Committee on Equalization yesterday gave the Map Department a slight overhauling, and found that work was progressing slowly, and that a strife was existing among the employes. The only action deemed necessary to put things to rights, after a thorough investigation, was the issuance of an order prohibiting smoking during office hours and fixing the hours from 8 to 12 and from 1 to 5 o'clock. Mr. Roach must hereafter be respected as foreman, or there will be trouble.

The Grand Jury yesterday came into Court with twenty-one indictments, and was discharged. The indictments were classified as follows: Larceny, 6; burglary, 1; embezzlement, 2; riot, 1; failing to pay over money, 2; obtaining money under false pretenses, 1; removing mortgaged property, 1; cheating, 1; perjury, 1; maintaining a nuisance, 1; forgery, 2. Besides these, a true bill was returned against Messrs. Johnson, Crowley, Shields, and Crawford, judges of election of the Twentieth Ward at the November election. The two indictments for forgery were against Otto Bluhm on account of his issuing fraudulent saloon-licenses.

THE CITY-HALL.

Collector Evans took in about $6,000 yesterday.

The City Collector's receipts yesterday amounted to $1,380.

Water-rents yesterday were $894, and receipts from the City Collector $2,733.

The City Treasurer paid out about $50,000 yesterday on city indebtedness.

The coal-bill for the City-Hall for February amounted to $570. It was audited yesterday.

The janitors of the Board of Education will be paid $5,000 this morning, and the Health Department $2,500 at the same time.

There was no quorum of the Committee on Streets and Alleys for the three divisions yesterday, and the meeting was postponed for one week.

Judge Moore will hear all parties moving for injunctions in the tax cases Monday morning. After that time the Collectors will be notified to collect where motions have not been made and injunctions granted.

The Building Inspectors yesterday looked at six business houses on the corner of Michigan avenue and South Water street. No defects were found. The oil case before Summerfield was postponed to admit of the production of further evidence by Inspector Bailey.

There was gnashing of teeth in the Mayor's office yesterday morning when Ald. Hildreth and several prominent members of the Council entered and demanded the reinstatement of a man named Shields and another named Pendleton, formerly Captain of Engine Company No. 12. Some time ago a fellow-fireman named George W. Wagner preferred charges against Pendleton, and quite a fuss was raised over it. The case was brought to trial before the star chamber inquisition which presides over the Fire Department, and ended in Wagner and Shields being discharged dishonorably, the former for satiating his vengeance upon a comrade and the latter for withholding testimony. Pendleton was a pet, and was allowed to resign. None of the charges amounted to anything serious, and the Aldermen den and the reinstatement of the men. Several of them are terribly incensed at the course pursued by Benner in keeping trials secret, and punishing by discharge whoever reveals the proceedings. Star-chamber trials, they claim, are injurious to the discipline of the force, and have excited so many petty jealousies among the men that there are twice as many trials and twice as many discharges as under the old Police Board regime. The war has but just begun, and other developments will soon come.

CRIMINAL.

Charles Hermayer, for pounding the head of Charles Tiedeboke with a stick of wood and with an iron bar, was yesterday fined $50 by Justice Haines. He took an appeal to a higher court.

The case of the hackman Michael Gaynor, tried as an accomplice with the Evanston Post-Office robbers, was dismissed yesterday morning, Commissioner Hoyne deciding that the alibi would hold water.

C. W. Rigdon was arrested yesterday for giving M. Keating a check on some bank in which he had no deposit, and locked up in the Madison Street Station. He was released on bail, and will answer before Scully this morning.

L. Keller was enticed by two men named Fields and Doskey into a bad hole at 100 Randolph street, and was cheated out of $20. He liked it so much that he persuaded a friend to visit the place, and the friend lost $50, and did not like it. He raised a fuss and got his money and caused the arrest of Fields and Doskey, who took a change of venue from Justice Summerfield to Justice D'Wolf, who discharged Fields and declared Doskey's bail forfeited for non-appearance. Pat Loftus was the bondsman, and is out $500.

Some time during Thursday afternoon thieves entered the residence of Mrs. Lindermann, at No. 299 Jefferson street, through the rear, and, bursting open a bureau drawer, took $500 in cash, which Mrs. L. had received about two weeks ago. She states that between 1 and 2 o'clock a genteel young man called and asked where some person lived. He remained sufficiently long to survey the interior of the premises, and she is confident that he is the guilty one. She reported the affair to Sergeant O'Donnell, but no trace of the thieves has yet been obtained. It is believed that "Foxey" Whalen's gang did the work, but as he was locked up at the time it is hardly probable that he even directed it.

Information was yesterday received in this city that Walter G. Addison, who absconded last June, leaving a position in Greenebaum's Bank, has been captured in California through the exertions of Mr. Groves, Cashier (of the Bank of the Metropolis in New York, whom Addison swindled out of $5,000 by means of his business connections with Dennison F. Groves, a lumber merchant in this city, and an uncle of Addison's wife. The entire amount of the defalcation was about $25,000, and was particularly disgraceful, inasmuch as Addison abandoned a wife and two beautiful children. Mr. Groves, of New York, yesterday telegraphed to his brother in this city asking him if he would share the expense of bringing the refugee East.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

The Philosophical Society will be addressed this evening by Prof. H. D. Garrison, of this city, on "Articles of Food and Their Adulterations."

A meeting of the Fifth Ward West End Public Improvement Club will be held this evening at the northeast corner of State and Thirty-fourth streets.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers for the Erring Women's Refuge, will be held at the institution, corner of Indiana avenue and Thirty-first street, at 2 o'clock p. m. to-day.

A meeting of the members of the Young Men's Christian Association will be held in Farwell Hall to-day, at the close of the noon meeting, to nominate officers and managers, to be elected Monday, March 20.

Emery A. Storrs, Esq., lectures this afternoon at 5 o'clock before the College of Law, 77 Clark street, on "Legal Technicalities in Criminal Cases." The attention of the classes will be occupied during the day from 9 to 4 by Prof. Cumnock on elocution.

The "Heat of Worlds" is the subject of the Sunday lecture at McCormick's Hall to-morrow afternoon at 3 o'clock. Prof. Elias Colbert is the speaker, and he will give a scientific exposition of the source of celestial heat. He will take up the subject of world-formation, which has recently been so much discussed in the newspapers. He will first of all solve the knotty problem, "How the sun and stars become hot in the process of formation;" and then describe the leading phenomena attending the history of a world. The lecturer is noted for his desire to explain astronomical facts and principles in such a way that they can be easily understood; and his lecture on this topic will probably be the most interesting of the many which he has delivered in this city. Admission, 10 cents.

SCANDINAVIAN CONCERT.

The Freja Singing Society will give a benefit concert this evening at the North Side Turner Hall to its conductor, Mr. John L. Swenson. The following programme will be given:

PART I.

1. Overture, "Morning, Noon, and Evening".Suppe
   Exposition Band.
2. Chorus, "On, Gallant Company"..........Becker
   Freja.
3. Sextette, "Northern Forest Rose"........Fischer
   Mrs. Strydsron, Misses Emma and Jennie Bianxius, Messrs. M. Olson, M. Hertz, and A. Swenson.
4. Solo, Aria from "Don Sebastian"........Donizetti
   Mr. Edward Schultze.
5. Double Quartette, "Pelles' Courtship". ..Kuntze
   Freja.

PART II.

6. Orchestra, "Dreams after the Ball"......Lumbye
   Exposition Band.
7. Chorus, {a.—"Danish Fatherland Song"..Kroyer / b.—"Suomis Song"..........Pacius}
   Freja.
8. Solo, Romance from "Czar and Zimmerman"..........Lortzing
   Mr. Edward Schultze.
9. Sextette, Waltz..........Vogel
   Mrs. Strydsron, Misses Emma and Jennie Bianxius, Messrs. M. Olson, M. Hertz, and A. Swenson.
10. Chorus, "Steamer Song"..........O. Lindblad
    Freja.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MADISON, Wis., March 3.—The Legislature of Wisconsin has just made an appropriation of the proceeds of one-tenth-of-a-mill tax in the valuation of the State for the support of the University of Wisconsin. This will increase its income to $30,000, and enable it to move easily and rapidly forward. The immediate and complete success of the University is assured by this gift, so far as the liberality of the State can secure it.

J. BASCOM.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company.

The Fireman's Fund Insurance Company has recently made a change in respect to the management of its agency business, by the consolidation of its Eastern and Southern Departments with the Northwestern Department, placing the new Department, embracing thirty-two States, under charge of Mr. Thomas S. Chard, of this city, who has heretofore had the control of the Northwestern Department only. This is in several respects the leading insurance company of the Pacific slope, its record in the several great fires of the past decade showing that it is backed by the leading capitalists of California. It is deservedly popular at home, and its business east of the mountains is large, and constantly increasing. Its interests in the Eastern States cannot help but be greatly benefited by the able and energetic management of Mr. Chard.

Prominent Chicagoans at New Orleans.

The recent Mardi Gras celebration at New Orleans was witnessed by a large number of Chicagoans, who are spending the winter in the South. Among the number, we notice by a recent New Orleans paper, was Mr. Ira Brown, the well-known suburban real-estate operator. We learn that Mr. Brown will return to Chicago in about a month to resume the real-estate business on a more generous scale than ever. Our readers will be glad to hear that Mr. B.'s health has been greatly benefited by the mild climate of the South.

The Eclipse Wind-Mill Company,

of Beloit, Wis., have recently applied an important improvement in wind-power to their new mill. The invention, it appears, was made in 1874, and has been quietly tested ever since, with the most satisfactory results, and they are placing it on the market. Parties interested in wind-mills will do well to send for their illustrated circular, which clearly shows the working of the mill. The reputation of this Company as manufacturers, and their long experience in wind-mills, certainly entitle them to the confidence of the public. For information address C. B. Salmon, Beloit, Wis.

"A Square Meal."

We are sure our readers will thank us for calling their attention to the very handsome advertisement of the Excelsior Manufacturing Company, of St. Louis, as it would be useless for us to try to say anything in favor of their great Charter Oak Cooking Stove. The very word suggests the thought of a well-cooked meal, followed by easy digestion, vigorous health, and a desire to have and to do plenty of *real work*, to say nothing of the comfort of a happy, contented household.

It Is Said that Tweed Has

solved the problem of rapid transit, large profits, and no returns. The Domestic Sewing-Machine Company has solved the problem of range of work, ease to operator, and durability.

The Gardner

is getting a large share of the traveling public, and they all like it, and speak in the highest terms of the house.

WHISKY.

Gen. Webster Answers the Questions of the "Staats-Zeitung,"

And Explains Concerning That Street-Cleaning Contract.

Efforts of the Whisky-Ring to Secure District-Attorney Dyer's Removal.

CHICAGO.

COL. MATTHEWS.

There was the usual dearth of whisky news at the Custom-House yesterday. Col. Matthews, as announced in yesterday's TRIBUNE, is in Milwaukee looking after the Cream City crooked-whisky cases. As far as can be learned, there is no probability that he intends to resign his position as Supervisor, at least not until the Chicago crookeds have been put through the mill.

It has transpired that, in the investigation of the Freisinger matter, the Grand Jury dived deep enough to bring up other relics in the shape of Cohn, Adler, and Eppstein & Co., rectifiers at Rock Island. It appears that these men conspired with Freisinger to receive certain portions of his crooked production when he could not very well ship it out of the place. They held about the same relation, in fact, to Freisinger, that Parker R. Mason did to the distillers here,—that of general catch-basin for the surplus of the crooked goods. The investigation of their cases was carried to such an extent as to make the returning of an indictment against them at the next meeting of the Grand Jury an exceedingly probable matter.

GEN. WEBSTER.

There appeared in yesterday's issue of the *Staats-Zeitung* the following article directed to the personal attention of Gen. Webster:

> Chester L. Root has escaped. In view of the peculiar circumstances attending his disappearance, and in view of the interviews published in another column, and taken from yesterday's TRIBUNE, which fully corroborate the statements made in the *Staats-Zeitung* of Tuesday and Wednesday of this week, we should like to submit as a directory to interviewers the following questions to Gen. Webster:
>
> *First*—Is it true or not, that you have been drawn into a partnership in a street-cleaning contract with John P. Furlong and C. L. Root?
>
> *Second*—Is it true or not, that you came out a loser in that transaction to the amount of $5,000?
>
> *Third*—Is it true or not, that Root has reimbursed you the amount of $5,000?
>
> *Fourth*—Could Root have saved these $5,000 out of the legitimate income of his office? And if not, whence did he get them? Had you or had you not any suspicion upon this point? And if not, why not?
>
> *Fifth*—Is it not true, that you knew of the charges made by Jacob Rehm against Mr. Root on the very same day they were communicated to Collector Jones and two weeks before the so-called "big" indictment was brought in by the Grand Jury?
>
> *Sixth*—Is it not true, that there was ample opportunity to prevent Root's escape, if such had been the intention of you and the Government counsel?
>
> Suppose Gen. Webster should answer these questions without any prevarication, without any "ifs" or "buts," by simple "Yes" or "No"—would not then the people be in a better position to determine in their own mind the question, whether Gen. Webster and Mr. Bangs have been instrumental in Root's escape, than they are now?

Gen. Webster has frequently asserted that when the *Staats-Zeitung*, or any other paper, would take this matter up in the proper shape, ask direct, pertinent questions, and not indulge in insinuations and innuendos, he would notice them, and not till then. The article in question was deemed sufficiently explicit to deserve a reply, and accordingly the General publishes

THE FOLLOWING CARD

in this morning's edition of the *Staats-Zeitung*:

> *To the Editor of the Staats-Zeitung:*
>
> CHICAGO, March 3.—To the questions propounded in your paper this morning, I give the following answers:
>
> 1. Four years ago I advanced money to the street-cleaning firm of G. G. Russell & Co., in a way which probably made me, technically, a partner. The business was closed, so far as I was concerned, early in the year 1872.
>
> 2 and 3. Mr. Root reimbursed me to the amount of $1,250, and Mr. Russell $3,750. I believe these were the amounts. I am still a loser of $5,000.
>
> 4. I think Mr. Root could easily have paid me "out of the legitimate income of his office," as it took him over three years to do it. Besides, he has for years owned property in the city, although I do not know how much.
>
> 5. It is not true that I "knew of the charges made by Jacob Rehm" or any other man against Mr. Root previous to the 22d February last, excepting the article in THE TRIBUNE some weeks ago, which gave no name, but was supposed to refer to Mr. Root.
>
> 6. When the warrant for arrest was issued, Mr. Root had left his desk open in the office, and was expected back every moment. It was my earnest intention to have him arrested just as soon as I had evidence warranting such a course. On the 22d February, on the receipt of the first information demanding attention, I had requested the District Attorney to investigate the matter. It does not seem to me that my private affairs of four years ago can be made of much interest to the public; but I will cheerfully answer any further questions which may seem important.
>
> I would only add that the charges made against Mr. Root are founded on occurrences which took place prior to the 1st of July last, on which day I became Collector of Internal Revenue for this District.
>
> J. D. WEBSTER.

SPRINGFIELD.

CONTINUANCE.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—In the Federal District Court to-day, John L. Sergeant and Andrew Clark Smith, the Gauger and Storekeeper at the Lebanon distillery, and H. H. Bodeman, the St. Louis disbursing officer of the Lebanon Ring, gave bonds to appear at next term of Court. They got a continuance, on affidavit that they cannot safely proceed to trial this term, on account of the absence of important witnesses, meaning ex-Collector Stephani Heinrich Schoffen, Pfeiffer, and others of the co-indicted, all of whom are now rusticating in Her Britannic Majesty's Dominion across the Lakes.

"FLOUR."

A letter received to-night at the Revenue Supervisor's office from a former telegraph operator at Lebanon, reveals a fresh degree of crookedness at that distillery. The letter is not given, and the names of ex-officials and others whom it mentions are withheld, but it appears that whisky was shipped from the distillery as flour, empty cars being placed on the mill side-track to facilitate the shipment, and that the officials then in control were privy to the fraud. The letter also charges that costly presents were made to several parties, names withheld, who learned of the fraud, and had to be bought to keep mum.

MAJ. CONNOLLY,

the new United States District-Attorney, was at that office to-day, and, if his commission arrives in time, will take hold Monday. If it should be further delayed, he will act as special counsel for the Government in the pending cases.

DYER.

EFFORTS FOR HIS REMOVAL—THE HOPES OF THE WHISKY RING.

Dispatch to the New York Herald.

WASHINGTON, March 1.—Strong efforts are making here to procure the removal of District-Attorney Dyer in St. Louis, and there is reason to fear that they may be successful. Mr. Dyer's fearless and skillful management of the whisky prosecutions has made him a great many bitter and powerful enemies, and these are combining all their forces to effect his disgrace. They are animated by a double motive of revenge for the past and the hope of security for the future.

Though the whisky trials in St. Louis are over, except one, several of the most prominent convicted persons have demanded new trials. A weak or incapable person in Mr. Dyer's place could easily resist these demands before the Court in such a manner as to lead to their being granted; and, with an incapable District-Attorney to prosecute in the new trials, these offenders would hope to get off. Moreover, the dismissal of Mr. Dyer is expected to have a monitory and demoralizing effect upon District-Attorneys and revenue officers in Chicago, Milwaukee, and elsewhere, and the effort to disgrace the faithful and courageous man has therefore the ardent help and sympathy of the Whisky Ring and its friends in other places besides St. Louis.

The country may as well understand that the fight of the whisky thieves and their political allies is not over yet. They are burning with resentment against all who have faithfully done their duty in the St. Louis prosecutions, and have the hope besides that, if they can disgrace a man like Dyer, they will discourage prosecuting officers elsewhere, and put a mark on every faithful officer who is engaged in bringing the whisky frauds to light, and prosecuting the prominent and influential politicians and others who have had a guilty share in them. Unless the press and the people make themselves heard there is too much reason to fear that Mr. Dyer will be disgraced, and the importance of such a victory for the whisky thieves and their political allies, and its seriousness as a blow to the cause of justice, cannot be overestimated.

THE COURTS.

Record of Business Transacted Yesterday.

A FEW MORE CHOICE TAX SUITS.

John Lussern persuaded himself into the belief yesterday that he had been so specially aggrieved by David Hallanin that he deserved relief, and to that end he filed his bill. Complainant states that he made a return last May, in which he valued his personal property at $125. The Assessor, or some one for him, raised this amount by the addition of $1,000, and the Collector wants $73.65, or one-half the value of the property.

Gilbert, Proyer & Co. filed a bill against Michael Evans, stating that they had never received any notice to schedule, but had nevertheless been assessed at the rate of $15,000 of personal property, on which the tax is $955.10, when their property is not worth over $3,800, and they think there is a gross mistake or fraud.

DIVORCES.

Cornelia Jane Ryder filed a bill representing that her husband, George Ryder, deserted her in January, 1861, after they had only been married two months, and that since that time he had repeatedly committed adultery, and she not unnaturally wants a divorce.

Jerusha Gilbert filed a bill for divorce, because her husband, George W. Gilbert, has deserted her.

ITEMS.

Judges Jameson and Rogers will dispose of all motions for new trials this morning.

Judges Moore and Farwell will hear divorce cases to-day. Judges Gary and Booth will hear motions.

BANKRUPTCY MATTERS.

Charles F. Bentley was appointed provisional Assignee of Thomas S. Ryan.

A discharge from bankruptcy was yesterday granted to Edwin C. Bassett.

In the case of McPherson & Mariner, an order was made for the examination of the bankrupts on the 9th of March.

R. E. Jenkins, Assignee of the estate of Isaac E. Hirsh and Edward Rothschild, filed a report stating that he had disposed at auction of all the uncollected and desperate debts due to the bankrupts, their face value being $7,960.63, for the sum of $546.71. The report was ordered to be approved.

R. E. Jenkins was appointed Assignee of Neal K. Martin.

G. W. Campbell was appointed Assignee of the estate of Edson P. Stevens.

An Assignee will be chosen this morning for Charles Cohen.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

Albert Poritz began a suit for $3,000 against Silas C. and F. O. Hewing, John Farrell, and James Farrell.

Leopold Mayer sued Delos S. Mills for $1,500.

Jonathan Slade began a suit for $2,000 against L. D. Owen.

Eldridge & Tourtelotte began a suit against A. H. Miller, claiming $10,000.

CIRCUIT COURT.

F. E. Spooner sued John B. Corlies for $1,000.

The German Savings Institution, of Erie, for the use of John Gensheimer, commenced a suit in debt against the Derrick and Felgemaker Pipe-Organ Company, S. L. Derrick and A. F. Lerjeal, laying damages at $13,801.56.

William H. Haigh began a suit in trespass against William M. Dee, laying damages at $5,000.

THE SENTENCED.

Yesterday was sentence-day in the Criminal Court. The following were sentenced: Daniel Mullen, burglary, five years in the Penitentiary; Edward Tulley, larceny, two years; Patrick McAuley, rioting, sixty days County Jail; John Newton, larceny, two years in the Penitentiary; Jerry Cavanaugh, larceny, twenty days County Jail; Billy Dodd, robbery, eighteen months in the Penitentiary; B. H. Frost, receiving stolen goods, three years; Andrew Johansen, murder, fourteen years. In a few cases a stay of sentence was granted to hear evidence as to character, etc., and the prisoners were remanded.

THE CALL MONDAY.

JUDGE GARY—150, 194, 195, 197, 198, 199, 201 to 206, 208 to 214, 216.

JUDGE JAMESON—99, 102, 104 to 107, 109 to 115, 117 to 121, 123, 125 inclusive.

JUDGE MOORE—4, 5, 6 of new calendar.

JUDGE ROGERS—Set cases 1,801 and 1,813.

JUDGE BOOTH—30, 31, 32, 34 to 50, except 46.

JUDGE FARWELL—601 to 700 of general docket.

JUDGE WILLIAMS—Riverside Improvement Company cases.

JUDGMENTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONFESSIONS—James Spear et al. vs. Isaac W. Bangs and Dean Bangs, $4,135.60.—German American Bank of Chicago vs. Michael W. Manning, $841.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE BOOTH—J. W. Connett vs. City of Chicago, $1,500.

AT SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 3.—Upon the conclusion of the argument to-day, Judge Zane, in the Sangamon Circuit Court, refused an injunction asked for restraining the Board of Supervisors of Cass from carrying out a contract with one Black, to erect a jail in the City of Virginia, the present county-seat of Cass.

The Chancery case of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company of New York against John R. Eden and the Supervisors of Moultrie County, a suit on railroad bonds, was argued in the Federal Circuit Court to-day and decree in favor of plaintiffs ordered.

AT DETROIT, MICH.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., March 3.—The libel suit brought by Judge Reilly against the proprietor of the *Evening News* progressed to-day to the conclusion of testimony and the delivery of the argument for the plaintiff by J. L. Chipman, when the case was adjourned until Monday.

A struck jury for the second trial of the Ward will case was completed in the Wayne Circuit Court this afternoon. The trial commences on the 7th inst., and promises to be of great interest, as new testimony is counted on to strengthen both proponents and contestants of the will.

THE COAL-INTEREST.

NEW YORK, March 3.—The coal companies have decided to continue the suspension of coal-mining until Monday, March 20.

"There's Millions in It."

Col. Mulberry Sellers called on Gentile, the Italian photographer, 103 State street, and told him he would make his fortune if he took his portrait. Sequel: The Colonel is so delighted with his portraits that he has given Gentile a large order, and he paid the cash.

The Root & Sons Music Company

offer special inducements to buyers at wholesale and retail, of anything in the line of musical merchandise, sheet music, pianos, and organs. Their extensive establishment at 156 State street is one of the points of interest.

The Piano for the People

is the "Humming Bird," a third less than the ordinary size; well suited to small parlors; in tone equal to the best. All lovers of music should see it. For sale or rent by Pelton & Pomeroy, 231 State street.

Help or We Perish.

This is what neglected teeth would say if they could remonstrate with their owners; and mark this: the teeth cannot perish or become black or yellow if the Sozodont is used daily.

Pianos

repaired, tuned, boxed, shipped, bought, sold, exchanged and for rent at Lyon & Healy's, State and Monroe streets. Church and parlor organs for rent.

Lundborg's Perfumes

are like natural flowers and bouquets

Dr. De Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil.

Dr. Granville, F. R. S., author of "The Spas of Germany," writes: "Dr. de Jongh's Light-Brown Cod-Liver Oil produces the desired effect in a shorter time than other kinds, and it does not cause the nausea and indigestion too often consequent on the administration of the pale oils." Sold in capsuled Imperial half-pints, $1, by all druggists. Sole consignees, Ansar, Harford & Co., London. Sole agents for the United States, John F. Henry, Curran & Co., New York.

MARRIAGES.

HENDERSON—STEDMAN—In Chicago, at All-Saints Episcopal Church, by the Rector, the Rev. Henry. G. Perry, Feb. 28, John S. Henderson, Esq., and Miss Annie M. Stedman, all of this city.

DEATHS.

COOPER—In this city, March 3, 1876, of consumption, Stearns F. Cooper, Esq., in his 38th year.

Funeral services on Sunday, March 5, at 3 p. m., at the residence of Mr. S. C. Field, his step-father, No. 184 Wabash-av. Friends of the family invited without further notice. The remains will be taken to Beloit, Wis., his former residence, for interment.

☞ Papers of that city and of Omaha, and Plattsmouth, Neb., please copy.

DUNIGAN—Friday, March 3, Mrs. Eliza Dunigan, aged 55 years, at her residence, No. 4015 South Halsted-st., Union Stock Yards.

Funeral on Sunday, March 5, at 9:30 o'clock a. m., to the Church of the Nativity. By carriages to Calvary.

MARSH—In this city, March 1, of typhoid fever, Janett Perry, beloved wife of Alonzo Marsh, sister of Mrs. H. A. Hanson and the late Darwin W. Perry, aged 60 years.

The remains were taken to Madison, Wis., for interment.

JONES—At Ridgeland, March 2, Miss Lucy Jones, in her 76th year.

Funeral from her late residence, at 1:30 p. m. Saturday, March 4.

☞ Rockford, Ill., and Fall River, Mass., papers please copy.

DETWEILER—At No. 7 Flournoy-st., Friday evening, March 3, Mr. Jacob Detweiler, aged 49 years 8 months and 10 days.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

FOURTH WARD.

The Fourth Ward Republican Club will meet this evening at 960 Wabash avenue and elect delegates to Town Convention.

FIFTH WARD.

A meeting of the Republicans of the First and Fourth Precincts of the Fifth Ward interested in securing representation of that section in the Common Council will be held at the Club headquarters, corner Michigan avenue and Thirty-first street, this evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

SEVENTH WARD.

A mass-meeting of the Republicans of the Seventh Ward will be held at Sack's Hall, corner Twentieth and Brown streets, this evening. All are invited.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward will hold their regular meeting at Benz's Hall, West Lake street, this evening at 7:30. Business of importance will be transacted.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 357 North Market street, corner Elm.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.

HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY.

SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
Will hold his Thirty-fifth Auction Sale of

FORFEITED PLEDGES,

Comprising Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Sets, Chains in great variety, Opera Glasses, Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c.

MONDAY MORNING, March 6, at 10 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY SALE
OF
Unclaimed Freight,
At the Auction Rooms of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 108 Madison-st., Tuesday, March 7, 1876, at 10 a. m.

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 8, at 9:30 o'clock,
WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
CARPETS.

REMOVAL.

FIRST DRY GOODS SALE AT OUR NEW STORE,
Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,
Northeast corner of Madison-st.,
Thursday Morning, March 9, at 9:30 o'clock.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Ribbons, Silk, Velvets, Velveteens,
Feathers, etc.
100 cases Straw Goods.
150 doz. Assorted Whips.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison.

Our First Opening Trade Sale
SPRING SEASON, 1876.
IMMENSE CATALOGUE SALE
OF
4,390 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
Every variety and style suited to the trade and season,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, March 7,
At our Store, 117 Wabash-av.

All Prime New Goods from the best manufacturers of New York, Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Newark, Elmira, and city—Congress Boots, Alexis, and Ties. Full lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Goat, Kid, Grain, and Serge Shoes and Slippers.

Also GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK from a first-class Retailer and Jobber.

Sale unlimited. Terms Cash.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

On SATURDAY, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall open our Spring Sales of

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

With a very large stock and the latest styles. At 9:30 o'clock, 10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots. At 10:30 o'clock, New and Second HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Marble and Wood-Top Hall Trees, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Whatnots, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Wire Springs, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, 300 Laundry, Market, Grocer, and Potato Baskets, 50 dozen Brooms.

GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.

OUR GRAND OPENING AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, March 7, 9:30 a. m. prompt.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Second Great Spring Auction Sale
OF
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, March 8, at 9:30 a. m.
Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.
274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.

THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.

Dealers and Housekeepers, Attention!

Positive Sale and no reservation.
Extensive line Mattresses, all kinds.
Large line B. W. Bureaus, Commodes, Bedsteads, Ex. and Breakfast Tables, Chairs, Lounges, &c., finished and in white.
Our usual handsome assortment
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
PARLOR, DINING, AND OFFICE
Furniture; also Carpeting, Bedding, Pianos, 1 Safe, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Lamps, S. P. and Glassware, Groceries, etc.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.

HOUSE AT AUCTION. This day at 3 p. m., I shall sell at Auction, on the premises, 355 Third-av., a Two-story Frame House; cheap ground rent. Terms, $150 cash, balance on time.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
OF PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE. Saturday, March 11, at 3 p. m., I shall sell (at 108 Fifth-av.) one Peerless Printing Press in perfect order, sixty-three fonts of Type, assorted sizes, and all the cases for the same, one Cabinet of 16 Drawers, one Stone and Frame, Leads, Rules, Racks, &c.
TRUESDELL & BROWN, Mortgagees.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

P. & J. CASEY,
41 and 43 Fifth-av., keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOODS. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale Boxes, Gas Fixtures, Office Partitions, and Office Railing bought and sold.

LITERATURE.

Life, Letters, and Journ

of George Ticknor.

Reminiscences of Byron, Sch gel, Humboldt, Madame De Stael, Pauline Bonaparte,

Lamartine, "Kit North," Talfo Bulwer, Southey, and Other Eminent Personages.

Fields' Memoir of Nathaniel H thorne---Some Anecdotes of the Great Novelist.

American Governments--Mrs. Oliph Last Novel--Parliamentary Law-- Punctuation and Capitalization.

Garibaldi and His Men in the Fra German War---Unearthing of Antiquities at Alexandria.

Draining the Zuyder Zee-- Carnauba Palm--Ornitholog of Northeastern Africa.

Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever- French Oyster-Supply—Urban Mortality from Consumption.

LITERATURE.

MEMOIRS OF GEORGE TICKNOR.

LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS OF GEORGE TI
Two Volumes. 8vo., pp. 511 and 510. B
James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $6.

It is seldom that there are unsealed suc
lent stores of anecdote and reminiscence
most brilliant and famous personages in t
and the New World as are opened up t
this memoir. It is a treasury of recoll
and reflections of the choicest society
Capitals of Europe and America, embrac
its limits the memoranda of a period of
exceeding a half-century. Mr. Ticknor e
throughout a long life advantages which
rarely been accorded to an American, o
ciation on terms of equality and familiari
the exclusive aristocratic and literary cir
home and abroad; and, having the easy
of a natural writer, and a taste for pr
copious accounts of his person
periences, he accumulated a m
journals and correspondence whose
has literally proved an *embarr*
richesses to his biographers. It is not
if, in the presentation of this interestin
rial, the figure of Mr. Ticknor, who app
the most part in the character of a
should occasionally be lost in the back
It would be a giant among men who wo
be overshadowed in the distinguished c
by which we see Mr. Ticknor continua
rounded; and his admirers will be cont
the acknowledgment that he was a gif
complished, genial, and high-minded m
not, in the truest sense, a great one.

Mr. Ticknor was born in Boston on the
of August, 1791. Fortune smiled upon hi
he beginning, for he entered upon a lo
every circumstance was favorable to a
symmetrical development of mind and ch
His parents were happily situated with r
pecuniary affairs, being secure in that e
which is free from the teasing trials o
poverty or great riches. They were rep
tives of New England probity and cult
held their own among the most re
citizens of Boston, which, at the close
eighteenth century, was a town of abo
inhabitants. Facilities for education w
extended at this period, but the best tha
were open to young Ticknor, and he i
them faithfully. It is no tod, as an in
the fidelity of his early training, that he
the age of 4½ years, filled a copy-bo
creditable specimens of penmanship
passing through the lower schools
regular collegiate course, Mr. Ticknor
himself for the profession of the law,
suited to the Bar, and for a year pati
tended to legal practice. But the voc
distasteful, and, with the consent of his
he decided to abandon it, and fit hir
some years of study in Europe, for the
a man of letters.

As a preliminary to this plan, he wi
ployed several months in travel in his c
that he might take with him to foreign c
an intelligent idea of the in
and resources of that in which he w
The scheme of home-travel included
Washington and Richmond, with stop
principal towns on the way, and filled t
of 1814. It gave Mr. Ticknor the op
of meeting many of the eminent
America, and particularly of winning t
ship of Mr. Jefferson, whose guest he
short time at Monticello. In May of t
ing year, Mr. Ticknor departed for Eu
was now a man of 23, endowed
gaging natural qualities, with the a
culture and good-breeding afford, an
honorable ambition to make the m
opportunities to acquire knowledge.
immediately introduced into the best
London, where he was cordially welc
accession. His letters and journal
benefit of those at home, began with
in England, and are crowded with e
particulars.

His first evening in London was s
theatre, where he saw the beau
O'Neil. Of this performance he wr
father:

> I can truly say I never knew what acting
> saw her. The play was "The Gamest
> like a school-boy, to the great amusement
> Bulls who were around me in the pit. A
> dreams did homage to the astonishing po
> actress, and my first waking imaginations
> ling still dwelt on the hysterical laugh wh
> carried off the stage. I absolutely dread
> again.

It was now the height of the Lond
and, during the month Mr. Ticknor s
city, he saw many of the chief not
England. None pleased him more
Byron, with whom he had frequent
He writes of the poet:

> Instead of being deformed, as I had he
> markably well built, with the exception
> Instead of having a thin and rather sharp
> face, as he has in his pictures, it is roun
> smiling; his eyes are light, and not bl
> easy and careless, not forward an
> and I found his manners affable
> the tones of this voice low
> clining, his conversation gay, pleasant, an
> to an uncommon degree. . . . He to
> deal of the history of his early feelings a
> the impressions of extreme discontent un
> wrote "Childe Harold," which he began
> and finished at Smyrna; and of the ex
> tention he had formed of settling in G
> but for the state of his affairs, that requ
> ence in England, he should have fulfilled
> glish Bards and Scottish Reviewers," he
> wrote at his paternal estate in the countr
> before he set forth on his travels, while a
> snow was on the ground; and he kept
> month, during which time he never saw
> day, rising in the evening after dark, and
> in the morning before dawn. "The Co
> me, he wrote in eleven days, and copied
> and added that, whenever he undertook
> found it necessary to devote all his tho
> he had finished it. This is
> why he can never finish
> Harold." It is so long since he
> that he said it would now be entirely
> him to resume it. . . . After all, it
> me to leave him, thinking either of his
> his present eccentricities; for his mann
> and his whole character so natural a

Mrs. H. A. Hanson and the late Darwin W. Perry, aged 60 years.

The remains were taken to Madison, Wis., for interment.

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FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Republican Club of the Fourteenth Ward will hold their regular meeting at Benz's Hall, West Lake street, this evening at 7:30. Business of importance will be transacted.

SEVENTEENTH WARD.

There will be a meeting of the Seventeenth Ward Republican Club this evening at 357 North Market street, corner Elm.

CONFECTIONERY.

CANDY CELEBRATED throughout the Union—expressed to all parts. 1 lb and upward at 25, 40, 60c per lb. Address orders GUNTHER, Confectioner, Chicago.

AUCTION SALES.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS, 108 EAST MADISON-ST.

BUTTERS & CO.'S REGULAR SATURDAY SALE.
HOUSEHOLD GOODS OF ALL KINDS,
CARPETS, PIANOS, NEW FURNITURE, and
MERCHANDISE OF EVERY VARIETY.
SATURDAY MORNING, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock,
At their Salesroom, 108 Madison-st.

A. LIPMAN, Pawnbroker,
Will hold his Thirty-fifth Auction Sale of
FORFEITED PLEDGES,
Comprising Fine Gold and Silver Watches of every make and quality, Fine Diamonds and Diamond Jewelry, Fine Gold Sets, Chains in great variety, Opera Glasses, Sterling Silver Ware, Plated Goods, &c.
MONDAY MORNING, March 6, at 10 o'clock,
At Butters & Co.'s Salesrooms, 108 Madison-st.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY SALE
OF
Unclaimed Freight,
At the Auction House of W. A. BUTTERS & CO., 108 Madison-st., Tuesday, March 7, 1876, at 10 a. m.

At Butters & Co.'s Auction Rooms, 108 Madison-st.,
WEDNESDAY MORNING, March 8, at 9:30 o'clock,
WHITE, YELLOW, AND ROCKINGHAM WARE,
FINE TABLE CUTLERY,
CARPETS.

REMOVAL.
FIRST DRY GOODS SALE AT OUR NEW STORE,
Nos. 118 & 120 Wabash-av.,
Northeast corner of Madison-st.,
Thursday Morning, March 9, at 9:30 o'clock.
REGULAR TRADE SALE
DRY GOODS,
Fine Custom-Made Clothing,
Woolens, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes,
Hamburg Edgings and Insertings,
Nottingham Lace Curtains,
Ribbons, Silk, Velvets, Velveteens,
Feathers, etc.
100 cases Straw Goods,
150 doz. Assorted Whips.
WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

By JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO.,
117 Wabash-av., n. w. cor. Madison.

Our First Opening Trade Sale
SPRING SEASON, 1876.
IMMENSE CATALOGUE SALE
OF
4,390 CASES
BOOTS, SHOES, AND SLIPPERS,
Every variety and style suited to the trade and season,
AT AUCTION,
TUESDAY MORNING, March 7,
At our Store, 117 Wabash-av.
All Prime New Goods from the best manufacturers of New York, Rochester, Albany, Syracuse, Philadelphia, Newark, Elmira, and city—Congress Boots, Alexis, and Ties. Full lines of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Goat, Kid, Grain, and Serge Shoes and Slippers.
Also GREAT BANKRUPT STOCK from a first-class Retailer and Jobber.
Sale unlimited. Terms Cash.
JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auctioneers.

BY G. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.
On SATURDAY, March 4, at 9:30 o'clock, we shall open our Spring Sales of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
With a very large stock and the latest styles. At 9:30 o'clock, 10 crates W. G. CROCKERY, in open lots. At 10:30 o'clock, New and Second HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Elegant Parlor and Chamber Sets, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Walnut Bedsteads and Bureaus, Marble and Wood-Top Tables, Marble and Wood-Top Hall Trees, Walnut Chairs and Rockers, W. S. Bureaus and Commodes, Whatnots, Easy and Camp Chairs, Extension and Breakfast Tables, Hair, Wool, and Husk Mattresses, Wire Springs, Parlor and Office Desks, Show Cases, Carpets, 300 Laundry, Market, Grocer, and Potato Baskets, 50 dozen Brooms.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

DRY GOODS.
OUR GRAND OPENING AUCTION SALE,
TUESDAY, March 7, 9:30 a. m. prompt.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., 68 and 70 Wabash-av.

Our Second Great Spring Auction Sale
OF
Boots, Shoes & Slippers
On Wednesday, March 8, at 9:30 a. m.
Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
68 and 70 Wabash-av.

S. DINGEE & CO., Auctioneers.
274 and 276 East Madison-st., near the bridge.
THIS DAY AT 10 A. M.
Dealers and Housekeepers, Attention!
Positive Sale and no reservation.
Extensive line Mattresses, all kinds,
Large line B. W. Bureaus, Commodes,
Bedsteads, Ex. and Breakfast Tables, Chairs,
Lounges, &c., finished and in white.
Our usual handsome assortment
NEW AND SECOND-HAND
PARLOR, DINING, AND OFFICE
Furniture; also Carpeting, Bedding, Pianos,
1 Safe, Sewing Machines, Crockery, Lamps,
S. P. and Glassware, Groceries, etc.

By HIRAM BRUSH,
108 Fifth-av.
HOUSE AT AUCTION. This day at 3 p. m., I shall sell at Auction, on the premises, 355 Third-av., a Two-story Frame House; cheap ground rent. Terms, $150 cash, balance on time.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

CHATTEL MORTGAGE SALE
Of PRINTING PRESS AND TYPE. Saturday, March 11, at 3 p. m., I shall sell (at 108 Fifth-av.) one Peerless Printing Press in perfect order, sixty-three fonts of Type, assorted sizes, and all the cases for the same, one Cabinet of 16 Drawers, one Stone and Frame, Leads, Rules, Racks, &c.
TRUESDELL & BROWN, Mortgagees.
HIRAM BRUSH, Auctioneer.

P. & J. CASEY,
41 and 43 Fifth-av., keep on hand the largest assortment in the city of NEW AND SECOND-HAND GOODS. Furniture, Carpets, Bedding, Office Desks, Counters, Shelving, Show-Cases, Refrigerators, Ale Boxes, Gas Fixtures, Office Partitions, and Office Railing bought and sold.

LITERATURE.

Life, Letters, and Journal of George Ticknor.

Reminiscences of Byron, Schlegel, Humboldt, Madame De Stael, Pauline Bonaparte,

Lamartine, "Kit North," Talfourd, Bulwer, Southey, and Other Eminent Personages.

Fields' Memoir of Nathaniel Hawthorne—Some Anecdotes of the Great Novelist.

American Governments—Mrs. Oliphant's Last Novel—Parliamentary Law—Punctuation and Capitalization.

Garibaldi and His Men in the Franco-German War—Unearthing of Antiquities at Alexandria.

Draining the Zuyder Zee—The Carnauba Palm—Ornithology of Northeastern Africa.

Erysipelas and Puerperal Fever—The French Oyster-Supply—Urban Mortality from Consumption.

LITERATURE.

MEMOIRS OF GEORGE TICKNOR.

LIFE, LETTERS, AND JOURNALS OF GEORGE TICKNOR. Two Volumes. 8vo., pp. 511 and 510. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price, $6.

It is seldom that there are unsealed such opulent stores of anecdote and reminiscences of the most brilliant and famous personages in the Old and the New World as are opened up to us in this memoir. It is a treasury of recollections and reflections of the choicest society of the Capitals of Europe and America, embracing in its limits the memoranda of a period of years exceeding a half-century. Mr. Ticknor enjoyed throughout a long life advantages which have rarely been accorded to an American, of association on terms of equality and familiarity with the exclusive aristocratic and literary circles at home and abroad; and, having the easy facility of a natural writer, and a taste for producing copious accounts of his personal experiences, he accumulated a mass of journals and correspondence whose wealth has literally proved an *embarras de richesses* to his biographers. It is not strange if, in the presentation of this interesting material, the figure of Mr. Ticknor, who appears for the most part in the character of narrator, should occasionally be lost in the background. It would be a giant among men who would not be overshadowed in the distinguished company by which we see Mr. Ticknor continually surrounded; and his admirers will be content with the acknowledgment that he was a gifted, accomplished, genial, and high-minded man, but not, in the truest sense, a great one.

Mr. Ticknor was born in Boston on the 1st day of August, 1791. Fortune smiled upon him from the beginning, for he entered upon a lot whose every circumstance was favorable to a free and symmetrical development of mind and character. His parents were happily situated with regard to pecuniary affairs, being secure in that easy state which is free from the teasing trials of either poverty or great riches. They were representatives of New England probity and culture, and held their own among the most respectable citizens of Boston, which, at the close of the eighteenth century, was a town of about 18,000 inhabitants. Facilities for education were not extended at this period, but the best that existed were open to young Ticknor, and he improved them faithfully. It is noted, as an instance of the fidelity of his early training, that he had, at the age of 4½ years, filled a copy-book with creditable specimens of penmanship. After passing through the lower schools and the regular collegiate course, Mr. Ticknor prepared himself for the profession of the law, was admitted to the Bar, and for a year patiently attended to legal practice. But the vocation was distasteful, and, with the consent of his parents, he decided to abandon it, and fit himself, by some years of study in Europe, for the career of a man of letters.

As a preliminary to this plan, he wisely employed several months in travel in his own land, that he might take with him to foreign countries an intelligent idea of the institutions and resources of that in which he was born. The scheme of home-travel included a visit to Washington and Richmond, with stops at the principal towns on the way, and filled the winter of 1814. It gave Mr. Ticknor the opportunity of meeting many of the eminent men of America, and particularly of winning the friendship of Mr. Jefferson, whose guest he was for a short time at Monticello. In May of the following year, Mr. Ticknor departed for Europe. He was now a man of 23, endowed with engaging natural qualities, with the aids which culture and good-breeding afford, and with an honorable ambition to make the most of all opportunities to acquire knowledge. He was immediately introduced into the best society of London, where he was cordially welcomed as an accession. His letters and journals, for the benefit of those at home, began with his arrival in England, and are crowded with entertaining particulars.

His first evening in London was spent at the theatre, where he saw the beautiful Miss O'Neil. Of this performance he writes to his father:

> I can truly say I never knew what acting was until I saw her. The play was "The Gamester." I cried like a school-boy, to the great amusement of the John Bulls who were around me in the pit. All night my dreams did homage to the astonishing powers of this actress, and my first waking imaginations this morning still dwelt on the hysterical laugh when she was carried off the stage. I absolutely dread to see her again.

It was now the height of the London season, and, during the month Mr. Ticknor spent in the city, he saw many of the chief notabilities of England. None pleased him more than Lord Byron, with whom he had frequent interviews. He writes of the poet:

> Instead of being deformed, as I had heard, he is remarkably well built, with the exception of his feet. Instead of having a thin and rather sharp and anxious face, as he has in his pictures, it is round, open, and smiling; his eyes are light, and not black; his air easy and careless, not forward and striking; and I found his manners affable and gentle, the tones of this voice low and conciliating, his conversation gay, pleasant, and interesting to an uncommon degree. . . . He told me a great deal of the history of his early feelings and habits; of the impressions of extreme discontent under which he wrote "Childe Harold," which he began at Joannina and finished at Smyrna; and of the extravagant intention he had formed of settling in Greece, which, but for the state of his affairs, that required his presence in England, he should have fulfilled. The "English Bards and Scottish Reviewers," he told me, he wrote at his paternal estate in the country, the winter before he set forth on his travels, while a heavy fall of snow was on the ground; and he kept house for a month, during which time he never saw the light of day, rising in the evening after dark, and going to bed in the morning before dawn. "The Corsair," he told me, he wrote in eleven days, and copied on the twelfth; and added that, whenever he undertook anything, he found it necessary to devote all his thoughts to it until he had finished it. This is the reason why he can never finish his "Childe Harold." It is so long since he laid it aside that he said it would now be entirely impossible for him to resume it. . . . After all, it is difficult for me to leave him, thinking either of his early follies or his present eccentricities; for his manners are so gentle, and his whole character so natural and unaffected, that I have come from him with nothing but an indistinct, though lively, impression of the goodness and vivacity of his disposition.

From London Mr. Ticknor proceeded to Germany, and established himself at Gottingen, which was then the seat of the leading university. For nearly two years he here devoted himself specially to a study of the German language and literature, and of the language and history of Greece. It was while in Gottingen that he was invited to accept the Professorship of Spanish Literature at Cambridge. This proposition, with which he finally closed, induced a change in his plans, leading him to resign the project of study in Greece, for a sojourn in Spain. During the autumn of 1816, he made a tour through Northern Germany, and was able to record, among other pleasant notes of a similar character, an account of an interview with Goethe.

In the spring of 1817, Mr. Ticknor concluded his studies in Gottingen, and soon after took up his residence in Paris for the summer. Here, as in London, he mingled freely with the brilliant men and women who composed the most polite society of Europe. He was a frequent visitor at the house of Madame De Stael, and there and elsewhere formed the acquaintance, with others, of Humboldt, August Schlegel, Chateaubriand, Madame Recamier, and Benjamin Constant. Among this list none attract us more than the distinguished men of whom Mr. Ticknor writes:

> The two most interesting acquaintances I have in Paris, thus far, are Schlegel and Humboldt; and the manner of living adopted by both of them is original. Schlegel's is such, indeed, as partly to account for his success as a man of letters, and as a member of the gay society of Paris. He wakes at 4 o'clock in the morning, and, instead of getting up, has his candle brought to him, and reads five or six hours; then sleeps two or three more; and then gets up and works till dinner at 6. From this time till 10 o'clock he is a man of the world, in society, and overflowing with amusing conversation; but at 10 he goes to his study, and labors until midnight, when he begins his course again.
>
> Humboldt's is entirely different, but no less remarkable. For him, night and day form one mass of time, which he uses for sleeping, for meals, for labor, without making any arbitrary division of it. It must be confessed that his power, or habit, is convenient in the kind of life which must be led in a great metropolis by one who, with great talents, wishes to be at once a learned man and a man of the world. M. De Humboldt, therefore, sleeps only when he is weary and has leisure, and, if he wakes at midnight, he rises and begins his work as he would in the morning. He eats when he is hungry, and, if he is invited to dine at 6 o'clock, this does not prevent him from going at 5 to a restaurant, because he considers a great dinner only as a party of pleasure and amusement. But all the rest of the time, when he is not in society, he locks his door and gives himself up to study, rarely receiving visits but those which have been announced to him the day previous, and never, I believe, refusing these, because, as he well explained to me, when he can foresee an interruption, he prepares himself for it, and it ceases to be such. All this is, to be sure, very fine; but then such a life presupposes two things: a constitution able to resist all fatigue, physical and moral; and a reputation which puts its possessor above the conventions of society, and allows him to act as a King. Baron Humboldt unites them both. His ample and regular frame, his firm step, and the decision and force with which he marks every movement, indicate the man who has survived the tropical heat of the Orinoco and ascended the peak of Chimborazo; . . . while, on the other hand, his prodigious acquirements, extending nearly on all sides to the limits of human discovery, kindled by an enthusiasm which has supported him where every other principle would have failed, and prevented from being oppressive or obtruding by a sort of modesty which makes it impossible to offend,—all together render him one of the most interesting men in the world, and the idol of Parisian society.

At this time, Madame De Stael was suffering from what proved a fatal illness, and saw little society,—her daughter, the Duchess de Broglie, receiving her friends in her stead. But the pleasing impression which Mr. Ticknor produced upon the family of Madame De Stael caused in her a desire to see him, and she did so regardless of the interdict of her physician against an interview with strangers. The scene in the room of the dying woman is thus described:

> She was in bed, pale, feeble, and evidently depressed in spirits; and the mere stretching out her hand to me, or rather making a slight movement, as if she desired to do it, cost an effort it was painful to witness.
>
> Observing, with that intuition for which she has been always so famous, the effect her situation produced on me, she said: "Il ne faut pas me juger de ce que vous voyez ici. Ce n'est pas moi,—ce n'est que l'ombre de ce que jetais il y a quatre mois,—et une ombre qui peut etre disparaitra bientot." I told her that M. Portal and her other physicians did not think so. "Oui," said she, while her eye kindled in the consciousness that she was about to say one of those brilliant things with which she had so often electrified a drawing-room,—"oui, je le sais, mois ils y mettent toujours tant de vanite d'auteur, que je ne m'y fie pas du tout. Je ne me leverai jamais de cette maladie, l'en suis sure." She saw at this moment that the Duchess de Broglie had entered the apartment, and was so much affected by the last remark that she had gone to the window to hide her feelings. She therefore began to talk about America. Everything she said was marked with that imagination which gives such a peculiar energy to her works, and which has made her so long the idol of French society; but, whenever she seemed to be aware that she was about to utter any phrase of force and aptness, her languid features were kindled with an animation which made a strange contrast with her feeble condition. Especially when she said of America, "Vous etes l'avant garde du genre humain, vous etes l'avenir du monde," there came a slight tinge of feeling into her face, which spoke plainly enough of the pride of genius . . .
>
> When I rose to go she gave me her hand and said, under the impression that I was going to America, "Vous serez bientot chez vous,—et moi j'y vois aussi." I pretended not to understand her, and told her I was sure I should see her in Switzerland, much better. She looked on her daughter, while her eyes filled with tears, and said in English, "God grant me that favor;" and I left her.

On leaving Paris, Mr. Ticknor spent nine months in Italy, and a like period in Spain, and although, as elsewhere, he enjoyed a large experience in gay and fashionable society, he sedulously employed the bulk of his time in studying the language of each country, and the literary treasures it unlocked. While in Rome, he frequently joined the coteries that assembled around the Bonapartes, who had taken refuge there and were living in elegant retirement. The mother of Napoleon, Madame Mere, as she was called, dwelt "in the same palace with her brother, Cardinal Fesch—the Cardinal in the upper part, and Madame in the principal story, but both with princely state, in a magnificent suite of apartments." Louis, the ex-King of Holland, was living, under the title of the Count de St. Leu, in a simple style, educating his son, and passing his leisure in reading Latin and writing poetry. Pauline, the sister of Napoleon, so noted for her beauty, was pronounced by Mr. Ticknor the most consummate coquette he ever saw.

> At the age of 42 [he writes] she has an uncommonly beautiful form, and a face still striking, if not beautiful. When to this is added the preservation of youthful gayety, uncommon talent, and a practical address, it will be apparent she is, if not a Ninon de l'Enclos, a most uncommon woman. At Lucien's, where a grave tone prevails, she is as demure as a nun; but, in her own palace, where she lives in great luxury, she comes out in her true character, and plays herself off in a manner that makes her as great a curiosity as a race-show. On her birthnight she gave a supper to society people, and the whole service was in gilt silver. But, notwithstanding the Eastern splendor of everything, united to European taste and refinement, I am persuaded the strangers there, like myself, were more struck with her maneuvres, seated between the old Cardinal Albani and the Cardinal Vicar, than by all the magnificence and luxury about them. On another evening she showed her jewels to four young men of us who happened to call on her, and I am sure I shall never forget the tricks and maneuvres she played off. It is, after all, but coquetry, and it is possible to have but one opinion of her character; but it is not a vulgar coquetry, and it is the talent and skill about it which redeem it from ridicule, and make her a curiosity,—like Napoleon himself,—not respectable to be sure, but perfect in itself.

On his return visit to Paris, in 1818, Mr. Ticknor met Talleyrand, of whom he gave a lively account. In England, through which he now passed en route for America, he saw a good deal of Sir James Mackintosh, Lord Bingham, and Sydney Smith, and visited Wordsworth, Southey, Hazlitt, Godwin, and similar celebrities. In Edinburg, among the names added to his list of acquaintance were those of Playfair, Mrs. Fletcher, and Walter Scott. His visits at Abbotsford and at Scott's residence in the city were delightful occasions, which he has carefully described.

In the summer of 1819, M. Ticknor returned to Boston after his four years' absence in Europe, with character matured, intellect enriched, and tastes refined by a most liberal and fruitful experience in the centres of foreign learning and society. In the same summer, he took his seat in the chair at Cambridge, to which he had three years previously been elected, and immediately exhibited that diligence in study, that conscientiousness in the fulfillment of his duties, and that active interest in the well-being of the college, which marked his entire connection with the institution. When resigning his position at the close of fifteen years of service, he was able to make the remarkable statement to a friend, that, in the whole of the time he had held it, he had never once been absent from an exercise, or even so much as tardy at one! No comments that could be made upon the character of Mr. Ticknor would testify more eloquently to his sterling traits. The assertion shows habits of promptness, of method, and of energy, that are, unfortunately, exceptional among mankind.

On being liberated from professional cares, Mr. Ticknor again visited Europe, this time accompanied by his family. His stay abroad was prolonged to four years, the record of which repeats the brilliant experience of the earlier days. There is scarcely a name familiar to us among the conspicuous characters of the day, in England or on the Continent, that we do not find mentioned in Mr. Ticknor's correspondence and journals; and, although the note may be brief, it consists of a personal recollection, and affords an item that is valuable. Thus, in the paragraph devoted to the French poet and sentimentalist, and bearing the date 1837, we read:

> Lamartine himself, I think, is about 45 years old, thin in person, but dignified and graceful in his manners, and with a very fine style of head,—a head and countenance, indeed, that may be called poetical. He is, I should imagine, nervous and sensitive; and walks up and down in the back part of his saloon, talking with only one, or at most two persons, who walk with him. This, I am told, is his habit, and that it is not agreeable to him to talk when sitting. In the course of half an hour, thus walking and talking with him, only two things struck me,—his complete ignorance of the present English literature, and the strong expression of his poetical faith that the recent improvements in material life, like steam and railroads, have their poetical side, and will be used for poetical purposes with success. He was as curious about America and American literature as was polite, but, I think, cares really very little about either. His table was covered, and even heaped, with recent publications by living authors, who wish to get a word or a smile from the reigning favorite; for nobody now publishes anything in elegant literature without sending him a copy, I am told.

At a dinner at Lord Fullerton's, in Edinburg, Mr. Ticknor had an opportunity of scanning the face and manners of "Kit North," but does not seem to have come into sympathy with the man:

> The person I was most envious about was Wilson [he confesses], the successor of Dugald Stewart, and the editor of *Blackwood*. He answered much to the idea given of him among the roisterers of the "Noctes Ambrosianæ." He is a stout, coarse, red-faced person, with a great deal of red, bushy hair flying about his face and shoulders, taking snuff freely, and careless in dress, talking brilliantly, sometimes petulantly, and, once or twice, savagely. He is a strange person.

Nor was Mr. Ticknor more agreeably impressed with Talford, of whom he says:

> He disappointed me. He is no doubt a poet of genius, within certain limits, and a very hard-working, successful lawyer; but he is a little too fat, red-faced, and coarse in his appearance. . . . He talks strikingly rather than soundly,—defending Cato, for instance, as an admirable, poetical tragedy; and was a little too artificial and too brilliant, both in the structure and phraseology of his sentences, and in the general tone of his thoughts.

Another portrait, not more flattering, immediately succeeds:

> The only person to whom I was introduced, that I was curious about, was Bulwer, the novelist,—a white-haired, white-whiskered, white-faced, fop, all point device, with his flowing curls and his silk-lined coat, and his conversation to match the whole. . . . I was amused, and not sorry, to hear him [Rogers] say that Bulwer, though of a good old family, and enjoying a certain degree of popularity, had never been able to establish for himself a place in the best London society. He added that he himself had never seen him so as to know him, though he supposed he must have met him in large parties; a curious fact, considering Rogers' own universality.

An anecdote told of Southey is very touching in its betrayal of deep misery. It was related to Mr. Ticknor by Henry N. Coleridge:

> In talking of Southey and Wordsworth, he said—what is according to my own impression—that Wordsworth has a keen enjoyment of life, and he added that Southey is become extremely weary of life. Not long since, he said, somebody was predicting what they should see if he and Southey lived ten years longer. Without directly interrupting him, Southey clasped his hands and cast his eyes upward, ejaculating parenthetically, "Which God in His infinite mercy forbid!" and seemed to shudder all over at the thought of his possibly living so long. He has been in this melancholy state, I understand, ever since Mrs. Southey first gave signs of insanity, about five years ago.

Mr. Ticknor returned from his second sojourn in Europe in 1838, and the remainder of his life was passed in Boston, in the quiet pursuits of a gentleman of culture and leisure. His "History of Spanish Literature"—the work by which his memory will be preserved among all students of belles-lettres—was published in 1848. It was the product of ten years of industrious and absorbing labor. "The Life of Prescott"—a faithful memoir of a beloved friend—was begun by Mr. Ticknor when he was in his 68th year, and was finished three years later, in 1861; but its publication was withheld until 1864. Though his physical energies gradually diminished during the next decade, Mr. Ticknor preserved his intellect unimpaired until his death, which occurred Jan. 26, 1871.

Of the manner in which his memoir has been prepared, but little is to be said. The task was undertaken by Mr. George S. Hillard, who laid the plan of the work, and completed the first ten chapters. He was interrupted at this point by illness, and the work was carried to completion by Mrs. Ticknor and her daughter, Miss Anna Ticknor. The main labors of the biographers have consisted in the selection and arrangement of the autobiographical matter of which the volumes are chiefly composed. Material of the sort could hardly exceed in interest that which is here presented, and which will give the work a high rank among anecdotical memoirs.

HAWTHORNE.

PASSAGES FROM THE ENGLISH NOTE-BOOKS OF NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE. Two Volumes, 18mo. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

HAWTHORNE. By JAMES T. FIELDS. 32mo., pp. 128. Illustrated. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co. Price 50 cents.

THE COURTSHIP OF MILES STANDISH. By HENRY W. LONGFELLOW. Illustrated. 32mo., pp. 95. Boston: James R. Osgood & Co.

It is announced that a life of Hawthorne is in preparation by has son-in-law, and, from the facilities which the author will undoubtedly enjoy, we may expect that the biography will be full and complete. Yet those who have studied sympathetically the wonderful works of Hawthorne, who have discovered his spirit in the printed page, who have caught the shy yet expressive glimpses of his personality that have occasionally flashed athwart his writings,—as in some passages in the "Italian Note-Books," and more especially in the sketch of the "Old Manse" that opens the volume of "Mosses,"—and, to crown the whole, who have read the charming memoir that Mr. Fields first inclosed in his "Yesterdays of Authors," and which is now reprinted in the "Vest-Pocket Series," will scarcely feel it necessary that a touch should be added to the portrait of the man which they already have in mind. If in some points the image is indistinct, if the most subtle, elusive attributes are suggested rather than depicted, it is fit that it should be so. The living man secluded himself from the world's gaze. That which was finest and rarest in his nature was carefully hid in secret chambers, that were never opened save to the few nearest and dearest; and why should a prying and prurient curiosity seek to invade the privacy so vigilantly guarded during life? It seems like the robbing of a grave, like a violation of the sanctity of death, to tear away the veil behind which Hawthorne concealed himself, in order to expose him ruthlessly to the multitude.

In talking of his friend, although Mr. Fields has taken the public into his confidence, he has, with sensitive delicacy, avoided disclosures that Hawthorne himself would have shrunk from. He has been inspired by reverence as well as love in the treatment of his subject; and they have guided his hand so surely that it has ever stopped short of sacrilege in the work of partial revelation. Clearer, however, than a painting or a photograph would do, he has shown us the light and the beauty that illuminated Hawthorne's deep, dark eyes, and the contour of his noble face, and the modest grandeur of his bearing, and the sweet, vibrating melody of his voice. He has made us hear "the rustle of admiration" Hawthorne's personal appearance excited when he entered the polished salons of London, and witness the effect that his high breeding, his genuine grace and deferential manners, produced among cultivated circles in England's metropolis, where the judgment is most critical and the standards most exalted.

Then he has thrown passing lights upon the inner man, whose backwardness and hesitancy were so hard to overcome that, as Holmes once said, "talking with him was almost like love-making; and his shy, beautiful soul had to be wooed from its bashful prudery like an unschooled maiden." We see the gloom which imprisoned him, the result of "cursed habits of solitude," and which forced him, against his will, to invest his creations with a sombre atmosphere. "I wish God had given me the faculty of writing a sunshiny book," he once cried in a moment of despair at the shadows that continually hovered about him, darkening his work, and proving the reflection of fate.

We are made to see his simplicity in a single anecdote:

> I met him one night at a great evening-party, looking on from a nook a little removed from the full glare of the soiree. Soon, however, it was whispered about that the famous American romance-writer was in the room; and an enthusiastic English lady—a genuine admirer and intelligent reader of his books—ran for her album, and attacked him for "a few words, and his name at the end." He looked dismally perplexed, and, turning to me, said imploringly, in a whisper, "For pity's sake, what shall I write? I can't think of a word to add to my name. Help me to something." Thinking him partly in fun, I said, "Write an original couplet,—this one, for instance:
>
> "'When this you see,
> Remember me.'"
>
> And, to my astonishment, he stepped forward at once to the table, wrote the foolish lines I had suggested, and, shutting the book, handed it very contentedly to the happy lady.

The form in which his religious nature found expression is hinted in the passage:

> I can imagine him, in his quiet, musing way, strolling through the daisied fields on a Sunday morning, and hearing the distant church-bells chiming to service. His religion was deep and broad, but it was irksome for him to be fastened in by pew-door, and I doubt if he often heard an English sermon. He very rarely described himself as inside a church, but liked to wander among the graves in the church-yards, and read the epitaphs on the moss-grown slabs. He liked better to meet and have a talk with the sexton than with the *Rector*.

And his love of Nature and of solitude, and his artless earnestness, are displayed in the following amusing incident, which happened at Concord:

> I remember walking with him at the Old Manse, a mile or so distant from The Wayside, his new residence, and talking over England and his proposed absence of several years. We strolled round the house, where he spent the first years of his married life; and he pointed from the outside to the windows, out of which he had looked and seen supernatural and other visions. We walked up and down the avenue, the memory of which he has embalmed in the "Mosses;" and he discoursed most pleasantly of all that had befallen him since he led a lonely, secluded life in Salem. It was a sleepy, warm afternoon, and he proposed that we should wander up the banks of the river, and lie down and watch the clouds float above and in the quiet stream. I recall his lounging, easy air as he tolled me along until we came to a spot secluded, and ofttimes sacred to his wayward thoughts. He bade me lie down in the grass and hear the birds sing. As we steeped ourselves in the delicious idleness he began to murmur some half-forgotten lines from Thomson's "Seasons," which he said had been favorites of his boyhood. While we lay there, hidden in the grass, we heard approaching footsteps, and Hawthorne hurriedly whispered, "Duck! or we shall be interrupted by somebody." The solemnity of his manner, and the thought of the downflat position in which we had both placed ourselves to avoid being seen, threw me into a foolish, semi-hysterical fit of laughter, and when he nudged me, and again whispered more lugubriously than ever, "Heaven help me, Mr. —— is close upon us!" I felt convinced that, if the thing went further, suffocation, in my case at least, must ensue.

Our readers will go to the little book itself for the rest of the captivating sketch of Hawthorne. It is presented in so neat and cheap a shape that everybody can now procure it. We have made the foregoing extracts because things so delightful in themselves, however familiar, are always fresh and welcome, and because those who have not met with the essay before will discover through them how fine is its flavor.

The "English Note-Books" form the twelfth and thirteenth volumes of the new editions of Hawthorne's works. They contain a succession of exquisite pictures of English scenes and English men and women, and their beauties are too well known to need praise here.

It is also superfluous to say more of Longfellow's poem of "Miles Standish" than that it is issued in the "Vest-Pocket Series."

WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

PAPERS READ AT THE THIRD CONGRESS OF WOMEN, SYRACUSE, OCT. 13, 14, AND 15, 1875. Paper. Pp. 136.

This unpretentious pamphlet is a book of which American women may be justly proud. It incloses between its paper covers a collection of essays which would be noteworthy for their high character from whatever source they might come, and which are especially so as they give evidence of the noble purpose and the earnest thought that animate the leading and active members of the society calling itself the "Congress of Women." Through this publication of its aims, and of the manner in which they seek to be promoted, the institution establishes not only its right to exist, but its claim to the respect and the sympathy of every reflecting man and woman.

The address of the President, Prof. Maria Mitchell, of Vassar College, opens the pamphlet, and fitly prepares the way, by its clear exposition of the work the "Women's Congress" has already accomplished, and of the hope it has of more extended operations in the future, for the array of able papers that follow. These are all, with scarcely an exception, of a practical character, discussing topics that vitally affect woman's interests, in a spirit of intelligence, calmness, and liberality. We have space to mention the titles of a few of them: Place of Women in Our Public Schools, Ednah D. Cheney; Marriage and Work, the Rev. Antoinette Brown-Blackwell; Statistics of the Woman-Ministry, the Rev. Phebe A. Hanaford; Women in Journalism, Mrs. (Jennie June) Croly; Science for Women, Grace Anna Lewis; Art for Women, Kate Newell Doggett; Organization as Related to Civilization, Anna C. Brackett.

We warmly commend the book to the perusal of women, who will find much within its pages stimulating serious and valuable reflection. It may be had of Mrs. Kate N. Doggett, Chicago. Price, 30 cents.

OUR GOVERNMENTS.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENTS OF THE STATES, AND THE CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By P. CREDMORE. New York. 1875.

This is in some sense a compilation of historical, and therefore interesting, facts, dates, and documents. It gives the history of the settlement and progress of the several Colonies, and of the organization of the several forms of Local Governments, and of the Governments of the United States. A concise history of the progress of the Government and of the several parties down to the breaking-out of the Rebellion, is given. In the same way, a professed history of parties during the War and following the War is given; but it is rendered valueless by its extreme partisanship, its intemperate language, and consequent inaccuracy. Had the author confined himself to the work of compilation of facts, and omitted his own opinions and comments, he would have rendered a service by furnishing in a compact form valuable information. As it is, he has spoiled what otherwise might have been a good book.

MRS. OLIPHANT'S LAST NOVEL.

THE CURATE IN CHARGE: A NOVEL. By MRS. OLIPHANT, Author of "Chronicles of Carlingford," etc., etc. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, 50 cents.

The clever talent of Mrs. Oliphant will be recognized in this readable piece of romance. It is without assumption, is destitute of striking incidents, but presents several good examples of character-painting, and is written in the style of one who is skilled in the use of language and in the management of a narrative. It is one of the class of novels—as restricted as that which contains the very first—that give no reason for fault-finding. It furnishes pleasant amusement, which it does not once interrupt by an awkwardly-contrived or disappointing circumstance. Cicely, the eldest daughter of the Curate, and the principal figure in the piece, is not the conventional heroine of fiction, but a true and noble woman, illustrating, by her unpretending domestic virtues, the fact that character is above genius, and can afford even to do without accomplishments.

PARLIAMENTARY LAW.

POCKET-MANUAL OF RULES OF ORDER FOR DELIBERATIVE ASSEMBLIES. By Maj. HENRY W. ROBERTS, Engineer Corps, U. S. A. Chicago: S. C. Griggs & Co. 1876.

Maj. Roberts, in this little manual, has rendered valuable service to a large body of people. Though the town-meeting, the political club, and the numerous local conventions and assemblies are more universal among the American people than all others, there is, nevertheless, a general want of information as to the detail of parliamentary law. Law for the transaction of business in all public meetings is as essential as it is for the government of society. In this little work, the rules of order and their applicability are explained in a very easy and simple manner, bringing the whole subject within the easy comprehension of every reader. The book is in convenient form and handsomely mounted.

PUNCTUATION AND CAPITALIZATION.

A very timely, useful, and instructive pamphlet, giving "General Rules for the Use of Capital Letters, with Illustrated Extracts," has been issued—a third edition—by Charles W. Sever, of Cambridge, Mass. It is understood to have been written by Prof. A. S. Hill, of Harvard. There is no single point in writing upon which there is such a diversity of opinion and practice as in the matter of punctuation and the use of capital letters. Each publishing house has its own rules, and the newspaper-offices all differ upon these questions. This little work, laying down general rules for the guidance of writers, is both instructive and useful.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

FREEMAN'S HISTORICAL COURSE FOR SCHOOLS. HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES. By J. A. DOYLE. With Maps Illustrative of the Acquisition of Territory and the Increase in Population. By FRANCIS A. WALKER, Professor of History and Political Economy in the Sheffield Scientific School of Yale College. 16mo., pp. 404. New York: Henry Holt & Co. Chicago: Jansen, McClurg & Co. Price, $1.30.

HIS NATURAL LIFE: A NOVEL. By MARCUS CLARKE. Paper. New York: Harper & Brothers. Price, 75 cents.

HEAVEN AND EARTH: PRELUDE TO AN UNPUBLISHED LYRICAL DRAMA ENTITLED "ADAM AND EVE—A NEW PARADISE LOST." 12mo., pp. 57.

LAKESIDE LIBRARY, NO. 36. HUGH MELTON: A STORY. By KATHARINE KING. Chicago: Donnelley, Loyd & Co. Price, 10 cents.

PERIODICALS RECEIVED.

International Review for March-April (A. S. Barnes & Co., New York, Chicago, and New Orleans). Contents: "Cairnes on Some American and Irish Questions," by George Walker, New York; "Bardism," by Aneurin Vardd, New York; "The Chemical Action of Plants," by Prof. August Vogel, Munich, Bavaria; "The Nature and Synthetic Principle of Philosophy," by Brother Azarias, Maryland; "The Old and the New South," by John C. Reed, Georgia; "The Structure of the Universe," by Prof. Richard A. Proctor, England; "Book-Reviews;" "Contemporary Literature, Art, and Science."

Sanitarian for March (McDivitt, Campbell & Co., New York).

Wide-Awake for March (D. Lothrop & Co., Boston).

Illinois Schoolmaster for March (Cook & Hewett, Normal, Ill.).

Western for February (Western Publishing Association, St. Louis).

Littell's Living Age—Current numbers (Littell & Gay, Boston).

Appletons' Journal—Current numbers (D. Appleton & Co., New York).

American Naturalist for March (H. O. Houghton & Co., Boston).

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FAMILIAR TALK.

GARIBALDI AND HIS MEN.

In his recent history of French provincial life, entitled "Round My House," Mr. Hamerton occupies a number of pages with a description of Garibaldi and his little army of soldiers, who, during the Franco-German war, were garrisoned for some time in the vicinity of Mr. Hamerton's residence. The account forms one of the most interesting episodes in Mr. Hamerton's volume, and, as it presents the "Deliverer of the Two Sicilies" in a strong and original light, we condense it for the pleasure of our readers.

It was a cold winter night when the rumor ran round the town near which Mr. Hamerton dwells, that Garibaldi and a band of his men would shortly arrive within its precincts. No enthusiasm was aroused to greet the hero, for he was not regarded with friendliness by the French people, notwithstanding he was fighting in their army and in their defense. Both a national and a religious prejudice operated against the General, for was he not an Italian, and, in struggling for the liberation of his country, had he not assisted in the humiliation of the Pope? The Frenchmen resented as a disgrace the fact that a foreigner had offered to help them in their hour of need; and, while no French officer would serve under Garibaldi, the civilians regarded him with jealousy, and withheld from him a welcome. A crowd of idle observers gathered to witness his arrival at the depot, and a shabby one-horse carriage drew up to receive the "soldier of Italian independence;" but neither clergy nor local aristocracy vouchsafed the honor of their presence.

The train containing the flower of Garibaldi's army, his "children" as they were called, set down its burden first, and, as the troops formed in the garden attached to the depot, it was remarked how uneven they were in stature, and how many of them were mere boys. All were dressed in fresh, bright uniforms, and carried new Remington rifles, and, despite of the delicate, youthful appearance of the striplings among them, their manner was proud and soldierly. When the commander himself arrived and walked through the depot to the humble carriage awaiting him, the gaslight revealed "a pale, grave face, much more like that of a student and philosopher than a hero of exploits." To the single voice that cried "*Vive Garibaldi!*" the hero answered, in a tone of extreme gravity and sadness, "*Vive la Republique Francaise!*"

The day after his arrival, Garibaldi reviewed his troops, which had now assembled to the number of thousands, remaining seated in his carriage while the regiments marched past him. Then was unfolded the Garibaldian flag,—a standard designed by himself, and bearing "a strange device." The ground was solid red,—a sanguinary hue,—with the single word "Patatrac" graven in the centre. The meaning of this ominous term, gleaming out from its sinister setting, is confusion,—the confusion of downfall and destruction.

The army of Garibaldi was made up of very heterogeneous materials. A portion of the men, especially his old companions who came with him from Caprera, were noble, gallant gentlemen and soldiers; but there were under his command legions of Frenchmen from Marseilles, whose lack of discipline and good behavior disgraced the Italian General and his brave comrades. All the irregularities committed by the lawless Marseillaise cast an odium upon their nominal commander and increased his unpopularity. Thus, although the greater part of the army of Garibaldi was composed of men born and nurtured on the soil of France, it was looked upon as a wholly foreign force invading the boundaries and degrading the pride of the nation. The men were uncomfortably lodged and poorly provisioned, and their ranks were continually thinned by deaths due to damp, and cold, and hardship. It was sad to see the young Garibaldians, who had followed their leader from a pure enthusiasm, perishing from lack of proper food and clothing, in the old French town that was to give them a grave instead of glory.

The officers in Garibaldi's own regiments were many of them fine-looking young Italians, clothed in the uniform of their chief; "And they had a way of draping themselves majestically in their scarlet cloaks, by throwing them across the breast and mouth, and over the shoulder, which, when accompanied, as it generally was, by a look of sufficient sternness and a resolutely-martial bearing, had the happiest theatrical effect imaginable. There were one or two troops of light cavalry, called 'Guides,' employed incessantly as scouts; and these fellows had a costume so very picturesque and becoming that it was only too becoming, and reminded one inevitably of the hippodrome. They wore the red shirt, often traversed by chains and trinkets, with a short scarlet cloak, light bluish-gray trousers, and high equestrian boots. They wore, too, a coquettish-looking *berretta* (a peculiar sort of cap) with a high feather in it, and they soon learned the art, or had it instinctively in their Italian blood, of setting this cap and feather on their heads in the jauntiest possible manner, with the evident intention of causing every pretty Frenchwoman to fall in love with them forthwith."

The most striking trait exhibited by the Italian officers was a fondness for sweet-cakes, which they sought perpetually at the confectioners'. From early morning until the dinner-hour they thronged the shops, eating sugary compounds to the accompaniment of Malaga wine, and rejoicing in the pretty faces and graceful movements of the French women who dealt out sweets and smiles in a bewitching combination. The privates in Garibaldi's army were chiefly notable for their amazing ignorance and enthusiasm. Their blind faith in their leader was illimitable. Nothing could equal it except their unconsciousness of any fact or reason for the foundation of their trust. It was that intangible, indefinable something named inspiration that had fired them. It pervaded the atmosphere surrounding their hero, and infected them with an irresistible contagion.

"Garibaldianism has very little to do with knowledge," writes Mr. Hamerton. "It is not even the devotion to a cause. The genuine Garibaldians, officers or men, know little and care little about causes. What they feel is an entire, unreasoning, wholly uncritical faith in the absolute excellence and wisdom of one human being, their famous leader, whom they do not call 'our Captain,' nor 'our General,' but 'our Father.' Garibaldianism is really a *new religion*."

"We have no discipline whatever," said a Captain in talking with Mr. Hamerton; "but our affection for our Father Garibaldi, it is that which binds us together. It was not for the French Republic that we came here, but our Father came, and so we followed him. Look at those men in that straw. Where will they be in a week? In the grave, perhaps, or in the hospital. There will be hard fighting soon, and it is a hard season. Some of those fellows are well-to-do, others have not a halfpenny; the richer ones share with their poor brethren; but, whatever may be the differences of social station or military rank, all the Garibaldians feel themselves equal in the presence of their Father, and all are equally cared for and beloved by him.

"Yes," he continued, "there has been no such influence exercised over the wills of men since Jesus of Nazareth was followed by His disciples. There have been other great military leaders; but they were worldly men, and their followers were actuated by worldly motives. But our poor dear Father, Garibaldi, pray what has *he* to offer? The liberty to follow him; the delight of knowing that we are near him, and shall see his face occasionally, and hear the tones of his voice calling us his children; the pride of being his own, his chosen, who have shared in all his perils, and have never deserted him to the last,—*these* are the only rewards that the beloved Father offers, or that the devoted children care for."

This burst of enthusiasm was not unique. It was frequently repeated by different officers, and was simply the key-note to which all their spirits were pitched. And Garibaldi, the inspirer and object of this singular, unselfish worship? "He lived in solitude, a sad-faced invalid, an austere water-drinker, as abstemious in eating as an anchorite." His oldest officers seldom saw him, and never spoke to him, at least, asserts Mr. Hamerton, "when he was in our neighborhood." His wretched health and his secluded habits prevented his messing even with the officers of his staff, and he ate his basin of soup and drank his glass of water alone, as he would have done in the solitudes of Caprera. "He was very rarely visible to the soldiers, and then only in the character of an invalid taking 'carriage exercise.' He went to bed regularly between 5 and 6 o'clock in the evening, and for days together was only visible to his valet or Bordone."

The declaration in which Mr. Hamerton sums up the character and the influence of Garibaldi, is probably well founded, but its preliminary statement gives a rude blow to the exalted estimation in which the hero is generally held. "Garibaldi is not wise, Garibaldi is not even intelligent, whilst he is far indeed from being intellectual; but he is as perfect a type of genuine, believing heroism as the world has ever beheld. And the consequence is, that his name is immortal, whilst the names of a hundred Generals not less brave than he is, and much more learned in their art than he has ever been, are as mortal as their own bodies, and destined, like them, to imminent oblivion."

TALMA.

When Mr. Ticknor visited Paris in 1817, he witnessed the performance of a French play under very interesting circumstances. It was the occasion of the benefit of Mlle. St. Val, and Talma and Mlle. Mars were both in the cast. The piece was "Iphigenie en Tauride," and the beneficiaire, though old and ugly,—she was then 65 years of age,—assumed the part of *Iphigenie*. "She was applauded through the first act with decisive good nature," notes Mr. Ticknor in his journal, "and in many parts deserved it; but in the second act, when Talma came out as *Orestes*, she was at once forgotten, and he well deserved that in his presence no other should be remembered. . . . The piece and his part, like almost everything of the kind in the French drama, was conceived in the style of the Court of Louis XIV.; but Talma, in his dress, in every movement, every look, was a Greek. . . . To have arrived at such perfection, he must have studied antiquity as no modern actor has done; and the proofs of this were very obvious. His dress was perfect; his gestures and attitudes reminded one of ancient statues; and when, in imagination pursued by the Furies, he becomes frenzied, changes color, trembles, and falls, pale and powerless, before the implacable avengers, it is impossible to doubt that he has studied and felt the scene in Euripides and the praises of Longinus. His study of the ancient statues struck me in the passage when, in his second insanity, he cries out in agony:

> "'Vois-tu d'affreux serpens, de son front selancer,
> Et de leur longs replis te ceindre, et te presser?'

He started back into the posture of Laocoon with great effect. Like Demosthenes, he has had difficulties to overcome, and even now at times he cannot conceal an unpleasant lisp; but I have never seen acting, in many respects, like his. Cooke had a more vehement and lofty genius, and Kean has sometimes, perhaps, flashes of eccentric talent; but in an equal elevation of mind, and in dignity and force, Talma, I think, left them all far behind."

ALEXANDRIAN ANTIQUITIES.

The opening of the new railway from Alexandria to Abouhir has been the means of unearthing a multitude of interesting antiquities that have long lain hid in the vicinity of the former city. A correspondent, writing from Egypt to the *Academy*, relates that recent excavations have brought to view at Ramleh the head of the statue of a late Roman Emperor, together with a large number of terra-cotta lamps of the Roman and Christian periods. Among these last, the most curious specimens are the "Toad Lamps," which bear on their upper surface the impression of a large toad, in the midst of whose body appears the hole for the oil. In the earliest examples of these lamps, the figure of the toad is unmitigatedly ugly; but, as the series progresses, the body of the animal is gradually contracted, its legs are lengthened and straightened, and the distinctive character of the head is altered. Finally the figure becomes thoroughly conventionalized, the legs being reduced to straight bands, and the body transformed into a simple boss or knob. The stamp of the late Greek Alpha impressed on the under side of the lamps shows that they were manufactured in Alexandria.

Small bottles, bearing the effigy, and occasionally the name, of S. Menas, a saint of the fourth century, are also often recovered at Alexandria, where they were manufactured. They are of terra-cotta, of a whitish color, and usually of small size, although one recently found was above a foot high. They have two handles, and in shape resemble the "pilgrims' bottles" of the Middle Ages. On one or both sides is the image of the saint, with a nimbus surrounding the head, and a cross on either side. Other symbolic figures are added, with sometimes an inscription in Greek. It is supposed that S. Menas belonged to the early Orthodox Church of Egypt, as his name does not appear in the Coptic calendar.

LADY MACBETH.

The reading of the passage in "Macbeth," act I., scene 7—

> *Macb.*—If we should fail?
> *Lady M.*—We fail!
> But screw your courage to the sticking-place,
> And we'll not fail—

has been the subject of a good deal of dispute among critics. Mrs. Jameson relates, in the "Characteristics of Women," that "Mrs. Siddons adopted successively three different intonations in giving the words '*We fail*.' At first, a quick, contemptuous interrogation—'*We fail*.' Afterwards, with the note of admiration—'*We fail!*'—and an accent of indignant astonishment, laying the principal emphasis on the word *we*—'*We* fail!' Lastly, she fixed on what I am convinced is the true reading—'We fail,' with the simple period,—modulating her voice to a deep, low, resolute tone, which settled the issue at once,—as though she had said, 'If we fail, why then we fail, and all is over.' This is consistent with the dark fatalism of the character and the sense of the line following, and the effect was sublime, almost awful."

This last reading is supposed to have been adopted by Mrs. Siddons from Steevens, who argued that *Lady Macbeth* designedly admitted the possibility of failure, but, in the quiet admission, bespoke her power to meet and master any conceivable result. "'*We fail*,'" says Steevens, "is the calm deduction of a mind which, having weighed all circumstances, is prepared, without loss of confidence in itself, for the worst that can happen."

Mrs. Siddons once read the part of *Lady Macbeth* to Henderson for correction, and, delivering the passage according to Steevens' suggestion—

> We *fail*,
> But screw your courage to the *sticking* place,
> And we'll not fail—

Henderson interrupted her, saying, "No, that is inconsistent with *Lady Macbeth's* character. She never permits herself to doubt their success, and least of all when arguing with her husband. Read it thus, Mrs. Siddons—

> *Macb.* If we should fail?
> *Lady M.* (*with contempt*:) *We* fail?
> But screw *your* courage to the sticking place,
> And we'll *not* fail.

LEIBNITZ.

In the State Library at Hanover is preserved the immense collection of the MSS. and the correspondence of Leibnitz. The latter is sufficient of itself to fill forty or fifty large drawers, and the bulk of the former is enormous. It is in Latin, Greek, English, French, Italian, and German, in poetry and prose, in script and in print, and treats of nearly every branch of human knowledge: of philosophy, philology, politics, mathematics, history, divinity, experimental and mechanical science, and belles-lettres. In all these departments Leibnitz was eminent, for the range of his scholarship exceeded that of almost any other individual. But the most remarkable fact connected with this vast mass of manuscript is the care with which it was prepared. Notwithstanding the prodigious labors which Leibnitz performed in acquiring knowledge, in contributing to all the leading scientific and literary journals of his day, and in conducting a voluminous correspondence, he expended endless pains upon the construction of his papers and letters. "No man," remarks Mr. Ticknor, "ever wrote with more care, no man ever blotted, and altered, and copied more than Leibnitz. There are instances in this collection in which he had written the same letter three times over, and finally amended it so much as to be obliged to give it to his secretary to make the last copy; and all this, too, on an occasion of little importance. Still he found time for everything." Industry can, indeed, work miracles.

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SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

DRAINING THE ZUYDER ZEE.

Some little time ago, we gave an account of the drainage of Haarlem Lake, in the Netherlands, the most gigantic work of the kind ever accomplished. Immense as were its proportions, however, the enterprise is to be surpassed in magnitude by the courageous, industrious nation, who are resolved, not only to restrain the further intrusion of the sea upon their dominions, but to reclaim the lands that have been hitherto wrested from them. After many years of careful test of the project, it has been decided to drain the Zuyder Zee, a gulf measuring in its whole extent about 60 miles in length and 210 miles in circumference. The area covered by this body of water was once dry though low and, inclosing the inner Lake Flevoe, which communicated with the sea by a river. In the latter part of the thirteenth century, according to some authorities, the ocean broke through its sandy barriers, and, pouring over the low lands, united with Lake Flevoe and formed the Zuyder Zee.

In a sketch of the contemplated work, it is stated in *Nature* that "The drainage will be effected in that part of the gulf lying between the the Provinces of Guelderland, Utrecht, and North Holland, over an extent of 195,300 hectares (about 740 square miles), by means of a principal dike or embankment, of 40 kilometres in length, 50 metres broad at the base, and raised 5 metres above the ordinary tides, to be constructed from the left bank of the mouth of the Yssel to the Island of Urk, and from hence to the Town of Erkhuyzen, in the Province of North Holland. The inclosed area will be divided into squares, and numerous pumping steam-engines will then be set to work, having a collective force of 9,400 horse-power. The Commission estimates that the work will be entirely accomplished in sixteen years, and that it will cost a sum of £10,000,000, not including the interest of the capital employed; or £1,300,000 for preparatory works, provisional circular canals, etc.; about £2,760,000 for the construction of the dike; and the rest for the purchase of engines, the drainage proper, and the construction of reservoirs, internal canals, roads, railway-lines, and works, preparatory to bringing the new lands under culture. The interest on the above sum will raise it to £13,400,000; but one-fourth of this will be granted as a subsidy by Government, which will be amply compensated by the comparatively enormous addition to its small territory."

Since 1865 the scheme for draining the Zuyder Zee has been under consideration. The Dutch Credit Foncier Association employed two engineers—one of whom drained Haarlem Lake—to determine the feasibility of draining the southern and most shallow and fertile portion of the gulf. Soundings were made, which showed that a rich and deep deposit of alluvial clay or loam overlaid four-fifths of the bottom of the sea. This encouraging fact being ascertained, the Government appointed a Commission to consider the whole question from an economic and scientific point of view. In April, 1868, this examination, which had been extended over two years, concluded with a report favoring the execution of the work. Several more years were now occupied with the construction of a plan that should most successfully carry out the enterprise. In April, 1873, the Commission brought in a second report, giving a statement of the difficulties to be overcome, of the means demanded for subduing them, and of the expense that must be involved.

Of the 473,000 acres to be drained, one-fifth only consists of land of secondary quality. The sands comprising a portion of this will afford essential material for the construction of the base of the dike, and in other necessary works connected with the machinery of drainage. Allowing for the land that must be devoted to canals, dikes, roads, etc., 400,000 acres of arable land of the first quality will remain, the sale of which will probably exceed the cost of reclaiming them.

THE CARNAUBA PALM.

One of the most valuable trees growing in the rich forests of Brazil is the Carnauba Palm (*Copernicia cerifera*). It is a very beautiful tree, bearing its leafy crown at a height of from 20 to 40 feet. It abounds especially in the northern parts of Brazil, where it frequently forms vast forests. It flourishes without culture, and withstands the severest droughts. To such multifarious uses can its various parts and products be applied that the wants of a simple people can easily be provided for from its resources alone. It is said that, in times of scarcity, it has served as a means of support for the population of an entire province. The top of the tree, when young, is an agreeable and nutritious article of food. The fruit, which is the size of an olive, and black in hue, has a sweet and pleasant pulp, that is eaten both raw and cooked in various ways. The nut is oily and emulsive, and, when roasted, is used as a substitute for coffee. The roots have the virtues of sarsaparilla. The juice furnishes, under varied treatment, wine and vinegar. From the stems of the tree, a kind of sago, and also a saccharine matter, are extracted. In times of drought, the pith of the young wood is given to cattle, and affords a tolerably nutritious fodder. The fibrous substance of the pith of the stems and leaf-stalks makes very good cork. From the trunk, strong fibres are obtained, and also a nourishing starch, similar to maizena. The timber is valuable for building purposes in the climate where it is produced,—two or three trees sufficing, with their leaves, for the construction of a cabin. It is used in Brazil for a variety of other purposes, and is imported into Britain for veneering. Beautifully mottled and colored canes, which take a high polish, are also manufactured out of it. From the dried straw are made hats, mats, baskets, brooms, etc.; while much of the raw material is exported to Europe for the weaving of fine hats. But the most important product of the tree is the wax, which occurs in the form of scales upon the leaves, and is collected from those that have fallen and withered. Melted into masses, large quantities of this wax are exported to foreign countries. The income from this source exceeds £162,000 annually. The product is used to adulterate beeswax, and also in the manufacture of candles.

ORNITHOLOGY OF NORTHEASTERN AFRICA.

Baron Theodor Von Henglin has recently concluded his great work on the Ornithology of Northeastern Africa. For twelve years this indefatigable explorer has studied the fauna of the coasts and islands of the Red Sea, of the regions of the White Nile, and of the Highlands of Abyssinia. Soon after his return from his last expedition to these lands, he began to prepare for publication the material he had collected for the illustration of the bird-fauna of that portion of the African Continent. The first part of his work was issued in 1869; but interruptions in the progress of his labor have delayed the publication of the closing part until the beginning of the present year. The work comprises four volumes, illustrated with fifty-one colored plates and a map of the territory visited. This last embraces, together with the regions already mentioned, Egypt, the Red Sea, and Northern Somali-land. The species enumerated as found in this territory amount to 948, upwards of 200 of which are confined to Northeastern Africa. Of the birds of Europe which take refuge in Northern Africa during the winter season, above 300 are mentioned by Baron Von Henglin.

ERYSIPELAS AND PUERPERAL FEVER.

Dr. Matthews Duncan read a paper at a late meeting of the Edinburg Medico-Chirurgical Society upon the alleged epidemic character of erysipelas and puerperal fever; in which, from a set of diagrams showing the weekly and yearly deaths registered in London from 1848 to 1875, it was pointed out that these two diseases have never, during this period, approached in their death-rate such maladies as cholera, small-pox, and scarlet-fever, which are truly epidemic. On the other hand, the weekly and annual fluctuations of erysipelas and puerperal fever are practically identical in their death-rate with that of rheumatism. Hence the author concluded the two diseases under question should be classed among those which are endemic, and not epidemic, in their nature.

FRENCH OYSTERS.

From the official report of the French fisheries, it seems that the supply of oysters from artificial-bearing beds is increasing. Statistics regarding the yield of the beds at Arcachon set the amount for 1873 at 42,000,000 of oysters, which were sold for £69,440. In 1874 the yield was 82,000,000, which sold for £80,000,—a large fall in value. Although the returns are limited to these beds, it is to be inferred that the harvest in other districts was also increased, or the prices would not have fallen so low. The inference is supported by the facts that grants of oyster-beds are annually augmenting in number.

CONSUMPTION.

In an address before the American Public Health Association, at Baltimore, it was stated by Prof. Frank Donaldson that one-tenth of the inhabitants of cities die of consumption. The ratio of deaths from the disease among the rich is 60 to 1,000; and among the poor, 223 to 1,000. It is more frequently developed among the children of the aged and the poor, and in places where gloom and dampness prevail. The quantity of oxygen is diminished in cities, even in the streets; hence consumptives should avoid them as dwelling-places, and abide in the country, where pure air and plenty of sunlight abound.

GIANT RAGWEEDS.

A correspondent of the *Botanical Bulletin* states that, in a locality near Hanover, Ind., in the rich alluvial soil of the river-bottom, the *Ambrosia trifida* (ragweed) attains a height of from 12 to 18 feet. The plant naturally does not reach up beyond 4 to 6 feet. Specimens having the remarkable growth mentioned have been deposited in the cabinet of Hanover College, as evidence of how far heavenward the humblest weeds may aspire.

RELIGIOUS.

The Sunday-School Lesson for To-Morrow.

David Thwarted in His Effort to Build the Temple.

Which Day Shall We Observe as the Lord's Day?

Howling Dervishes of Detroit--Jerusalem and the Jews---The Law.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

DAVID'S DANCING AND PRAYING.

II. Sam., vi., 20.—The ark was in Zion. The vast multitude of people assembled to greet it had received food and drink. David blessed them in the name of the Lord of Hosts. They had started, each one, for his own home. David was wending his way to his palace, when his wife (20) Michal met him and said, sarcastically, "Well, David, what a glorious display the King of Israel made to-day!" He forgot the dignity of his royal office—threw off his official insignia of greatness and power, and appeared to his handmaids as do those men who have no regard to position or propriety. You made a fine show of yourself, did you not, O King of Israel, successor of my noble and high-toned father, Saul!"

(21) David, conscious of rectitude and resolved to serve the Lord, replied, "All I have and all I am are gifts from Jehovah. I owe Him the deepest gratitude for the numberless benefits He has conferred upon me; when he permitted me to bring the ark of the Covenant into our city, I felt that I and all the people ought to rejoice and give thanks to His great name. I wished to unite with my people in expressing to Him our recognition of His goodness in the wonted way of the Israelites. I desired in so doing to be one of the people, who were glad to unite with me in a grand expression of thanksgiving. So we had musicians of all sorts. We had large choirs of singers. We had our national dance. All these enabled us to send up to Heaven one grand hallelujah of glorious praise. I tried to forget my office as King; I threw off my official robes. True, I danced with my people, and felt that I ought so to do—for we were dancing before the Lord, who is no respecter of persons. I wished to express my humility in the presence of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords. I felt that I ought to be humble and lowly before Him who took me, when a child, and led me along in a most wonderful way through dangers and trials, and at last made me King of Israel. I cannot help saying 'Bless the Lord, O my soul, and forget not all His benefits.' I will yet be more humble. I wish to feel still more deeply how insignificant a thing and how valueless a thing I must be in the sight of the Infinite One, who inhabiteth eternity. Your maid-servants will honor me the more for humbling myself, for prostrating myself before the King of Kings. Michal, let me kindly say, that you resemble your father. He seldom acted as if he believed in any God, much less in my God, maker of heaven and earth,—the Great Controller in the affairs of men, the Great Sovereign of the universe."

Michal simply replied, "What a glorious display the King of Israel made to-day!" She must have known that dancing among her people indicated joy and gratitude.—(Ex., xv., 20.) Hardly a better way could be devised than that of the Israelites, when a vast multitude assembled and wished unitedly to express their gratitude to Him, whose footstool is on earth, and whose throne is in Heaven. So David wrote "Praise ye the Lord, praise him with the trumpet, the harp, and the psaltery. Praise him with all manner of instruments." David never believed in the mockery of a large collection of people praising God by quartets. He said, "Let all the people praise God on instruments, or by the voice." David considered himself to be the proper leader of the rejoicing crowds who escorted the ark into the city. How soul-inspiring to hear so many bands of musicians and so many choirs of singers sending up to high Heaven their heart-felt tributes of gratitude and praise!

Dancing was an element of religious expression. "Let them praise His name in the dance."—(Psalm cxlix). "Praise Him with the timbrel and dance."—(Psalm cliii). No doubt Michal had some emotions which the Bible does not reveal. Envy or jealousy may have existed. One wife for one house is enough. The queen of the honey-bee allows no rival to exist. She She alone possesses the homage, respect, and love of the whole household. Michal may have had a mild temper in her maiden days, but after events must have ruffled it.

(I. Sam., viii., 1), David had dwelt in his splendid palace but a few months, when pondering the wonderful event of his past it occurred to him that the ark of God, still kept in a tent, as it had been from the first until now, ought to be deposited in an elegant temple, at least as elegant as his own palace, so elaborately constructed by the most skillful mechanics of King Hiram. The present was a good time to do it. His enemies were at rest, and he had leisure to superintend its construction.

(2) So he mentioned this proper desire to the Prophet Nathan, who highly approved of his plan for honoring God and adding glory to his reign.

(3) Nathan spoke as if he had divine authority, so he said, "Do all you wish in this regard, for the Lord is with thee." But it seems he had no proper authority for indorsing David's wish. He did not consult the Lord, but expressed his own private opinion. Men were inspired for special purposes.

(4) So the very next night, Nathan received from the Lord a message for David, "Do you wish to build me a house of rest? I have never sought a fixed habitation, I have wandered with my people in their long tedious journeys through the wilderness. I have not dwelt in any house (6) since I led the children of Israel out of Egypt. I have walked in a tabernacle, and I have never asked, why build ye me not a house of cedar? (8) So say to David, I took thee from humble life to be ruler over my people, Israel. (9) I have protected you and cut off your enemies, and have raised you to great eminence. (10) I will still take care of thy people, and will prosper them and you."

Nathan had approved of David's pious purposes, but God objected to his design of building a temple because he had been a man of war, and shed much blood, and assured him that the house would be built by his successor (I. Chron., xxviii., 6) (I. Kings, v., 3). God approved of his zeal in His service, and promised a rich reward to his posterity. A pious ancestry is a rich possession. From the twelfth to the sixteenth verse we have a more minute account of the way in which He would favor his family. All these promises were ultimately fulfilled. God often promises what He may not fulfill for hundreds of years. A thousand years with Him are as one day. Adonijah skillfully laid many plots to obtain the throne of Israel, but God designed it for Solomon. Thrice the Bible affirms that the throne of David shall continue forever. In harmony with this we have promised a deliverer, "the seed of the woman," "the seed of Abraham," "the child of Isaac," "the son of Jacob," the Shiloh of the tribe of Judah, all aiming at the same person, who has now become the great central character of the universe. Our God—the maker of all creatures and things—had at the outset a plan and a purpose, and He has inspired men from age to age to execute parts of His plan and make known His purposes. That man is the wisest who tries to act in harmony with His plans and to aid in accomplishing His purposes. Man cannot do much, but he can do his best, and thus show his character. David's sling was a weak thing for the purpose in his heart, and the little smooth stone had no inner or outer force, but God gave it direction and force, so that it was effective.

David must have been disappointed when he was divinely advised that he could not build the temple,—for he had fixed his heart upon it, and imagined how much renown it would add to his name for many ages. Did he become dejected because God had nipped in the bud this fond hope? No; he acquiesced in the will of God, and was joyful and grateful for His goodness. He had not granted him what he desired, but He had given him very much more than he deserved.

(18). The gracious promise thus given David filled his heart with joy and gratitude. He wished to express them in a proper way, so he went into the Tabernacle, or the house of God, and sat on the ground before the Lord,—a reverent posture, for those days, in the East,—a very humble posture, especially for a King. In this condition he prayed: "What am I, and what are my family, that thou shouldst be mindful of us and that Thou shouldst visit us?" He confessed his unworthiness of the many gifts God had conferred upon him, and his deep gratitude for the many deliverances from his enemies. (19) David did not limit his gratitude to what had already been given him, but extended it for the glorious promises regarding his posterity. (21) "For Thy word's sake," i. e., Thy promises, which will be surely and lovingly fulfilled, "According to Thy love and favor Thou hast bestowed all things upon me and mine. We have no merit. We have no claims upon Thy bounty." (22) David then attributed greatness to God. "Thou art the only true God. Thou art omniscient, omnipotent, and omnipresent. Thou art the maker of all persons and things. We have never heard of a God at all to be compared with Thee. (23) What people have been so much blessed as Thy people. Thou didst in Thy love and kindness select us as Thy peculiarly favored people. When in Egypt and in all our wanderings Thou didst constantly follow us and protect us from harm, so that we became a numerous people. When we wished to leave Egypt and return to the home of our fathers, Thou didst provide a way of escape from our enemies. (25) And now, O Lord, confirm Thy promises to Thy servant David, and to his house forever. Let Thy name be magnified forever. The Lord of Hosts is the God of Israel, and let Thy servant be established on a firm foundation, even on Thy covenant promises."

(27) God assured him that a house should be built, so David expressed his gratitude for that promise. He said he found it in his "heart," the only source of prayer. Tongue prayers are useless. A life of obedience is a good form of prayer. (28) David did not forget God's word. He was a man of great faith and great humility. This prayer of David is a very interesting one. When he had time to recollect, and his many wives and children did not disturb him, he seemed to be very grateful. He had strong emotions, and naturally enough expressed them in strong language. He derived great comfort in having been assured by God Himself that still greater honor and greater glory were awaiting the coming of his posterity. It is worthy of notice that he never claimed any merit of his own. It was a matter of free grace. He did not look upon God's goodness to him and his as a reward for anything he had done or said. He had done and said many good things for God, but he did not say a word about them.

David uttered words of adoration and praise in language as strong and as beautiful as a warm and grateful heart could make it. The strongest intellects and the most pious hearts still find no better words than his to express their aspirations when in communion with their Maker.

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THE SUNDAY QUESTION.

SCRIPTURE RIGHTLY EXPOUNDED.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

MUSKEGON, Mich., Feb. 24.—In a former article I gave in brief my view on the Sabbath question, a view which I am bold enough to say the Bible and Church history well sustain. I quoted a few of the passages which prove my assertions, and referred briefly to accepted history. The Rev. Mr. Bailey is not satisfied. I did not expect him to be. It is the common error of our theologians to-day to make Scripture conform to their opinions instead of yielding their own views to Scripture. This is the great evil that makes the Bible "Aller Ketzer Buch," causing the myriads of sects to spring forth, and fills the ranks of infidelity. The Rev. Mr. Bailey falls into the same error. The passages I quoted are very plain; they need no commentary. He is not, however, willing to let them speak for themselves, but, by begging the question and making assertions which he cannot prove, he attempts to give them a meaning which the Apostle evidently never intended. Thus, he denies that Col. ii., 16, refers to Sabbath days, although the very word is used. It will not do to say it refers to other sacred days, for "holy day" and "new moon" are used in the passage to indicate them. Again, he reasons that the Sabbath was not a shadow of things to come, because it was a remembrancer of what was past. Just as if it could not be both. In the same manner he cannot reconcile my assertion that the fourth commandment was both moral and ceremonial. And yet they only who regard it so are consistent. If the fourth commandment, as given to the Jews, was moral law only, the Sunday observers could never vindicate their Sabbath, for in no manner could they show authority for changing the day. Those observing Saturday, on the other hand, would have to conform strictly to the commandment as given in Ex. xx., 8-11, or else give authority for changing the observance of the Sabbath.

To make plausible his assertion that the Sabbath is not included in Col. ii., 16, Mr. Bailey reasons in this manner: "Because Christ had blotted out the handwriting of ordinances that were against us and contrary to us, Paul forbids any to judge another in regard to them. But God's holy day is not against us and contrary to us. It was made for man and not against." The observance of the seventh day by cessation from labor, or in other words the ceremonial part of the fourth commandment, was an ordinance which was against us and contrary to us, the handwriting of which Christ blotted out. That the Sabbath was made for man proves nothing. The new moons were also made for man. Mr. Bailey gives us another powerful (?) argument in favor of excluding the Sabbath from Col. ii., 16: "Because Jesus taught His disciples that they should pray that their flight should not be on the Sabbath day," and gives as reason for this instruction: "They were not to desecrate it." That was not the reason, but rather that they might escape the difficulties of flight from crowded synagogues, or that their spiritual joy might not be disturbed by a sudden flight from their place of worship.

In attempting to explain away Romans xiv., 5-6, Mr. Bailey is still more desperate. Let us hear his strong arguments. He says: "It is a dire necessity that separates the day we have referred to from its association with ritual services, and refers it to the Sabbath day." So he will not give us the benefit of this passage either, although it seems to me the apostle could not speak plainer than he does in the fifth verse: "One man esteemeth one day above another; another esteemeth every day alike. Let every man be fully persuaded in his own mind." If I am persuaded that every day is alike; that one day is not to be esteemed above the other, no one has a right to judge me as a sinner against the fourth commandment. If it was not a thing indifferent Paul would never have expressed himself so misunderstandingly.

In his reply to Gal., iv., 9-11, Mr. Bailey again has his peculiar explanation ready. He says that Paul would not call one of the precepts of the (moral) law a "weak and beggarly element," because he "delighted in the law of God after the inward man." I never knew the assertion to be made. What he terms "weak and beggarly elements" are the precepts of the ceremonial law, and among these was the observance of certain days, particularly Sabbath days.

I gave my definition of the Sabbath. To this Mr. Bailey remarks: "According to this statement, every day is the Sabbath, and he urges attendance on divine worship, and cautions not to forsake the assembling of ourselves together on his everyday Sabbath, and then, as if to recover from his everyday Sabbath dilemma, he says: "For this purpose a day is set apart," etc. Yes, I assert the Sabbath of our fourth commandment is every day of our life, which should be a spiritual rest in Christ Jesus. To this rest Isaiah refers (Is. lxvi: 23), "And it shall come to pass that from one new moon to another, and from one Sabbath to another, shall all flesh come to worship before Me, saith the Lord," and Paul in the fourth chapter of his epistle to the Hebrews. This Sabbath we should remember to keep holy by praising God and doing good, by the assembling of ourselves together to hear the word of God. For this purpose the first Christians selected the first day of the week, not as a matter of necessity, but in Christian liberty.

Mr. Bailey gives us this bit of history, which I would like to see him prove: "From Jerusalem the Church going East into Armenia, South into Abyssinia, and West into Italy, used the Sabbath for its worship-day. At home it met Constantine's pagan venerable day of the sun, and fled before it into Piedmont." Let us look at the history of the Sabbath a little. Christ taught that He was Lord even of the Sabbath-day. He gave His disciples permission to pluck ears of corn and satisfy their hunger on that day; He Himself healed the sick. Neither was permitted on the Jewish Sabbath before Christ came, but henceforth the ceremonial part was abrogated. The Apostles taught and practiced it. At first, however, they tolerated the infirmities of the Jews, who still adhered to the Mosaic day. Therefore they taught on the seventh day, as we learn from Acts xiii., xvi., xvii., xviii. To show that they were not bound to a certain day, we are told that "daily in the temple they ceased not to teach and preach Jesus Christ," and "they continued daily with one accord in the Temple in prayer, and supplication, and the breaking of bread."

But when false brethren came to spy out their liberty, which they had in Christ Jesus, that they might bring them into bondage, urging the necessity of observing the Mosaic Sabbath, judging the conscience of those who did not observe it, Paul did not give place by subjection,—no, not for an hour. He taught the Galatians not to observe days, and months, and times, and years, but "stand fast in the liberty wherewith Christ hath made us free; and be not entangled again with the yoke of bondage." No one should judge them in meat, or in drink, or in respect of the Sabbath. They, therefore, met on the first day of the week to break bread (Acts xx.). Paul ordered the Corinthians: "Upon the first day of the week let every one of you lay by him in store, as God hath prospered him." Rev., i., 10, John calls Sunday the Lord's day. This we must conclude from subsequent history. It is frequently referred to by the Church fathers. Dionysius, Bishop of Corinth, says: "To-day we celebrate the Lord's holy day," and then proceeds to describe the manner of observing it. Tertullian, in his book on idolatry, mentions the Christians' festival-days, and as the chief among which he names the Lord's day. In his apology he refers to the same day in these words: "But if we like them (the heathens) celebrate Sunday as a festival and day of rejoicing, it is for a reason vastly distant from that of worshiping the sun." Justin Martyr, in his apology, expresses himself as follows: "Upon the day called Sunday all that live in city or country meet together at the same place, where the writings of the Apostles and prophets are read, as much as time will give leave; when the reader has done, the Bishop makes a sermon," etc. And again: "Upon Sunday we all assemble." Then comes the reason: "That being the day in which God set Himself to work upon the dark void, in order to make the world, and in which Jesus Christ our Savior rose again from the dead; for the day before Saturday He was crucified, and the day after, which is Sunday, He appeared to His Apostles and Disciples, and taught them what I have now proposed to your consideration." Thus I could continue quoting Ignatius, Augustine, Cyrillus, and others, all of which prove that the Lord's Day is Sunday, and that Sunday was observed as the Christians' Sabbath from the earliest times. Saturday was long observed as a day of fasting, but Sunday as a day of rejoicing. Neither day was observed by cessation from labor until Constantine's decree, and even then farmers were exempted.

In Christian liberty, then, we observe Sunday as our day of worship and rest. It is a good ordinance of man, against which we should not rebel, but submit ourselves to it for the Lord's sake. We should devote the entire day to the promotion of our sanctification, abstain from all unnecessary work, be employed in holy words and actions only. This is the power and efficacy of the fourth commandment. ABEL ANDERSON.

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LAW.

AND WHAT IT ACCOMPLISHES.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 4.—By law is meant an external rule of righteousness for sentient, intelligent, and free beings. However varied it may be in terms, for specific application, its unity and completeness is perfect in every form, so that to break it in any form, is to be perfectly sinful, and be guilty of all. Its fulfillment, also, is expressed in a word, love, or trueness, the guiding spirit of the good.

"The law was added because transgression" had closed all spiritual discernment of goodness, making an external teacher necessary, in the interim of sin, until a true heart should be restored. It is a schoolmaster, until we are made first by faith, but "after faith is come we are no longer under a schoolmaster." "The law is not made for a righteous man but for the lawless and disobedient." In Romans, iii., are specimen texts, teaching the sinfulness of all and classifying them under law. Thus, "What the law saith it saith to them (sinners) that are under the law." "If ye be led by the Spirit ye are not under the law." The proper office of law, then, is to deal with and make the condition of transgressors appear. "Sin is not realized where there is no law," but, with it, sin revives, and grows to enormity with intelligence of its excellence. From being impassive, sin becomes virulent. "I was alive without the law once, but when the commandment came sin revived. I had not known sin but by the law. By the law is the knowledge of sin. It is a ministration of condemnation." It brings, however, no relief, with the knowledge of sin, but rather intensifies it. "Taking occasion by the commandment it wrought all manner of concupiscence. Sin by the commandment became exceeding sinful. Without the law sin was dead. It worketh enmity. It was added that the offense might abound. The strength of sin is the law," inciting, by hostility, all latent evil and covetous desires. The bailiff's hands upon a culprit may check his career, while vicious fires burn more intensely within him. As the consciousness and activity of sin, in all degrees and cases, is an effect of law, it follows that all experiences of transgression, condemnation, and difficulty with sinfulness, are only the result of the operation of law upon the unregenerate.

All law not fulfilled in the life is eternal, not having entered into and determined the heart to righteousness. The law "written by the spirit of the living God is a ministration of righteousness. I will put My law in their mind and write it in their hearts, and they shall be My people, and their sin will I remember no more. I will sprinkle clean water upon you and ye shall be clean, a new heart will I give you, and a new spirit will I put within you, and cause you to walk in My statutes and do them. I will put their fear in their hearts, and they shall not depart from Me." It is to be noted this obedience is predicated on God's will, and act of grace and faith; it spiritually apprehends this source and authorship, and terminates all effort in one's self by the law, and also ends all failures, the promises declaring "they shall not depart." Indeed, the distinguishing features of law and grace are, that the first requires righteousness and exposes sin and death. The latter cleanses from sin and gives the righteousness required. The law says, "Do and live." Grace gives eternal life, the surety we shall never perish [sin] or be plucked from the Father's hand. Grace is the synonym of all freeness, fullness, and sufficiency. Shadows of good to come, rituals, verbal symbols, and ideal excellence, are consummated, fulfilled, in the recipients of the pure love of God. N. B.

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THE PATTERSONIANS.

THE HOWLING DERVISHES OF DETROIT.

The Detroit *News* has lately had several articles descriptive of the doings of one Patterson, a fanatic who has been for some time holding forth in that city. The "Prophet" is thus described:

> The prophet was apparently more insane than usual, his 5 feet and 9 inches of physical form was in a perfect quiver of excitement. With his long, shaggy hair left in a perfect wilderness which no civilized comb had dared explore, his handsome beard twisted into snarls by his nervous fingers, his rough homespun clothes wrinkled out of even their natural ungainly shape by many nights sleeping in them, and his cow-hide boots even a shade redder than ever, he presented an appearance compared with which the Wandering Jew would seem a Broadway dandy. His face seemed thinner than ever. His eyes wandered more nervously and glittered more insanely. Not a moment was he still, but darted here and there, pursued by some evil spirit or a reporter, although the latter never caught him. He and his followers carefully evaded the world's people. They seemed to have become infected with his nervous form of lunacy.

The following account of one of the meetings of the fanatics is given in the *News*:

> In the evening about 10 o'clock the meeting commences. The spirit commences its work, and does not let up until from 2 to 4 o'clock in the morning. Neighbors for three doors away cannot sleep for their howlings and screamings. After waiting until 10 o'clock and hearing the accounts given by the neighbors of the wild performances of the saints, the reporter made an attempt to get into the house, and was successful. Edging his way in with one and two of the redeemed, he dropped down in the corner, concealed his feet, and waited. A few saints had gathered around the stove, and were talking in a low tone. Mrs. Patterson assisted the new comers, except the reporter, to dispose of their wrappings. She is a large, masculine, red-faced woman, whose force of gravity cannot be less than 200 pounds. She was arrayed in a faded calico dress, and a perpetual grin, intended for a heavenly smile, spread itself over her features.
>
> There were twelve followers seated around the room, most of whom were ignorant looking women. Hudson and Peyton were there, and two other men whom the reporter was not introduced to.
>
> The spirit seemed to have entered into every disciple present, and, to a person unacquainted with the circumstances of the case, it would have appeared very much like the spirit of wine. Each one moved around from chair to chair like little children playing puss in the corner. And in the midst of them moved the great prophet, evidently conscious of his power with his followers, and proud that he had broken up and turned into lunatics one of the happiest families in the city.
>
> The sole topic of conversation was the near approach of the end of the world and the great manifestations of the spirit. They addressed each other by the title of brother and sister. It was touching to see the fond and almost reverential look with which the eyes of each sister followed the burly form of Patterson, and glistened as he drew near to speak a few words to her. Any one who has attended a shouting revival, and seen hysterical women get the power, and fall to the ground powerless after a period of excessive shouting, and heard strong men rave, has some idea of the performances of this band of monomaniacs. Patterson prayed many times. The other men prayed, but the spirit seemed to operate mildly upon them. It was the women who made the music. At 12 o'clock the noise began to increase from an ordinary racket (sometimes two or three praying at once) such as an unruly school might make, to a regular shouting meeting. As the hour became later, and the nerves of the women began to be more unstrung, the spirit began to move upon them, and the noise became like a regular Irish wake, which wakes the neighbors for miles away. The whine and drawl of their combined voices deepened into a wail, which some woman would occasionally give variety to by falling into hysterics, and sinking down upon the floor from a kneeling posture into a mere bundle of calico and hysterical screams. Even the children prayed, their shrill voices going up in supplications resembling a newsboy's tuneful yelp. The two Hudson children seemed to be the leaders of the children. The women all prayed several times, and each time they waxed more and more excited, and their prayers gradually become a mere medley of exclamations. The prayers of all were such disconnected supplications as ignorant people always make when laboring under intense excitement. The burden of each, if it could be said to have any, was, "Prepare us for the last day! We are ready for Thy coming."
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> The brethren when they were not praying "cheered" the sisters on by an occasional Amen.
>
> They seemed to pay no attention to their surroundings, even when their prayers would cease, and they would give variety to the torturing noise in a wild, weird hymn. At 2 o'clock two or three of the disciples gave out and silently withdrew. The reporter also withdrew, leaving the fanatics making as much noise as ever.

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JERUSALEM.

CONDITION OF ITS INHABITANTS.

Sir Moses Montefiore, now in the 92d year of his age, a few months back paid a seventh visit to Jerusalem for the purpose of collecting information relating to the actual condition of the Jewish inhabitants of the Holy Land, as to their capability and inclination to engage in mechanical and general agricultural pursuits. The report (the London *Times* says) is now published, with a letter to Sir Moses from two of the leading Rabbis of Jerusalem, in which they refute the charges of disinclination to work of the Jews of Jerusalem while there was a possibility of obtaining sufficient charity to enable them to live. It is known that, in order to give a refutation to these charges, Sir Moses Montefiore determined to undertake a mission to the Holy City and report on his observations. Sir Moses states that a whole village has been pointed out to him which might be purchased at a moderate rate. All the persons who reported to Sir Moses on this subject stated that there would be no difficulty whatever in securing as much land as might be required either for cultivation or building purposes. The Governor and Kadi of Jerusalem assured him of the readiness of the Turkish Government to render every possible assistance to encourage any industrial scheme for the promotion of the welfare of the people in the Holy Land. The French and American Consuls also assured him of their willingness to assist. Sir Moses states that a great struggle may arise in the future between the educated or Progressist party—those who do not come to the Holy City from religious motives, but from reasons connected with special circumstances—and the strictly Conservative party, whose sole object in going to Jerusalem was the preservation of their religion. During his short stay at Jaffa Sir Moses Montefiore notices some indications to that effect. Sir Moses gives a long account of the different institutions established in Jerusalem for the benefit of the poor. There are a soup kitchen; a loan society, whose object it is to make advances without interest; a hospice, which provides every poor person coming to Jerusalem with gratuitous board and lodging until he may have procured for himself a suitable residence; three building societies, etc. Sir Moses says: "I had some conversation on the subject of general drainage in Jerusalem with a gentleman of authority. He told me that all the refuse of the city is now carried into the pool of Bethesda, which, strange to say, I was informed is close to the house intended for the barracks, and the soldiers living there appear not to experience the least inconvenience on account of its vicinity. If arrangements could be made to clear that pool entirely, to admit pure water only, and to dig special pools for the purpose of conducting there the city drains, Jerusalem might become free from any threatening epidemic. All the doctors in Jerusalem assured me that the Holy City might be reckoned, on account of the purity of its atmosphere, one of the healthiest of places." Sir Moses speaks of the skill of Jewish mechanics in Jerusalem, whereas it has been said that there are no Jewish mechanics in the Holy City. Sir Moses saw watchmakers, engravers, lithographers, sculptors, goldsmiths, bookbinders, and carpenters, and, he says, "All did their work most satisfactorily." A watchmaker into whose hands he gave a valuable repeater for repair, put it, within a very short time, into excellent order. The same man, in addition to his skill as a watchmaker, displayed also great talent as a Hebrew caligraphist. He presented Sir Moses Montefiore with a grain of wheat on which were written nineteen lines, forming an acrostic on the name of the venerable philanthropist. The traveler states that he has had every opportunity of convincing himself that the Jews are eager and willing to engage in any kind of labor, agricultural or otherwise, which will obtain for them the necessaries of life, and place them above the need of the charity of their benevolent co-religionists. Sir Moses says that the great regard which he has always entertained towards his brethren in the Holy Land has now become, if possible, doubly increased, and he emphatically asserts that they are deserving of assistance; they are willing and able to work, their mental powers are of a satisfactory nature, and all Israelites ought to render them support. The Jews of Jerusalem, and in every part of the Holy Land, he observes, "do work," and he furthermore says that they "are more industrious than many men, even in Europe, otherwise none of them would remain alive; but when the work does not sufficiently pay, when there is no market for the produce of the land, when famine and cholera and other misfortunes befall the inhabitants, we Israelites, unto whom God revealed Himself on Mount Sinai, more than any other nation must step forward to render them help, and raise them from their state of distress." He suggests the building of houses in and around Jerusalem, with European improvements, also colleges and public baths. Each house should possess a plot of ground large enough for the cultivation of olive trees, the vine, and necessary vegetables, so as to give the occupiers of the house a taste for agriculture. He states that many persons in the cities in and around Jerusalem have already announced their willingness to follow agricultural pursuits.

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A PETTICOAT WAR.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 2.—In your edition of Feb. 26 I read a communication from the well-known writer, Mrs. Jane Swisshelm. I was exceedingly pained to read such vulgar literature from a woman, as coming from professed Christians. The woman that made these remarkable disclosures is not half so bad as the one that caused them to be published in your daily paper. Mrs. Jane has overlooked one verse in the Sermon on the Mount, or, may never have read it. "Blessed are the pure in heart, for they shall see God." Purity in speech, purity in dress, are necessary elements to godliness; vulgarity is next to profanity.

Did you think, Mrs. Jane, that you could establish yourself in the estimation of the public by adding your mite to the scandal? No doubt you have pleased and delighted the immoral and unchristian men and women of the world; but, on the other hand, you have degraded the noblest work of God,—Modesty. It is woman's mission to elevate and encourage purity and refinement. You have shocked and horrified the feelings of every true woman. I trust that some good-minded person will move to establish a higher standard of literature in our daily papers.

I remember well when the Woman's Congress met here there was one Mrs. Flint present, introducing models of reformed dress. Now, this writer of slang began to think that the lady was making too much, and charging too high for material; and the said Mrs. Jane thought she would compete, and immediately laid aside her slanderous pen, and priced goods at the leading dry-goods houses; and probably, if she had succeeded in supplanting the said Mrs. Flint, we might have escaped the disgrace of such a contribution of filth as coming from one of our sex.

Mrs. Jane, if you can't do better, you should take in washing. It is more in keeping with yourself. I hope, if ever I should be tempted to write such language for a paper, my hand might be palsied and my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth. A WOMAN.

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THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Lo! the great convocation is now drawing nigh,
When the hosts that a race did unchain,
By their voice there proclaimed, will one freeman raise high,
Who will bear on the standard again,
By Lincoln made grand, whose illustrious name,
Sounding on to the farthermost land,
Unfading will shine on the parchment of fame,
And among earth's great heroes will stand.

Now all over our land let the people arise,
With our hopes brightly kindled anew,
And demand for our rulers the pure and the wise,
Who in duty's stern path have proved true,
And oh! from base men may this council be free,
And the worthy alone there be found!
May words spoken there like sure trumpet-notes be
When the brave spring to arms at the sound!

May their choice fall on one who our faith shall command,—
No dissembling, no time-serving soul;
But with pride that burns high for his own native land,
And whose love has encompassed the whole;
With vision as broad as our country is vast,
Who has treasured it all in his heart,
Its safety discerns by the lights of the past,
While its dangers are plain on his chart.

Oh! on him should our Washington's mantle descend'
Long remembered will be the glad day,
For, with prudence and wisdom their counsels to lend,
Our whole land will rejoice 'neath his sway;
Prosperity's sun more benignly will beam,
Soon our great conflict's gloom will be gone;
Our star-jeweled flag with new lustre will gleam,
And our Union more proudly united. B.

LONDON GOSSIP.

The Opening of Parliament by the Queen.

A Magnificent Pageant in the Chamber of the Peers.

The Performance of "Macbeth" for the Benefit of the Centennial Fund.

How the Leading Parts Were Sustained by Miss Genevieve Ward and Mr. Herman Vezin.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

LONDON, Eng., Feb. 10.—At last the English people have had gratified their hearts' desire:

THE QUEEN HAS OPENED PARLIAMENT IN PERSON.

Five pale and faded years have been remorselessly robbed of an imposing and time-honored pageant, but 1876 steps gayly forward, radiant with royal purple and glittering diadems. It is not strange that the opening of Parliament with "maimed rites" should be the occasion of deep regret; for few ceremonies are more grand and inspiring when graced by the presence of the reigning sovereign. Impressive indeed was the scene witnessed yesterday in the House of Lords, and one never to be forgotten. Swiftly and silently, as the hour approached, gathered the distinguished assembly,—the men and women whose rank and position, whether inherited or achieved by personal qualities, gave them the privilege of access to that gorgeous chamber;—swiftly and silently they entered, breathing with keen excitement the air in which brooded a hush of expectation, instinct with grand traditions and historic associations;

THE GREAT MEN OF THIS GREAT NATION;

groups of Peers, adorned with badges and insignia, telling, or which should do so, of noble deeds attempted and honors won,—illustrious with the lustre of a long line of ancestors, who had sustained, as they are now supposed to do, the burden of an Empire; Judges, Bishops, and Archbishops, imposing in their gorgeous robes, and, amid the glittering throng of more worldly celebrities, set apart by the sacredness of their great office; officials of all orders and ranks, chief among them the Lord Mayor, the pomp and splendor of whose state robes words are too poor to describe; in a word, a brilliant array of England's chief noblemen, prelates, statesmen, and, together with these, the distinguished men of similar rank from all nations in all quarters of the globe,—Europe, Asia, and America,—the representatives of Kings and Republics,—ambassadors, ministers, and other diplomatists; and, no less conspicuous, the fair women of England and of all nations,—dazzling groups, radiant with smiles and jewels, chattering among themselves, and beaming recognition upon husbands, fathers, and friends; swiftly and silently they entered, and took their appointed places in the House of Lords.

The entrance of the Lord Chancellor renewed the hush of expectation which the movement of so many swaying groups and the buzzing of whispering voices had interrupted. And now quite a theatrical effect was produced by the unexpected lighting of the gas. A sort of

LET THERE BE LIGHT

arrangement,—which fitly symbolized the blazing forth of the sun of Royalty, for the rising of which all those palpitating hearts were eagerly awaiting,—and fell scintillating from the roof with a burst of splendor,—the beautiful radiance lighting up the dusky atmosphere, and bringing out the full effect of the splendid chamber and magnificent assembly. This was followed by a murmur of delight and admiration, succeeded by a breathless silence, when, softly as snow-flakes, the Duchess of Edinburg and the Duchess of Teck appeared and took their seats before the Throne, the House rising to greet them. And now every heart is beating, every breath suspended. The intense silence is interrupted by the thunder of cannon and the blaring of trumpets; the door opens, and grandly enters, preceded by heralds, pursuivants, and members of the Royal Household,—who file in stately array before the Throne, and form a brilliant group apart,—the Royal procession: the Lord Chancellor, preceded by his mace-bearer; the great officers of State,—the Duke of Richmond, the Marquis of Winchester, and the Duke of Northumberland,—bearing respectively the Sword, the Cap of Maintenance, and the Crown glittering upon a velvet cushion; and at last, preceded by the Lord High Chamberlain, and surrounded by the members of the Royal family,

VICTORIA, THE QUEEN,—

aye, now indeed the Queen. No longer the commonplace woman whose exalted position has only served, in one sense, to make known to the world her eccentricities and weaknesses; the woman who has been loved in her prosperity, pitied and sympathized with in adversity; who has been murmured at, caricatured, slandered, reviled; the woman no longer, but *the Majesty of England*,—the representative of an imposing line of Kings and Queens, who actually or in name have for centuries ruled one of the greatest Empires of the earth; the representative of the English people; she who, in her symbolic character, commands, at this present moment, the loyalty, the impassioned devotion, and obedience, of a mighty nation.

The House rose to greet England's sovereign, and, amid the bustle that followed that impetuous movement, Victoria took her seat upon the vacant Throne. This was

THE GRAND MOMENT.

Some confusion ensued, occasioned by the unmannerly entrance of members of the House of Commons; the Royal speech was read by the Lord Chancellor; and the splendid pageant dissolved like the baseless fabric of a vision. Thus with unusual pomp and magnificence was inaugurated the session of 1876, which promises to be a more eventful and important term than has been known for years.

Amid recent events, that of most interest, to an Americans at least, was the performance of "Macbeth," given last Friday at Drury Lane for the benefit of the Centennial Fund, and for which we have to thank the energy and patriotism of Genevieve Ward, who was also the star of the occasion. This dramatic performance was at once, and in a double sense, an

ARTISTIC AND NATIONAL TRIUMPH.

It was distinctly an American triumph in an artistic point of view; for while English stars, so called (Irving and Miss Bateman), have been caricaturing and murdering this sublime tragedy—the greatest of Shakspeare's play,—for the benefit of admiring audiences at the Lyceum, it was performed at Drury Lane by American artists, far less known, and of far less pretentious claims, with a perfection of art and nobility of conception which have not, in our generation at least, been equaled. But, further, the enthusiasm called out by the occasion of the exhibition, our Centennial celebration,—the genuine interest which it aroused,—were unlooked-for tributes to our Western Republic. The house was crowded, distinguished, and thoroughly appreciative. The exact amount of the proceeds I have neglected to acquaint myself with, but they must have been large; for, apart from the usual sale of tickets, the private boxes, I know, sold for large sums,—£100 and £50,—and various contributions were sent in,—notably, by certain actors who were unable to appear, £500 in lieu of their services. A more important matter, however, even than the gain of the Centennial fund, let me consider, first of all, the merit of our artists.

MISS GENEVIEVE WARD

exceeded the expectations of her friends, high as they were, in the great role which she performed for the first time on Friday last, before a London audience. She is certainly superior to any tragic actress upon the English or American stage. With beauty of a rare type, pure, intellectual, and classical; extremely graceful, with a sweet voice, and a smile that lights up her countenance; with unusual energy combined with sweetness, and a rare, pathetic intensity, as shown in the sleep-walking scene of *Lady Macbeth*,—her brilliant qualities cannot fail to win for her world-wide recognition and admiration. To say that her *Lady Macbeth* is the best upon the stage, although perfectly true, is not necessarily awarding it high praise; and I profess, therefore, to say that it is admirable, well conceived, and well executed. Still, I do not believe that Miss Ward's great success will be in this character. The transcendent passions, the inexhaustible power, the fiery, electric intensity and vitality of Shakspeare's *Lady Macbeth*,—the qualities which no doubt rendered Siddons so irresistible,—these, it does not appear to me, that she possesses; but rather a sweetness and grace, an almost Greek perfection and propriety, which, I should judge (to my deep regret I have seen her only in this single character), must render her peerless and supreme in the Greek tragedies, in which she has achieved a brilliant success, and also in elegant comedy. Judged by any other standard than the highest, her *Lady Macbeth* is beyond criticism; and, at moments, she rose to the height of power which the part demands. The sleep-walking scene was terrible in its piteous agony of hopeless pathos, and the reading of the letter was singularly effective.

Genevieve Ward has long been known and admired in America in opera; but it is evident that the dramatic stage affords the truest field for her pure and intellectual genius. She has been acting in England for two years, and, in spite of the almost insurmountable difficulties and obstacles which beset a debutante in this country, has achieved here an established reputation. She intends before long returning to America, where it is easy to prophesy that she will win a series of well-deserved triumphs.

If Miss Ward's *Lady Macbeth* pleased and satisfied, what shall I say of the *Macbeth* of

MR. HERMAN VEZIN,

by whom she was supported? This actor carried the public by storm with the shock of a great surprise. Mr. Vezin is also an American,—from Philadelphia. He has been for twenty years in London, known and esteemed as a thorough and conscientious artist, performing with exquisite skill whatever part was awarded him, and yet waiting until last Friday the long-delayed opportunity of showing the greatness of his genius and extent of his resources. I do not hesitate to affirm that his performance of *Macbeth* was one of the most perfect pieces of acting that I ever witnessed; and that it far exceeds that of any other artist known in this generation. Other actors play the part,—*he was the character*. The daring and magnificent warrier, rendered irresolute by sensitiveness of organization and force of imagination (not by servile weakness, as Irving represents); the prey of saucy doubts and fears; betrayed alternately by fiery ambition and dread remorse; goaded on by supernatural solicitings to his doom, without ever losing his perception of the horrible abyss into which he is plunging, or the consciousness of his inherent nobility,—the *Macbeth* which Shakspeare conceived and painted, the actor was. His truth of feeling and fiery intensity of passion lifted the part at once and forever from the atmosphere of conventional rant and declamation to which it has been condemned. Even those passages, terrible in grandeur, which have proved a snare to the greatest artists, betraying them all into the use of external stage-effects in lieu of true passion,—the address to the invisible dagger, and the invocation of the spectre of *Banquo*,—even these passages, spoken by an actor depending for his effects upon true feeling, whose art is at once absolutely simple and boldly imaginative, rung upon the soul as the very utterance of the tortured *Macbeth*. In the magnificent scenes with *Lady Macbeth;* the awful exaltation of the brief scene following the murder; the terror and madness of the banquet scene, and of the concluding acts,—in every part of the play, he was equally perfect and sublime.

I have yet to see Rossi, the Italian actor, who is winning such laurels in Shakspeare's characters; but it is impossible (this may safely be assumed from knowledge of national characteristics) that the Italian can have the subtlety of conception and imaginative scope of the American actor. The only criticism that could with justice be applied to Vezin is, that he might have given more force to certain passages; but power which depends upon strength of lungs is so easily attained, and has been so much abused, that I confess I enjoyed his moderation. It is a crime for such an actor to remain in the stock company of an English theatre. I trust that his performance of *Macbeth* will be the entrance to a new career, in which he will do justice to his rare and great genius.

The play was admirably performed throughout,—

AN ARTISTIC WHOLE,

and the most enjoyable representation of "Macbeth" that I have ever seen. I have spoken of the audience; it was unusually intellectual and refined. Col. Forney and his coterie had special grounds for feeling gratified with so brilliant a triumph. Numbers of artists, and critics, and authors, were present, but among them all I was most interested in one couple whose presence was a pathetic proof of their loyalty to America: an aged couple, who had never before been to the theatre, but who could not resist going to a performance given for the benefit of the American Centennial. I should like to have been seated by their side, and to have looked into their hearts; to have known what they felt and experienced, beholding for the first time with those aged eyes the lifting of the curtain which is the delight and illusion of childhood. V. V.

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NORMA.

From "The Maid of the Mississippi."

Sweet Norma, wherefore art thou tost,
And balmy slumber from thee driven?
Can peace to such as thou be lost,
Whose presence in itself is heaven?
Long lashes, drooping like the willow,
Bright with the tear-formed pearls that lie
Shrined in the darkly-pensive eye;
Thy snowy bosom's gentle billow,
Scarce hid beneath its gauzy shield,
Heaving beside the downy pillow,
Have drear emotion's shades revealed.
Oh! why should sorrow o'er thee hover?
Let not the profane eye discover
Griefs thy pure heart would have concealed.

Oh! there is naught that the heart can melt
Like beauty troubled,—naught relieving
Her poignant pangs of sorrow felt,—
More lovely in that silent grieving
Where sculptured lips no word essay
To tell what bids their smile away,
Like shadow stealing o'er the flower
When lingers shade of gentlest shower,
Yet heightening every line of grace
Exquisite on the lovely face,
Where soul seems mounting to those eyes
In whose depths nameless magic lies.

Her bloomy cheek is flushed and burning,
The pillow is no longer pressed;
Then, slowly from her chamber turning,
Her tresses, by soft breeze caressed,
Tost o'er her undulating breast,
She wooes lone midnight's comforters,
The gambler's pure and lovely daughter;
But what shall soothe a grief like hers
Whose soft sigh trembles o'er the water?

Lorn loveliness knows deep repining,
E'en though by heaven's first beauties graced,
Like one above the wave reclining,
With brow beside the column placed,
On whose fair hand the jewels bright
Are sparkling o'er the rosy fingers,
Where tiny beam, so purely bright,
To quit that shrine reluctant lingers.
Dark ringlets, with the shadows blending,
Soft o'er her heaving bosom flow;
Among the wavy jet descending
Gleams the pure whiteness of the snow.

Save where the crimson mantle fell,
Half-drapt in loosened folds around,
Whereon those charms the eye might dwell
Which her symmetric zone enwound,
She was in purest white arrayed,
With which the summer-breezes played,—
The virgin moon's sweet radiance dim
Outlining shapely, lissome limb.

Her glance is not that shrinking gaze
Of one to whom life's-scenes are new;
Her lustrous eyes' expressive rays
Outshine the orbs that stud the blue.
Her pensive eye is fixed below,
Above the shadowy, swelling flow,
As though she fain would seek for rest
Beneath the mighty river's breast:
Can perishing alone relieve
Such flowers of beauty when they grieve?

Fair Norma, child of Faithfulness,
Where'er thou art the scene adorning,
What eye but weeps that pale Distress
Should shadow so thy early morning?
Her eye is closed who first beheld
Thy youthful loveliness unveiled,
A father's love is thine; but oh!
His erring life brings ceaseless woe
To thy pure bosom, like that cloud
To flow'rets healthful shadows bringing,
But, while its shadows dense enshroud,
Balls of destruction broadly flinging.

THEODORE F. PRICE.

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A Living Relic of Antiquity in Cyprus.

Independent.

Cyprus, one of the chief seats of the ancient worship of Venus, still keeps up sundry festivals derived from that worship, though mingled with Christian, or at least Biblical ideas. One of the strangest of these occurs on the 11th of June in each year, and is called the "*Catacylsmo*," a name that is merely the Cypriote form of "Cataclysmos," meaning, of course, the Flood. But the festival has nothing more than its name that can refer to the Deluge. As the day approaches, gay preparations are made on shore, and the boatmen paint their boats in gaudy colors and adorn them with flags and streamers. When the day comes, a young girl in her teens, as remarkable for beauty as can be found, is forcibly captured and carried out on the sea in a boat, the other boats of the neighborhood accompanying in a fleet. At the proper distance from shore, with various (and probably appropriate) ceremonies, the girl is thrown into the sea. As she rises again from the water she is picked up, with loud demonstrations of joy, taken into the gayest boat and carried to the shore again in triumph. She is then crowned, provided with attendants of honor, and worshiped all the day as a queen or demi-goddess. Besides the ceremonies, which are much like the English Mayday, there is an abundance of noise and revelry, which are usually kept up through the following night, rendering sleep in the neighborhood impossible. The scholar will at once recognize here a relic of the worship of Venus Anadyomene, who rose from the waves near Cyprus. The inhabitants say this ceremony has existed among them "from the time of Venus," in whom they believe as a veritable personage.

RADWAY'S REMEDIES.

R. R. R.

Radway's Ready Relief

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

After reading this Advertisement need any one suffer with pain.

Radway's Ready Relief

IS A CURE FOR EVERY PAIN.

It was the first and is the

Only Pain Remedy

That instantly stops the most excruciating pains, allays inflammations, and cures congestions, whether of the Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by one application.

In from One to Twenty Minutes,

No matter how violent or excruciating the pain, the Rheumatic, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nervous, Neuralgic, or prostrated with disease may suffer

Radway's Ready Relief

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in this world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!

Strong and pure rich blood; increase of flesh and weight; clear skin and beautiful complexion secured to all.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILIAN RESOLVENT

Has made the most astonishing cures. So quick, so rapid are the changes the body undergoes under the influence of this truly wonderful medicine, that

Every Day an Increase in Flesh and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

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☞ Observe the following symptoms resulting from Disorders of the Digestive Organs.

Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust of Food, Fullness of Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Flutterings in the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Flutterings at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensation when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and sudden Flashes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh.

A few doses of RADWAY'S PILLS will free the system from all the above-named disorders. Price 25 cents per box. Sold by druggists.

Read "False and True,"

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Out of some wild necessity of this kind among scientists, many people will believe, have been propagated such neat outgrowths of sarcastic fiction as the theories of evolution; development of species; descent of life from a spark, lichen, casual germ, fostering sperule, protoplasm, or gorilla; and others as amazing and alarming. The most amusing part of the joke, however, is, that it is these frisky, hoax-creating scientists themselves who are the worst hoaxed; they witness their structures of broad and playful fiction eagerly swallowed by the rest of the world and engrafted on the tree of pure and undefiled Science.

Among the least tenable of these amusing fictions of Science, I feel inclined to place that which assumes our earth to consist of a thin shell of solid matter, 20 to 80 miles thick, or relatively of about the thickness of an apple-skin to the fruit it covers, inclosing an interior filled with fiery, molten matter. This, our ancient geologists must have concluded in their joking mood, would create a lively stir among humanity, an outburst of wild indignation against them, and a scramble after the scientific knowledge that would prove their assumption false, whil giving the people a taste at the fount of tru science. Not a bit of it! The world adopted and a half of it still tenaciously clings to, the assumption that it runs a hazard of burning it stocking-soles if it lingers too long on one spo may light its cigar at the volcanic vent-holes of this self-feeding base-burner, or drop into a de cidedly hot place at any moment, with as muc amusing faith as it has accepted that oth broad joke of the savans, about our close rel tion by family-ties to tadpoles, monkeys, an cheese-mites; or that of our very distant grea grandfather having been whisked here on comet's-tail from some other planet, in the sha of a salamander. May not the stubbornness these believers in an igneous origin of the ear be, after all, to convince the theologians of t age, who have been surreptitiously attempti to hide away their promise of a fiery futu among other discarded rubbish of cree that the people of the world will n be cheated by any subterfuge out their *due proportion of burning?* The beli in the molten condition of the earth interior is based upon the theory of the form tion of our globe from a condensing nebula intensely-heated gas, gradually assuming t form of a molten mass, of which the consti ents of granite form the principal nucleus,—t primitive or first frame-work of rock-structur and that a thin outer layer of this matter coole and formed a crust over the molten sea, th bringing into existence the present habita earth.

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CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

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It was the first and is the

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WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Mumps, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficult Breathing, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influenza, Headache, Toothache, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Cold Chills, Ague Chills.

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will, in a few minutes, cure Cramps, Sprains, Sour Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhea, Dysentery, Cholic, Wind in the Bowels, and all internal pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of RADWAY'S READY RELIEF with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from change of water. It is better than French Brandy or Bitters as a stimulant.

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Fever and Ague cured for fifty cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure fever and ague, and all other malarious, bilious, scarlet, typhoid, yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Ready Relief. Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

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We are next referred to the phenomena of earthquakes and volcanoes. They have not the remotest relation to a molten condition of the earth's interior, but owe their existence to the presence of thermal influences, which are known to penetrate the matters of the earth just as far as air and water percolate,—no farther; the pressure of immense superincumbent strata upon this air and water; the solvent power of waters when thus heated; their chemical action as saline solutions, and the dissolving of atmospheric elements into them; the reaction of substances thus combined on others, and the generation of electric thermal powers. Earthquakes and volcanoes are simply the valves whereby Nature purifies her grand chemical laboratory, down in the earth's crust, of its surplus gases and elements; while it labors on unceasingly at separating and combining, tearing down and building over. If this were otherwise, if the surge of earthquakes and the vomiting of volcanoes were the outthrow of a molten interior, how long would the solid crust stand? Punch a hole in a steam-boiler, and would it be many minutes until the rush of steam would tear the punctured shell asunder in its frantic escape, as was proven when the boilers of the Mound City and Essex were penetrated by Rebel shells? And how, if Stromboli and its sister-volcanoes are mouth-pieces of the great molten sea, may we, on the same hypothesis, account for the ejection from them of water, mud, shell-fish, twigs of vegetation, and fossils even; or that the heat of volcanoes, in most cases, scarcely exceeds that of a blacksmith's forge?

Lastly, they refer us to granite as the cooled form of the central molten matter, and of which nine-tenths of the earth's crust, so far as penetrated, is formed. Had they argued from an absence of granite, they would have presented a stronger ground for belief. So far from granite being of igneous origin, its structure and constituents are directly in controversion to origin from molten heat, which would utterly have destroyed its elements, its form and nature. Granite, in place of being the first of rocks,—the nucleus of the globe,—is among the most recent, forming itself constantly out of the sedimentary and stratified formations by *aqueous solution*, and frequently overlying tertiary and drift strata. Its specific gravity is 2.3, proving its origin from aqueous solution, as, if formed by igneous action, it would possess a different specific gravity of 2.6. It has been found to contain in direct association, in its components, metals which would have been vaporized at a less heat than that necessary to melt it. Water-marks have been detected in it; and it has been found to contain fossils. And, lastly, it has been manufactured by aqueous solution in the laboratory.

And now, as if to finally seal the demonstration, it is proven, by a long series of observations and calculations, undertaken to determine the degree of elastic yielding of the solid earth under the tide-generating influence of sun and moon, that the assumption of an interior filled with molten matter is absolutely untenable. Were it true, the solid crust would yield with almost as perfect freedom as if it were perfectly liquid, and its boundary would rise and fall under the tide-generating influence, equal to the present tidal movements of the bodies of water, leaving to the eye an effect similar to the cessation of our present tides. The facts acquired in these investigations, when mathematically carried out, show that a globe of glass, of the size of our earth, and surrounded by similar conditions, if solid to the centre, and of the same rigidity throughout, would prove as elastic and yield as readily as an India-rubber ball to the tide-generating influence. Dynamical estimates of the agreement of precession and mutation, founded on the belief of the earth being solid and perfectly rigid throughout, establishes the fact that the earth is, in reality, *rigid to its central core*, and composed throughout of *solid, unliquified, and unmolten rock*,—more unyielding, indeed, than the samples of rock-formation reaching us in our laboratories after the disintegrating influences of the atmosphere have attacked them.

CHERRY JAMES.

THE CREATION.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

DECORAH, Ia., Feb. 29.—Why this silence on Mr. Hodgman's part? Has his efforts to support that "Rock" been too much for him, or what is the matter? Perhaps he is preparing to crush us all by one blow of that "Rock." Now, suppose we look into the Mosaic account of the Creation, and see where it is contrary to the truths revealed in Nature, and where it is in accordance with them. In one of his letters, Mr. Hodgman speaks of the assumptions made by Prof. Proctor. But the Bible also makes assumptions. The first verse of Genesis says: "In the beginning God made the heavens and the earth." Here we have a distinct creation of something out of nothing. This is impossible. "Know, first of all, that nothing can spring from nonentity." The second verse says: "And the earth was without form and void." Geologists suppose the earth to have been void at the time known as the Azoic age. It is proper, before taking up the six days of the Creation, to see whether it is meant to be six literal days of twenty-four hours each, or six ages. The Rev. H. W. Morris, in his work entitled "Science and the Bible," tries to prove that they were literal days. He says that "Moses understood them as such, and meant his readers should, and God refers to them as literal days in the Commandments given from Mount Sinai. If we call them six ages, are we not putting in a theory of our own, that we have no right to? Therefore I think literal days are meant." But let us see about the first day.

On the first day, "God said, 'Let there be light,' and there was light." If light was created on the first day, where did it come from? The sun was not created until the fourth day. The Rev. Mr. Morris again tries to prove that the sun was created long before, by giving the meaning "appointed" to the word "made," where it is used in the sixteenth verse. But we are expressly told that the sun was made on the fourth day,—that is, created on the fourth day. On the fifth and sixth days, the living things were created, and also man. Now, the question comes up: Were animals created, or were they developed? Deep study and observation have led men to believe that animals were developed. Nothing is created instantaneously now, but we see the development theory demonstrated every day. Man develops, and so do the lower animals.

How does the earth come out under the study of Geology? The first or Azoic Age is 350,000,000 years long; the Silurian, Devonian, and Carboniferous ages, together called the Paleozoic age, 36,000,000 years long; the Reptilian or Mesozoic age, 9,000,000 years long; the Mammalian or Cenozoic age, 3,000,000 years long. The age of Man has been about 500,000 years long,—perhaps more. There was a period since man appeared on earth, called the Great Ice age. Remains of primitive man show that he existed before, during, and after this age. The discoveries in the caves of France, the lake-dwellings of Switzerland, and the shell-heaps of Denmark, all go to prove the antiquity of man. The skull of these cave-men, as they are called, is very long, and has a low forehead,—showing that his intellect was a little better than nothing, and that he had a low degree of morality. He was in a degree of civilization lower than any race at present. I will here quote a few sentences from Draper's "History of the Conflict between Science and Religion," page 199:

> So far as investigations have gone, they indisputably refer the existence of man to a date remote from us by many hundreds of thousands of years. It must be borne in mind that these investigations are quite recent, and confined to a very limited geographical space. No researches have yet been made in those regions which might reasonably be regarded as the primitive habitat of man. We are thus carried back immeasurably beyond the 6,000 years of Patristic chronology. It is difficult to assign a shorter date for the last glaciation of Europe than a quarter of a million of years, and human existence antedates that. But not only is it this grand fact that confronts us,—we have to admit also a primitive animalized state, and a slow, a gradual development. But this forlorn, this savage condition of humanity is in strong contrast to the paradisiacal happiness of the Garden of Eden, and, what is far more serious, it is inconsistent with the theory of the Fall.

Now, what conclusion must we arrive at? One or the other must be untrue. Which is the better substantiated? The antiquity of man is proved by Geology and Paleontology. What proves the Bible account? It is said that Moses wrote these books,—the Pentateuch,—but this is doubtful. Again, at the time of the Babylonian captivity, all the sacred writings of the Jews were burnt, and, many years after, Ezra, aided by five others, wrote them all again in the space of forty days (see 2d Esdras, 14th chapter). In fact, all we know about the Bible account is on hearsay evidence. Now, shall we believe a very doubtful story 3,000 years old, or a more recent one that does not contradict itself, and is not in opposition to the laws of Nature?

I wonder if Mr. Hodgman ever read any books against the Christian theology,—such books, for instance, as the "History of the Conflict Between Science and Reform," or Paine's "Age of Reason"? Paine is called an Atheist, but he believed in God. He held that the only true revelation we had from God was Nature. If Hodgman never has read such books, let him do so, and get some more modified and reasonable views on this subject. Religionists say that we have human reason, and are, therefore, liable to make, and do make, many mistakes. But what else have we? It was a human being that wrote the Bible, and their argument rebounds on themselves. We must live according to the dictates of our reason, and not rely wholly on what some other man has told us.

R. W. COOLEY.

SOLAR AND TERRESTRIAL HEAT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

ROCHESTER, Minn., Feb. 28.—The dull business season, and the partially dissolved and steaming condition of the surface of the earth, are favorable to the consideration of theories of creation in a "nebulous" light; and, like other of your correspondents, I feel it borne in upon me to make some suggestions,—state a theory, in fact, which may not be well set up or defended, and certainly cannot be easily proved.

One of your correspondents asserts, and offers to prove in some manner, that ether, or what we have supposed to be space in our planetary system, has weight and resistance; that heat is radiated from the sun, and reaches the earth by sustained waves in that medium. Will he explain why those radiant waves do not warm certain conspicuous mountain-tops which are commonly cloudless; and also the moon, which is understood to be utterly cold?

The moon enjoys an unclouded day of some 350 hours, with incessant wave-beats of sunshine through all that day, and knows no warmth.

If atmosphere is necessary to the development of solar heat,—if the sun's ray gives no warmth or life without it,—then the solution may best be sought in that direction. The problem is not likely to be easier by introducing an unknown and intangible force. But if, as has been asserted, the space between the earth and sun is void, the distance is abolished, and the atmosphere of the earth practically touches that of the sun, we recognize a compliance with laws of perfect economy of heat and force. If the sun imparts more heat than his planets receive,—if he radiates heat and force into space,—then Nature is absurdly wasting her capital, and we are left to wonder that the business has been sustained until now.

However, that is not what I propose to write about just now; but it serves me long enough to get you by the coat-button for a little interview upon the dynamic influence of the atmospheric and surface elements upon the earth.

Most people accept the opinion that the earth was at one time incandescent; many people claim that the earth and its atmosphere contain every atom of ponderable matter which it ever had,—the conditions and relations may have changed, but nothing has been lost; and it is believed by some people that, down to the time when our planet began to assume solidity as a globe, with a red-hot glowing surface, all the water and ponderable gases which are now contained within the earth were compelled to occupy atmospheric relations to it, with a pressure upon its surface a thousand-fold greater than that of the present. All this apparent excess has been taken in by the cooling and thirsty rocks.

Prof. Youmans says: "Half the weight of the earth's crust is oxygen." Prof Hitchcock reports an analysis showing the portions of water in all available specimens to be from 1-5 of 1 per cent to 20 per cent. Granite and kindred Azoic rocks generally contain about 1 per cent of water. Now, assuming the cooled crust of the earth to be 50 miles in thickness, the amount of water so absorbed by the rocks, if now expelled, would inundate all points below 3,000 feet of elevation above the sea; which is very likely the amount of water upon the globe in the Silurian period.

Again: Assuming the weight of half the thickness to be oxygen, at an earlier period occupying atmospheric relation to the earth,—25 miles, or even 10 miles if you prefer, in depth of ponderable matter of the weight of granite rock,—and you can have every degree of heat as a result of the force and pressure of such an atmosphere, aided by the sun's rays. It is easy to imagine the slow advance of opportunities for air-breathing life; and the intensest types of Tropical life were gasping in the heat of the Polar Circles while the Tropics were yet intolerable for any life beyond marine plants and mollusks.

This process of giving from the air and water, and drinking in by the rocks,—this loading-down and storing-up,—has never ceased through all the millions of years since the hardening began; and it may be worth our while to see some of the results of an uneven stowage of the load. There are interior heat-currents with tolerably fixed and defined routes; and the earth's surface over these current-routes would, of course, be longer cooling than elsewhere, and, therefore, slower to absorb the ponderable gas. The large plains of surface unaffected by heat-currents would in time become, by their greater acquired weight and rapidity, as the plates of a crustacean. These, by their always-increasing burden, sink slowly upon and into the softer interior, and drive an equivalent of fused or yielding matter up and out at the weaker places in the crust; certainly this outburst would be along the lines of the heat-currents, and the sutures between the armor-plates thus give birth to mountain-ranges. Holes and crevices in these sutures, which remain unchoked by their own debris, survive as volcanoes.

This condition of progress is not of the past only; there is no halting point in the process of absorption, and the slow sinking and rising of plains and ridges by unequal rates of atmospheric supply. The planet is fully capable of containing the last pound of ponderable fluid, visible and invisible, which yet remains in surface-activity. Every life-throb, every exertion of force in any direction, assists to the ultimate quiet and rest,—an equilibrium of forces,—such as the moon, owing to its lesser size, is believed to have already reached; a condition absolutely lifeless and cold.

Dead? Perhaps it may then be in the condition of greatest perfection and promise to the eye of the Creator; a magazine of stored forces capable of other millions of years of better life and activity, if the percussion is supplied which will again drive out the unprisoned gases into atmospheric condition. The career of planets, wholly independent of the question of their origin, may then be suggested as running in cycles, any one of which comprises;

First—An explosion, mild or severe according to your fancy.

Second—A period of a few millions of years, in which the wreck of matter slowly solidifies, and restores itself by affinities of its parts; during which many forms of life are favored by the condition of the atmosphere,—as men, animals, and plants.

Third—The perfected, balanced globe, stored or loaded up like ordnance-shells, to be exploded only upon due occasion.

Who shall say that the Creator may not like His planets best in that condition, and render the last the main and longest stage of their existence? Who knows?

H.

"DR. TYNDALL ON SPONTANEOUS GENERATION."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, Feb. 28.—Under the above heading, your paper of Feb. 19 contains a short article from the London *Athenæum*, in which Prof. Tyndall is made to say that filtered air, or air which has been confined in a tight room for several days, whereby it would be filtered by the dust settling to the floor, will not "transmit" light; and this idea is several times repeated,—otherwise it might be presumed to have been a typographical error or a slip of the pen.

Now, with all deference for the *Athenæum* and the writer of the article in question, allow me to say that Prof. Tyndall never said any such thing. He is also made to say that the dust and other particles of matter floating in the air will reflect and scatter the light, which is true, and in this way we are made conscious that, not light, but one of the elements of light, the ether-waves, are passing through a room, they being reflected by those dust-particles out of their direct course to the eye; whereas, if there were no dust-particles the ether-waves would be transmitted through a room unobstructed, and nothing would be seen of them. But to say that an atmosphere made thus pure would *prevent* the transmission of light, is an absurdity of which Prof. Tyndall was never guilty. Dust-particles in air will reflect and scatter light. They never aid in transmitting it; but, by their presence, we are enabled to see the light by reflection of the ether-waves.

G. P. RANDALL.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

EVANSTON, Feb. 29.—Popular accounts of physical experiments are liable to contain gross errors. So with the extract in Saturday's TRIBUNE from an article in the London *Athenæum* on Tyndall's experiments on "Spontaneous Generation." A full, and doubtless a correct, account of the same, is found in *Nature* for Jan. 27.

The extract referred to states that air, purified of floating particles of matter, will not *transmit* light. Nothing could be further from the truth. It transmits it under such circumstances almost perfectly. The correct statement is, that air, thus purified, does not *reflect* light. Hence a concentrated beam, sent through a vessel of air not containing floating particles of matter, does not illuminate the interior of the vessel, because the air contained therein holds no matter in suspension by which light may be reflected to the eye of the observer. It then *transmits* the light, but does no *reflect* it. Allow smoke to enter the vessel, or condense the vapor into a little cloud by expanding the air quickly, and immediately the beam of light is seen tracking its way across the vessel, revealing thereby the presence of something besides air.

Prof. Tyndall's experiments, which appear to give the death-blow to "Spontaneous Generation," are of great interest and importance, and ought not to be burdened with such inaccuracies as the writer in the *Athenæum* has fallen into.

H. S. CARHART.

MATTER AND SPIRIT.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 1.—Not knowing whether Mr. Hodgman, or anybody else, intend to answer the bold and defiant challenge made by Mr. G. Eckford "to the faithful," in your issue for the 19th inst., I ask the permission to answer through your paper the gentleman in question in an indirect way, as follows:

I suppose the gentleman, Mr. Eckford, will agree with me in this: If there is a God, He is also the creator of everything that exists, consequently, it all had a beginning, because being created; but the Lord Himself had no beginning, because He is infinite and eternal. Emmanuel Swedenborg, in treating of the creation of the Universe, says thus: "*From* His Love, *through* His Wisdom, the Lord created the world." Now, the Love and Wisdom in the Lord cannot be said to be "nothing," although it must be said it is not matter; but it created matter. If we can conceive of nothing but matter, we cannot be expected, in judging of the Universe, to arrive at any other conclusion than Mr. Eckford has arrived at, namely: that matter is eternal; that nothing but matter exists; consequently, no God the Creator. But it must be evident to any reflecting mind open for conviction, that matter, in any form or existence, is only an outward dressing of spiritual things, or is serving spiritual ends; and that matter, unless existing for that purpose, could not possibly exist at all, as being then without purpose or value. Life, whether in man, animals, seeds, or plants, is not matter. The material bodies of either form no part of the life they inclose. The life may depart, but the body remains. Life, therefore, is an immaterial* power, a spiritual thing, possessing certain properties and capacities,—qualities which nothing else in the creation possesses. It cannot be said, or proved, that life is a chemical phenomenon, because Science has succeeded, or may succeed, in discovering the particular substances, or composing parts, of the different material bodies in which the lower orders of life impart themselves. Such discoveries prove nothing but that life, being spiritual, needs, in order to exert its power and influence in the material world, to cover itself with a material body, serving the purposes for which the particular life to be introduced is destined to perform, whether in the animal or vegetable kingdom. If matter is eternal, as Mr. Eckford insists,—if nothing but matter exists, consequently no Creator and Ruler of the Universe,—than what is life,—in man, for instance,—and its many wonderful properties of intelligence, feeling, and passions?

But life—real, spiritual life—exists, and Mr. Eckford himself is a sufficient proof thereof. I don't believe him to be "nothing" but a product of matter and chemical forces,—a creature which any chemist not far hence may produce, soul and body, in his retort,—because he would not then be able to reason in metaphysical logic, or hairsplitting, as he does.

Will Mr. Eckford please explain: Can matter produce moral laws, principles, or training? Are these laws and principles, are will and understanding in man, material or chemical products? What material combinations, if any, produce the inevitable consequence that evil in man punishes itself, and is furthermore punished; and that the good in man rewards itself, and is furthermore rewarded,—truths proved beyond a reasonable doubt by the history and experience of the world?

The Bible tells us that "God is a Spirit;" that He "calleth those things which be not as though they were;" and that He is Omnipresent, Almighty, etc. But Mr. Eckford informs us that he doesn't believe in the Bible. Very well; but he believes in the real existence of matter, and in himself, his own wisdom and intelligence. Let him, then, study himself and matter more closely,—not merely contenting himself with examining that part of the Creation which he can see, hear, and feel, but examining also the several orders of life (his own in particular), and the several mysterious qualities and properties of the same; and I hope, if he is in earnest and in reality, looking for truth, that he will not only be rewarded with more light and a better understanding of the Creation, but also will give his kind consent to the existence of the Creator Himself, because He has called him to being,—which, I believe, is the only reason why Mr. Eckford now exists.

To answer properly, sentence for sentence; the argumentation of Mr. E. in his article in question, would necessarily require more space than THE TRIBUNE reasonably can be expected to permit. I will, therefore, only add to the above the following:

In the spiritual world, as I understand it, there can be no space nor time (not, at least, in the sense space and time are measured in the material world), but *state*. Space and time belong only to the material world. Consequently, in the spiritual world, everything required must be present to the spirit, according to his state, without the spirit himself being; everywhere like the Lord, Who alone is Omnipresent; of which truth concerning the spirit, the flight of our thought gives us an inadequate idea.

Mr. E. says, in the conclusion of his article: "If God is infinite, He has no intelligence; for intelligence is only possible where comparison is possible, and that which is infinite can never come together to be compared. I leave the faithful to imagine what kind of an All-Wise Ruler He would make without intelligence."

I answer: The Lord is not only infinite, but He is also the very Intelligence from which alone all intelligences are intelligent. True, nothing in the Creation can, in any sense or respect, be compared with the Creator; but I can see no sound reason why that should deprive the Lord of His intelligence or of any of His attributes.

C. O. LUNDBERG.

*Properly speaking, chemical forces, of whatever description, are not immaterial, in the true sense of the term. They can be felt, and sometimes smelt or tasted, although not seen, and are simply products of combined material substances in ethereal form, and therefore material.

"TIDES AND HEAT."

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CLARION, Ia., Feb. 28.—In your issue of the 12th inst. is an article under the above head, from the pen of "C. I.," in which he ridicules the prevalent theory of tides and heat. As he believes in brevity, I will be brief. If his objection to tides is valid, a stone that is lifted from the ground loses its weight. The fact of the moon's attraction rolling the tides around the earth does not in any manner affect gravity, as "C. I." will see if he looks at the matter closely. As to heat, if his theory of heat were correct, the heat of winter would be more intense than that of summer, because the rays of light travel farther through the atmosphere, in reaching the surface of the earth, when they fall obliquely than they do when they fall perpendicularly. Yet, when the sun is directly overhead, our experience proves it to be warmest. If the writer will read up, he will find that both his ideas have prevailed in years past, and been overthrown by actual experiment.

G. E. H.

Secretary Bristow in the War.

An Indiana correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* tells an anecdote of Secretary Bristow in connection with his service in the War. The correspondent was a private in an Indiana regiment, and Bristow was Lieutenant-Colonel in a Kentucky regiment. They were in the same brigade at the battle of Fort Donelson. The writer continues: "There suddenly burst forth from our right a roar which I could have sworn came from 40,000 muskets. It afterwards proved that, owing to the deflection of our guiding staff officer, we had turned too far to the left, and got quartering nearly between two rebel brigades. At this new discharge I saw four or five Kentuckians drop all together, and one quite near me jumped high in the air, his blood and brains spattering the snow. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that I was 'demoralized.' For one minute the Kentuckians stood. Then the first two or three men on the right turned; then a dozen next to them; then the first company, and immediately both regiments ran right over us,—this so suddenly that some of our men were trodden on,—and instantly we were up and after them, all in a mad rush for the rear. For five minutes the hollow was filled with a disordered mass, in which neither company nor regiment was distinguishable. The officers then exerted themselves, and, as the men were soon out of breath running up the next slope, they fell little by little into ranks, mechanically, as well-drilled soldiers will. Trampled by the first rush and left behind in the hollow, I was still making good time up the slope, when I ran against Col. Bristow, who had rallied a platoon or two. Fixing a blazing eye on us, he remarked emphatically: 'This is d——d pretty conduct, and the first time Hoosiers have run in *this* war.' Every Indiana soldier will recognize in the emphasis on 'this,' that delicate allusion to Buena Vista, which was a sore subject with us before the late War. Well, we reformed at the top of the ridge, went into action again, and I believe the official report says the brigade behaved well."

IOWA.

Capital Punishment—Incest—Suicides—A Prolific Woman.

Special Correspondence of The Chicago Tribune.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

DES MOINES, Ia., March 2.—There is evidently a majority of the Legislature in favor of restoring the death-penalty, and the bill which has been before the House for four days is precisely the same law which was repealed four years ago to save the neck of Stanley, the Story-County murderer, who was to have been hung the very day the law was repealed, and his life was saved only by the quick trip of a special messenger. The opponents of the bill have fought it in every possible way known to parliamentary tactics, hoping to create a disgust for the whole thing and get it laid on the table; but the bare majority of two persistently stuck, and have at last worried them out, after answering the roll-call to every motion the opposition could invent. I give you some specimens: Irwin, of Lee, moved the execution should not be carried into effect for ninety-nine years after sentence, instead of one year as the bill provides, and demanded the ayes and noes. Another member offered the following, and demanded the ayes and noes:

> That a clergyman shall be employed to attend upon the criminal, and, whenever he shall report to the Sheriff of the county that the criminal has attained that high state of piety usually felt by criminals going to glory from the gallows, to prevent any possibility of backsliding it shall be the duty of the Sheriff to forthwith carry into execution the sentence of the Court.

The whole fight has been upon the first section, which has been adopted as follows:

> All murder which is perpetrated by means of poison, or lying in wait, or any other kind of willful, deliberate, and premeditated killing, or which is committed in the perpetration, or attempt to perpetrate, any arson, rape, robbery, mayhem, or burglary, is murder of the first degree, and shall be punished by death; *or, if a majority of the jury rendering the verdict do so recommend, by imprisonment for life, in the discretion of the Court.*

The words in italic are an amendment to the old law, and were added to please the opponents of the bill. The remainder of the law provides for the mode of executing the death-penalty. The power to pardon a murderer sent to the Penitentiary for life rests only with the Legislature.

With the laws which will be enacted to punish three-card-monte men, tramps, beggars, and violators of women, and this law to hang murderers, there will be some assurance of protection to the life and property of the people. So run riot has crime of the most horrid forms in this State the past two years, that the public mind demanded protection.

INCESTUOUS FATHER.

John Drake, a farmer living near Hampton, Franklin County, has been held for appearance before the Grand Jury on a charge of incest with his own daughter, 17 years old, who will soon become a mother.

DIVORCE SUIT ENDED.

At the last term of the Lucas County District Court, Mrs. C. D. Louden began suit for divorce and alimony against her husband. On Wednesday last he died very suddenly, and, it is reported, killed himself.

TIRED OF LIFE.

Yesterday, Hiram McMurry, an old and wealthy citizen, committed suicide by hanging. For some time he has been in ill-health, and he conceived the idea that he was incurable, which caused him to be low spirited. His family have always been pleasant, and his home was all that a man could desire. He was blessed with an affectionate wife and two refined and loving daughters. He returned home, Tuesday evening, from a visit in the city, appeared melancholy, and said he was tired of living. The family sought to divert his mind. Yesterday he was as cheerful as usual. He went to the barn, and, not returning, his wife went to look for him, and found him suspended from a rafter. He had placed a barrel under the noose, and kicked it away. His neck was not broken, but he was quite dead, though he had not been absent more than twenty minutes before he was discovered. He was 58 years of age, was a native of Pennsylvania, and formerly a politician of some note in Indiana, where he was United States Deputy Marshal under Sol Meredith.

At West Liberty, Monday evening, a young, beautiful, and cultivated lady, aunt of Mrs. Col. Elliott, cut her throat with a razor, nearly severing her head from her body.

CENSUS-STATISTICS.

Mrs. D. A. Doud, of Humboldt County, a few days ago added the twenty-sixth to the census-report, and she has been married but eighteen years. Of her twenty-six children fourteen are twins.

HAWKEYE.

THE ANGEL'S LAMENT.

Man, why dost thou falter
At temptation's beck?
Stand firm as Gibraltar!
Oh! let it not wreck
Thy God-given manhood.
Would'st thou but resist
Temptation as man should,
And from sin desist,
What greatness, what glory,
Would fill thy career!
Heed me, I implore thee!
Turn not a deaf ear
To my earnest pleading.
Oh! why wilt thou still
Ever be receding
From good toward ill,—
Knowing that sin yields naught
But sorrow and pain,
With death and disease fraught?
And what doth man gain
Should he the whole world win,
And lose his own soul?
Then turn from accurst sin,
Win virtue's bright goal.
Noble as God planned thee,
In body and mind,
Then then wilt be grandly
Great, as He designed.

E. M.

Women's Work.

If Mrs. Lilly Devereaux Blake and the rest of the strong-minded fail to fight their way into Congress, here is something to show them that they may still find work worthy of women to do. The London *Telegraph* gives the following interesting sketch of the foundation of two of the London hospitals,—that for the paralytic, in Bloomsbury, and that for the children, in East London. The first-named "was founded thirteen years ago by two orphan sisters, Johanna and Louisa Chandler, who had been reared by their grandmother, whose strong health and active habits were suddenly checked by paralysis. In this visitation arose the idea of founding the hospital in Bloomsbury, which, like most institutions of the kind that have really done good work, has undergone the struggles incidental to a small beginning. The sisters were not rich; and the history of their benevolent scheme may be told in a few words. It would certainly have sunk and perished but for the hearty good-will in which they continued to battle with discouragement. 'We know a little art,' said the elder sister; 'we will practice until we have gained £200; we will offer that in earnest of our sincerity, and God will incline some kind hearts to take up the cause.' So the little fund was worked for, gained, and offered; devoted men and women were found to take up the cause, and the Hospital for the Paralyzed and Epileptic was durably established. The younger sister, always delicate, lived only to see the promise of success; and in January, 1875, Johanna Chandler, by whose exertions the project was mainly helped forward to a secure well-being, followed to her peaceful and honored rest. Like the Hospital for Paralytics in Bloomsbury, an institution at Ratcliff-cross, called the East London Hospital for Children, and combining with its original purpose the benefits of a dispensary for women, had its seed in personal devotion. A young surgeon named Heckford, marrying a lady as charitable as himself, and, moreover, endowed by worldly fortune, went hand and hand with her into the business of doing good. The story of their married life, linked with that of the hospital, is one of the most romantic that ever dealt with deeds of human kindness. In 1868 Charles Dickens wrote thus of the more than unselfish pair: With every qualification to lure them away, with youth, and accomplishments, and tastes, and habits, that can have no response in any breast near them, close begirth by every repulsive circumstance inseparable from such a neighborhood, there they dwell. They live in the hospital itself, and their rooms are on the first floor. Sitting at their dinner-table they could hear the cry of one of the children in pain. The lady's piano, drawing materials, books, and other evidences of refinement are as much part of the rough place as the iron bedsteads of the little patients'. With the magic vividness of a pen that never had its like for human portraiture, Dickens drew the young medical student's likeness: 'An affecting play was acted in Paris years ago, called "The Children's Doctor." As I parted from my Children's Doctor now in question, I saw in his easy black necktie, in his loose-buttoned black frock-coat, in his pensive face, in the flow of his dark hair, in his eyelashes, in the very turn of his mustache, the exact realization of the Paris artist's ideal as it was presented on the stage. But no romancer that I know of has had the boldness to prefigure the life and home of this young husband and young wife in the Children's Hospital in the East of London.' Young Heckford died some few years ago, of overwork, say all who knew him. The true lady, his wife, though living in Italy, busied with the education of her daughter, has her heart still in the riverside hospital near Ratcliff highway; and she is one of its Committee."

BOWEN.

His Comments on the Advisory Council's Plan of Investigation.

Independent, March 2.

And now what sort of an investigation will the reader imagine is provided for? The Andover proposition, which was that there be a Council of investigation, of which Plymouth Church should select half and the Andover Church half, and which should take upon itself, thus impartially constituted, to sift the matter to the bottom? Not at all. Excuses were found for rejecting that proposal. Was any other form of Council or Commission contrived of whose members Plymouth Church should select only half? Nothing of the sort. On the contrary, a Commission was provided for to be selected entirely by Mr. Beecher's own friends. But certainly this Commission is, at least, required to investigate, and is given authority to request witnesses to appear before it? Not at all. The Commission is bidden to do nothing, but wait until somebody else shall assume the responsibility of an investigation. The Council did not mean it, we are sure; but a more complete contrivance for suppressing an investigation could not be devised.

For, first, before the Commission can even be appointed, much less hear testimony on the subject, somebody else must assume to take on himself the task of an investigation and make himself "responsible for the truth and proof" of charges. Who shall it be? What one man is there that would care to do it? Those who believe in Mr. Beecher's guilt will hesitate to open a case before a Commission which has been selected, as this will be, by the appointment of Mr. Beecher's Council and Mr. Beecher's friends; for, however impartial and thorough they may be, they cannot escape the suspicion which will attach to the fact that their appointment comes from Plymouth Church. Besides, would not any possible prosecutor desire to know who the Commission were before he concluded that it would be worth while to appear before them? Both godly and ungodly men take precautions when dealing with a man who has Mr. Shearman for an adviser; for "we are not ignorant of his devices." Suppose, however, a voluntary prosecutor to overlook these disadvantages; there is not one man among those who have been placed in antagonism to Mr. Beecher who is burning to expose him; not one but has rather avoided the expression of distrust in him, unless it be Mr. Moulton or Mr. Tilton; and they would appear under most adverse circumstances. There are witnesses enough who would come if it were made a duty thrust upon them to appear under the moral pressure of a summons from an ecclesiastical court in earnest search for the truth; but no one of them, we imagine, would care to thrust himself forward and take on himself the brunt of the odium and abuse that would attach to this unwelcome task. If the Congregational churches of America do not care enough for their honor to take the responsibility of either exposing the guilt or establishing the innocence of their most eloquent minister, so generally believed to be an unworthy man, and if the largest church in the order will not demand it, when it is so generally believed that undeveloped evidence is accessible, then what private member is likely, uninvited, to take up the thankless task?

But again, provision is carefully made, it would seem, that nobody shall present before this Committee a case against Mr. Beecher. For it is especially provided that the person who shall make himself responsible for "the truth and proof" of charges and for their prosecution shall first appear before the church or the Examining Committee and make to it formal charges against Mr. Beecher. But those formal charges imply specifications, and specifications must include the names of the person or persons with whom it is charged that Mr. Beecher has been on improper relations. Here the very object of a secret Commission is at the beginning studiously thwarted. The names which are to be kept from the public must first be given to the public, and the only men who are likely to appear as prosecutors are shut off from the task. Such a Commission, ordered to do nothing, but only to await for accusers, whose way is hedged about with thorns, is not likely to have anything to do. How unlike is this from the Andover proposition. . . . We speak mildly when we say that this Council, so easily captured by gush, has done no honor to Congregationalism.

A SUMMER HOTEL.

The Advantages Offered by the "Suitem House."

Boston Commercial Bulletin.

A summer boarding-place, at which city people should find all the comforts and conveniences they wish, has never yet been established; but it will be seen by the following advertisement, an original production in the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, that an effort has been made in that direction:

THE SUITEM HOUSE,
STRIVE & SWETT, PROPRIETORS,
Saponaceous Springs, N. Y.

This hotel has been built and arranged for the special comfort and convenience of summer-boarders. On arrival, each guest will be asked how he likes the situation; and, if he says the hotel ought to have been placed up upon the knoll, or further down towards the village, the location of the house will be immediately changed. Corner front rooms, up only one flight, for every guest.

Baths, gas, water-closet, hot and cold water, laundry, telegraph, restaurant, fire-alarm, bar-room, billiard-table, daily papers, coupe, sewing machine, grand piano, a clergyman, and all other modern conveniences, in every room. Meals every minute if desired, and consequently no second table. English, French, and German dictionaries furnished every guest, to make up such a bill-of-fare as he may desire, without regard to the bill-affair afterwards at the office. Waiters of any nationality and color desired. Every waiter furnished with a libretto, button-hole bouquet, full-dress suits, ball-tablets, and his hair parted in the middle. Every guest will have the best seat in the dining-hall and the best waiter in the house.

Any guest not getting his breakfast red-hot, or experiencing a delay of sixteen seconds after giving his order for dinner, will please mention the fact at the office and the cooks and waiters will be blown from the mouths of the cannon in front of the hotel at once. Children will be welcomed with delight, and are requested to bring hoop-sticks and hawkeys to bang the carved rosewood furniture especially provided for that purpose, and peg-tops to spin on the velvet carpets; they will be allowed to bang on the piano at all hours, yell in the halls, slide down the banisters, fall down stairs, carry away dessert enough for a small family in their pockets at dinner, and make themselves as disagreeable as the fondest mother can desire.

Washing allowed in rooms, and ladies giving an order to "put me on a flat-iron" will be put on one at any hour of the day or night. A discreet waiter, who belongs to the Masons, Odd Fellows, and Knights of Pythias, and who was never known to even tell the time of day, has been employed to carry milk-punches and hot toddies to ladies' rooms in the evening.

Every lady will be considered the belle of the house, and row-boys will answer the belle promptly. Should any row-boy fail to appear at a guest's door with a pitcher of ice-water, more towels, a gin-cocktail, and pen, ink, and paper, before the guest's hand has left the bell-knob, he will be branded "Front" on the forehead, and imprisoned for life.

The office-clerk has been carefully selected to please everybody, and can lead in prayer, play draw-poker, match worsteds at the village-store, shake for the drinks at any hour, day or night, play billiards, a good waltzer and can dance the German, make a fourth at euchre, amuse children, repeat the Beecher trial from memory, is a good judge of horses, as a railway and steamboat reference is far superior to Appleton's or anybody else's guide, will flirt with any young lady and not mind being cut dead when "pa comes down." Don't mind being damned any more than a Connecticut river. Can room forty people in the best room in the house when the hotel is full, attend to the annunciator, and answer questions in Greek, Hebrew, Choctaw, Irish, or any other polite language at the same moment, without turning a hair!

Dogs allowed in any room in the house, including the w(h)ine-room. Gentlemen can drink, smoke, swear, chew, gamble, tell shady stories, stare at the new arrivals, and indulge in any other innocent amusements common to watering-places, in any part of the hotel. The proprietors will always be happy to hear that some other hotel is "the best house in the country." Special attention given to parties who can give information as to "how these things are done in Yewrup."

The proprietors will take it as a personal affront if any guest on leaving should fail to dispute the bill, tell them they are swindlers, the house a barn, the table wretched, the wines vile, and that he, the guest, "was never so imposed upon in his life, will never stop there again, and means to warn his friends."

I. STRIVE,
U. SWETT,
Proprietors.

THE DREAM.

A meadow-slope I slumbered on, a summer-roadside nigh;
A vision sweet beguiled me thence to where the angels fly:
Then I awoke with sighs profound,
And my sad self I gazed around,
As came with song,
The way along,
A youthful voice upspringing,
And passed away 'midst hedge and trees,
Where still its notes were ringing.
Alas! and were they only these
Sweet dreams to me were singing?

WHAT'S THE USE?

Written for The Chicago Tribune.

Do we not, as a people, distress ourselves too much about trifles? Do we not worry and fret too much over missing shirt-buttons, broken shoe-strings, ill-fitting collars, late dinners, and early breakfasts, with a tendency to exaggerate the evil, and with no tendency to get ourselves out of the trouble? Are we not inclined to be panic-stricken when there is little cause for alarm; and do we not exhaust ourselves often in panicky movements that are without aim or results? A boy may wrench himself by kicking against the wind, or get a tremendous fall in trying to kick higher than his head; but, as the Indian remarked when he saw a balloon go up like a bubble, "What's the use?" But we are all—are we not?—wrenching ourselves in useless mental gymnastics, as incomprehensible and as uncalled-for as those of a boy trying to kick his own hat off.

There is a pimple on a woman's face. She is as inconsolable as though she had lost an arm. The little mole-hill of a pimple becomes a mountain of enormity, and she is as reckless as to expenditure of force and as inconsiderate as to effort as an elephant kicking at a fly. The mote of a pimple obscures her vision and clouds her reason. She believes implicitly in the advertisements of quacks, and plunges recklessly into dangerous experiments, using any and every cosmetic, with a blind disregard of possible or probable consequences. The typical boy, kicking persistently at a grease-spot on his hat-rim, or becoming heated and furious in a determined effort to lift himself over a fence by his boot-straps, or exhausting himself in a frantic endeavor to jump into his trousers, both feet at once, represents the mental state into which men and women work themselves over trifles.

The harshest words spoken to those nearest us are inspired by the merest trifles. The red flag of irritation, that makes a man like a bull in a china-shop, or, it may be, like a bull in the arena, is often the flimsiest rag of a pretense. And yet how he plunges about,—what damage he does,—how relentlessly he strikes,—how keenly he wounds!

Men bear with each other's faults and vices for years, and shoot each other for a careless remark. A man bears with his wife's faults, and the wife with her husband's shortcomings, for a score of years, and flash up in an unlucky minute about the merest nothing, to undo the work of all the years,—to forget the tender memories,—to repudiate the affection,—to sneer at the idea of love.

It is said that the most trifling incidents will sometimes create a panic among the bravest and best-disciplined troops, and bring more disaster than the most sanguinary hand-to-hand conflict with a stubborn and ruthless enemy. Panics are the unreasoning moods of great armies, illustrating the same weakness in human nature at large that is now under consideration. They always demoralize and exhaust. But troops with duty plain before them are hardly ever panic-stricken, and the strength that would be worse than useless in a panic becomes wonderfully efficient when well directed. And at the close of a great battle, the men who stood in the van are less fatigued than those who have run like frightened horses from the field. So, in our every-day lives, the worry and fretting, and bluster over trifles exhaust us more than the hardest struggle against poverty, the sternest battling against misfortune or enemies; and leave us more helpless and blind than the most distressing blows of grief and sorrow.

We cannot afford to fight the empty air. We cannot permit any wanton waste of energy or strength; and we cannot lie helpless and listless under difficulties. With real work always before us we are comparatively cheerful under heaviest calls for effort; and it may be said we enjoy the consequent fatigue. It tries us less to lift a heavy load than it does to exert the same strength in lifting at nothing. Effort, to be satisfactory, must have an object in view. Strength exerted must act on something. If not, it strikes back at the projector with the spitefulness of a kicking mule.

As we never use a sledge-hammer to kill a flea,—never blaze away with a cannon at a chipmunk,—never concentrate an army to shoot a single man,—why should we arm ourselves in fury over a trifle,—dash at it with force enough to conquer a lion,—expend on it effort enough to build a house,—grieve over it as we would at the death of a friend,—worry over it as we would over the loss of a fortune or the destruction of a home? We exaggerate little things as a habit, and lash ourselves into a fury over little troubles and trifling annoyances, as a part of our regular duty in life. We allow ourselves to drift into war-dance heroics on such slight provocation, that a war-dance about a spoiled shirt-front, or a late dinner, or a wart on the finger, or a pimple on the face, seems a legitimate performance. But it isn't. It belongs to the primitive age of naughty boyhood, when spankings repressed, and birch-rods and hazel switches were popular as corrective agencies. It would be well for us, in these moods, were we boys and girls again; but we are not; therefore we must suppress the moods.

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THE PHILOSOPHY OF WATER-WITCHERY.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 1.—Since the publication of my communication upon the subject of discovering water below the surface of the earth, there have been published two more interesting articles upon the same subject,—one by Mr. C. Latimer, and the other by J. A. Willard. Mr. Willard heads his communication "Bletonism and Odinic Force." Bleton, the Frenchman, did not use a stick, or any other instrument, as a medium; he only walked around over the ground. His nervous system was so active, that he made his discoveries by *sensation* direct; whereas the usual method is by the use of a forked stick of some kind of wood, whalebone, or metal, as a medium of observation. But it is probable that the principle is the same in either case. As to the Odinic Force, spoken of by Prof. T. R. Buchanan, if I understand the experiments correctly, this may be accounted for by the principle of electricity, as in the case of the discoveries of magnetic lines by the celebrated Faraday. Scientists sometimes speak of matter and force as if they were distinct titles; but force is matter in motion, and motion is a quality, and not an essence. There can be no motion where there is no substance. Newton discovered the general principle of gravitation, but did not tell in what that force consisted; but the discoveries of Franklin, and others since his day, seem to lead to one definite conclusion, viz: that the source of gravitation is magnetism; and this attractive force of magnetism, or gravitation, is all sufficient to account for the phenomenon of the divining-rod in water-witchery. It acts upon the positive and negative principle as when a person lights a gas-jet with the finger.

It is a fact well known to all who have experimented with electricity, that some substances are good conductors, and that others are bad or non-conductors, of the fluid. Good conductors are the metals, water, and substances saturated with water. Bad conductors are dry woods, dry air, dry earth, sealing-wax, &c. Probably there are persons in every family who can light a gas-jet with the fore-finger, when the circumstances of the room are favorable. The air should be dry and warm, and there should be a woolen carpet on the floor. The person who is to operate should shuffle his or her feet upon the carpet while advancing towards the gas-jet, and suddenly apply the finger to the jet. The sudden movement upon the carpet excites the electricity, and the gas-pipe, being a good conductor, takes off a spark from the finger, and lights the gas.

Now, this is a sufficient clue for the explanation of the movement of the rod in the case of finding water. The ground was very dry, and thereby was a bad conductor of electricity; and the air was also dry, and partially a non-conductor. (But I may here remark that no condition will restrain the subtle, mobile fluid, save to a limited extent.) The wizard (being a person of favorable physical condition) commenced to walk about, with the "divining-rod" in his hands, became surcharged, and thereby produced the same condition in the stick which would, according to the natural law of motion, be inclined to discharge into the nearest and best conducting substance, which, in this instance, was the spring of water below the surface of the ground. But the earth at the surface, being partially in a non-conducting condition, did not permit a perfectly free movement of the electric fluid, and, therefore, the traction, or gravitation, was sufficient to bend the stick downward towards the water, which, in this case, was the best conducting substance. The principle is the same as you witness with the horse-shoe magnet, with this difference: that the magnet is polarized, and the fluid is fixed or made permanent, and necessarily attracts substance to itself.

I offer the above explanation as a rational solution of the phenomena of the mystery of the Wizard and the Well.

P. B.

Immigration.

New York Tribune.

It appears from a Government report that the number of persons who settled in Canada from abroad declined from 39,373 in 1874 to 20,410 in 1875. Although immigration was dull everywhere last year, this city fared somewhat better proportionately than the Dominion, 84,560 immigrants having arrived at our wharves, against 110,000 the previous year.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

Bank Deposit Lines Increasing—Quiet Movement in Loans.

Currency Movement Slow---New York Exchange Flat---The Clearings $6,300,000.

The Produce Markets Stronger---Provisions in Active Demand---An Upward Turn in Breadstuffs---Whisky Lower at Last.

FINANCIAL.

There were no developments of interest in the financial situation. The flurry of settlement day has passed, and business seems by contrast duller than ever. There is an abundant supply of loanable means for the accommodation of the regular customers of the banks, and most of these institutions have a surplus in consequence of the increasing balances of country correspondents. Collections are again slow, but this fact does not seem to stimulate borrowing to any appreciable extent. There is a light supply of good paper, and mercantile, manufacturing, and miscellaneous discounts would be readily granted to a larger extent than they are now called for. The Board of Trade business at the banks has, of course, fallen away since the first of the month, but it is expected that speculative operations will absorb heavy amounts of money. Outside applicants for bank favors are few, and are accommodated with alacrity if they have desirable collaterals or indorsements.

Rates of discount at the banks are 8@10 per cent.

On the street, rates are 8@18 per cent. The supply of money is largely in excess of the demand from good parties.

New York exchange was sold between banks at 75c discount for $1,000.

The movement of currency was inconsiderable.

The clearings were $6,300,000.

CURRENCY BONDS.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

HOLLAND, Mich., March 2.—What is meant by "currency 6s" in your daily quotations of Government bonds? Are these bonds to be paid in currency, or is the interest payable in currency? Why are they higher than 10-40s? If you will answer in THE DAILY TRIBUNE you will oblige a subscriber. Yours respectfully,

J. VAN LANDEGEND.

ANSWER: Currency 6s are thirty-year 6 per cent $1,000 bonds issued by the United States Treasury to the Pacific Railroads under the provisions of the Pacific Railroad and Telegraph acts of July 1, 1862, and July 2, 1864. They are payable thirty years after date, bear 6 per cent interest, payable semi-annually, and are payable, principal and interest, in the lawful money of the United States. The amount of these bonds now outstanding is, according to the last report of the Secretary of the Treasury, $64,623,512. They command a higher price than any of the other bonds of the Government, because they are the only long 6 per cent bonds. They are higher, for instance, than the 10-40s, because they are a longer, and consequently more desirable, investment. The 10-40s can now be redeemed at the pleasure of the Government, as by the authorizing act they are redeemable after March 1, 1874, until March 1, 1904, when they are payable. They are, moreover, a 5 per cent bond. The currency 6s are the only long 6 per cent bonds out. They cannot be paid before they are due,—thirty years from their date,—and holders calculate that, long before that time, the "lawful money" in which they are payable will be gold.

THE GOLD BALANCE.

To the Editor of The Chicago Tribune:

CHICAGO, March 3.—Will you please explain for your readers the report of Secretary Bristow in relation to the amount of coin in the United States Treasury, stating, first, the *whole amount* of coin therein; and, second, the amount to be deducted therefrom for the various items of indebtedness mentioned, and explain each of those items so that your readers can understand them? The inflationists claim that the Secretary has been counting as gold-coin certificates, and other evidences of Government indebtedness received in its daily transactions with the public. If an ordinary business man had undertaken to tell how much gold he had in his safe, he would probably have done it in such a way that ordinary business men would not dispute over its meaning. Why could not a man competent to be Secretary of the Treasury do it? W.

ANSWER: Our correspondent will find his questions clearly explained in an article copied into THE TRIBUNE of the 2d inst., on page 3, from the New York *Bulletin*. The members of Congress had no trouble in understanding the Secretary's explanation.

SILVER MONEY.

The Treasury Department now has about $15,000,000 of silver coin on hand. This is now being distributed to the different Sub-Treasuries throughout the country, and the Treasurer will, it is believed, in a few days give orders for its issue. He has the approval of the Committee on Appropriations, which will appropriate no more money for printing fractional currency. The silver dollar is now worth 4.6 less than the greenback dollar, and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Director of the Mint both calculate that gold would have to go to 120 to send silver coin into the hands of the bullion dealers. It is proposed in Congress to raise the legal-tender limit of silver to $10 or $15.

OPPOSED TO REPEALING THE BANKRUPT LAW.

The Importers' and Grocers' Board of Trade of New York at their last meeting adopted resolutions against the proposed repeal of the Bankrupt law. Their estimate of the law was expressed as follows:

Resolved, That the operation of the law in the great majority of cases (if not all) has proved to be of incalculable advantage to both debtor and creditor interest, tending to facilitate equitable settlement of insolvent estates often without resorting to the law, by preventing fraudulent conveyances and concealment of property in view of bankruptcy, and by protecting honest debtors from exactions of unrelenting creditors.

Resolutions were adopted advocating the amendment of the law instead of its abolition.

SAN FRANCISCO MINING STOCKS.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* of the 24th ult. says:

Nearly two months of the year have passed and stock dealers continue to growl about there being no market. Now, the fact is that during this time the market has been much above the common average of years past. Prices range from 20 to 40 per cent higher than at the beginning of the year, and are now looked upon as being about as low as they will be this season. The trouble with stock dealers appears to be that they don't exercise a fractional part of the patience which is required in any other business to make it a success. To start a grocery business and make both ends meet for the first two years, they should recollect that their hands would be greasy and their pants soiled with molasses and kerosene oil a great many times before a first-class establishment would be secured. But take the stock dealer, and he is not satisfied unless he can make enough to carry him through a grand tour in from three to six months' time. The improvement in prices and the higher grade of values noted since Jan. 1 has been good enough to satisfy any one but the mercurial stock sharp.

POMPEIIAN BANKING.

The Italian paper *Perseveranza* contains some remarks about the 300 writing tablets of a Pompeiian banker found at Pompeii. It says that in nearly all of the little books, containing three tablets each, the four inner sides are covered with wax, on which a fine, small writing is to be seen. They contain agreements about loans, on which a certain rate of interest is to be paid. First, the debtor acknowledges to having received the money (the sum being expressed in words), and promises to pay it a certain date, with a surplus of interest; secondly, they contain the date, the names of the duumviri, the town authorities, and two Consuls. The names of the witnesses are written under this, and a seal is fastened to the two tablets, on which the contract is written, with a cord. Sometimes the creditor wrote a short extract of the contract on the margin. The banker's name is L. Caius Tucundus.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
United States 6s of '81	123⅛	123⅜
United States 5-20s of '65	117⅞	118
5-20s of '65—January and July	119⅜	119¾
5-20s of '67—January and July	121⅛	121⅜
5-20s of '68—January and July	123⅛	123⅜
10-40s (ex. coup.)	118⅞	119¼
United States new 5s of '81	118⅞	119⅛
United States currency 6s	126⅝	.....

GOLD AND GREENBACKS.

Gold was 114⅛@114⅜.

Greenbacks were 87⅝@87¾c on the dollar in gold.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

	Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	486	490
Paris—francs	516¼	513⅛
Germany	96¼	95⅞
Belgium	516⅞	513⅛
Holland	40⅜	41
Switzerland	516¼	513⅛
Sweden	....	27⅜
Austria	....	43⅛
Cable transfers—London	....	491
Paris	....	511¼

CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

	Bid.	Asked.
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. bonds	104⅛ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. sewerage	104⅛ & int.	....
Chicago City 7 ₩ ct. water loan	104⅛ & int.	....
Cook County 7 ₩ ct. bonds	105 & int.	106 & int.
West Park 7 ₩ ct. bonds	....	97 & int.
North Chicago 7 ₩ ct. bonds (Lincoln Park)	....	95 & int.

LOCAL STOCKS.

	Bid.	Asked.
City Railway, South Side	130	135
City Railway, West Side (ex. div.)	..	135
City Railway, West Side, 8 per cent certificates	100	102
City Railway, North Side	116	120
Traders' Insurance Company	125	126
Chamber of Commerce	79	80
Chicago Gas-Light and Coke Company	..	130
Exposition stock	30	35

LATEST.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Gold advanced from 114⅞ to 115, and closed at 114⅞. Carrying rates, 3@4.

Governments firm, and in good demand.

Railroad bonds strong.

State securities were quiet.

Stocks opened irregular, but in the main higher. After the second call there was a fractional decline. At the close the market was strong and higher, the advance from the lowest point of the day ranging from ⅛ to 2⅜, the latter for Lake Shore. The features of the day were the last-mentioned stock and St. Paul and Northwestern. The strength manifested by Lake Shore, Michigan Central, New York Central, and Erie was attributed to the amicable adjustment of matters between the trunk lines by their representatives yesterday. Transactions were 245,000 shares, of which 55,000 were Pacific Mail, 54,000 Western Union, 10,000 Northwestern, 4,000 Rock Island, 12,000 St. Paul, 8,000 Erie, 74,000 Lake Shore, and 4,000 Ohio.

The St. Paul earnings for February, complete, show a gain of $194,000 over the same month last year.

Money market easy at 2@4. Prime mercantile paper, 4½@6.

Customs receipts, $225,000.

The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $619,000.

Dry goods imports, $2,773,000.

Clearings, $47,000,000.

Sterling dull; 485⅜@489⅜.

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Coupons, '81	123⅛	New 5s	119
Coupons, '65	118	10-40s, reg.	118⅜
New	119⅛	10-40s, coupons	119
Coupons, '67	121⅛	Currencies	127
Coupons, '68	123⅛		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee, old	42⅛	Virginia, new	37
Tennessee, new	40	Missouri 6s	103⅛
Virginia, old	36		

STOCKS.

Western Union	70⅛	N. J. Central	107⅛
Pacific Mail	26⅝	Rock Island	110⅛
Adams Express	108	St. Paul	43⅜
Wells-Fargo	87	St. Paul pfd.	79⅜
American Express	62	Wabash	3⅞
United States Ex.	73⅛	Wabash pfd.	9⅛
New York Central	115⅛	Fort Wayne	102⅛
Erie	18⅜	Terre Haute	5
Erie pfd.	32	Terre Haute pfd.	19
Harlem	140⅛	Chicago & Alton	101⅛
Harlem pfd.	133	Chicago & Alton pfd.	107
Michigan Central	61⅛	Ohio & Mississippi	21⅛
Union Pacific stock	66⅛	Indiana Central	4⅝
Lake Shore	64¼	Chi., Bur. & Quincy	119
Illinois Central	102⅝	Hannibal & St. Joe.	18⅛
Cleveland & Pittsburg	94	Del., Lack. & West.	118⅛
Northwestern	43⅞	A. & P. Tel.	19⅛
Northwestern pfd.	64⅞	Central Pac. bonds	108⅞
C., C., C. & I.	50	Union Pacific bonds	105⅛

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REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record on Friday, March 3:

CITY PROPERTY.

Dearborn st, 93 ft s of Washington st, w f, 50x120 ft, with 10x40 ft in rear (Mary K. Peck et al. to Shepherd Brooks), dated Feb. 23....$ 60,000

Jefferson st, 325 ft n of Harrison st, e f, 25x93 ft, dated June 8, 1875.... 4,000

Webster av, 96 ft w of Lewis st, s f, 24x121 ft, dated March 2.... 1,000

Jane st, 261 ft e of Ashland av, n f, 24x124 ft, dated March 2.... 850

Wesson st, 96½ ft n of Oak st, w f, 48x100 ft, with building, dated March 2.... 1,000

Eighteenth st, 181 ft w of State st, n f, 25x115 ft, with buildings, dated Feb. 29.... 5,000

Superior st, 524 ft e of Pine st, s f, 50x124 ft, dated March 2.... 8,000

Huron st, s w cor of North State st, n f, 40x102 ft, dated March 2.... 5,500

North Clark st, n of and near Schiller st, e f, 22x151 2-10 ft, with improvements, dated Feb. 10.... 8,000

Wabash av, 159 ft s of Sixteenth st, w f, 28½x192 ft, dated June 22, 1875.... 15,000

Twenty-ninth st, 120 6-10 ft w of Portland av, n f, 24x103 ft, dated April 16, 1874.... 790

State st, 417 7-10 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 25x121 ft, dated March 2.... 3,200

Fourth av, 150 ft s of Harrison st, e f, 25x100 ft, with building, dated March 3.... 5,500

Sigel st, 114 ft e of Hurlbut st, s f, 25x100 ft, with buildings, dated March 2.... 1,800

Hubbard st, n e cor Lincoln st, s f, 75x125 ft, dated Jan. 25.... 5,000

Blue Island av, 179 ft n e of Wood st, s f, 24x100 ft, dated Dec. 16, 1875.... 3,200

Portland av, 131 ft s of Twenty-seventh st, w f, 25x125¼ ft, dated March 2.... 1,100

South Dearborn st, 96 9-10 ft s of Twenty-first st, w f, 25x151 ft, dated March 3.... 4,000

West Twelfth st, s e cor of Holden st, n f, 20x100 ft, dated Feb. 2.... 6,200

Kroger st, s e of Racine road, s w f, 16 8-10x100 ft, with building, dated Feb. 28.... 3,000

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Woodlawn av, 170 ft s of Chestnut st, w f, 80x175 ft, dated March 2....$ 1,500

Wolcott av, 356 ft s of Forty-fifth st, w f, 25x124 ft, dated Feb. 29.... 250

WEST OF CITY LIMITS, WITHIN A RADIUS OF 7 MILES OF COURT-HOUSE.

Mozert st, s e cor of Wabansia st, w f, 100x100 ft, dated Sept. 1, 1875....$ 2,100

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COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock on Friday morning:

	RECEIPTS.		SHIPMENTS.	
	1876.	1875.	1876.	1875.
Flour, brls	7,446	6,438	5,863	1,937
Wheat, bu	39,570	2,056	19,658	1,800
Corn, bu	65,885	52,615	78,254	20,471
Oats, bu	16,080	31,600	17,726	5,506
Rye, bu	350	2,317	800	....
Barley, bu	13,084	3,600	10,532	400
Grass seed, lbs	188,330	201,770	110,298	76,443
Flax seed, lbs	91,974	....	74,974	23,160
Broom corn, lbs	40,000	16,000	....	....
Cured meats, lbs	....	65,300	1,759,356	910,529
Beef, brls	50	....	206	220
Pork, brls	....	130	1,660	763
Lard, lbs	152,300	19,717	307,483	85,354
Tallow, lbs	43,740	22,720	46,900	....
Butter, lbs	67,104	51,240	56,050	9,240
Dressed hogs	335	673	491	511
Live hogs, No.	8,382	8,917	4,518	7,418
Cattle, No.	3,060	2,727	2,454	2,522
Sheep, No.	2,282	1,658	1,147	1,208
Hides, lbs	75,632	105,980	101,560	109,030
Highwines, brls	241	377	206	582
Wool, lbs	69,726	2,740	69,380	....
Potatoes, bu	....	600	1,095	....
Coal, tons	2,143	....	596	....
Hay, tons	60	....	10	....
Lumber, No. ft	229,000	59,000	988,500	222,100
Shingles, No.	160,000	400,000	583,000	45,000
Salt, brls	....	275	2,511	144
Poultry, lbs	31,753	67,665	26,816	39,270
Poultry, coops	....	15	....	....
Game, pkgs	44	13	....	....
Eggs, pkgs	1,594	362	364	....
Cheese, bxs	201	143	331	35
Gr. apples, brls	....	....	39	....
Beans, bu	134	2,306	....	104

Withdrawn from store on Thursday for city consumption: 1,013 bu wheat; 736 bu rye.

The following grain was inspected into store on Friday morning: 2 cars No. 1 N. W. wheat, 21 cars No. 2 N. W. do, 29 cars No. 2 spring, 17 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars rejected do (77 wheat); 14 cars high-mixed corn, 38 cars No. 2 do, 6 cars new mixed do, 2 cars rejected do (60 corn); 5 cars white oats, 5 cars No. 2 do; 2 cars No. 2 rye; 3 cars No. 2 barley, 1 car No. 3 do, 2 cars rejected do. Total, 155 cars, or 61,000 bu. Inspected out: 9,878 bu wheat, 59,878 bu corn, 2,431 bu oats, 241 bu rye, 10,590 bu barley.

The leading produce markets were well attended yesterday, and most of them were stronger, though the weather was fine, and invited to lower prices. But greenbacks were not rated so high as a couple of days previously; they would not purchase so much as heretofore, and here was one reason why paper prices should range higher, especially on exportable produce. It is also worthy of note that for the first time in several weeks the reported receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and some other articles, were all exceeded by the shipments. This gave a little more confidence to holders and buyers of grain, which would probably have resulted in a greater strengthening but for reported dullness at other points. The Eastern markets seem to be weakening under lower freight rates, which decrease the expense of transportation, and stimulate shipments, thereby giving a prospect to Eastern buyers of a greater supply. The mild weather is also regarded as promising an unusually early opening of the season of navigation, increasing the receipts at the seaboard before New York has had time to work off the accumulations of the autumn. How much there is on hand in that city is matter of conjecture, especially in wheat. The official figures of stocks in New York are not trusted implicitly by parties in the trade. It is hinted that no inconsiderable quantities of grain have been run into out of the way nooks and creeks (in boats), where it is not counted among the stocks afloat, simply because it is not in the harbor.

Prices of dry-goods underwent no important change. There is a gradually improving demand from the interior trade, but, save in a few departments, there is as yet no real activity. Groceries were steady and generally firm. Business is "picking up," and activity in the near future is assured. Coffees remain strong, and other staple articles display more firmness than at the beginning of the week. Quotations were unchanged. There was a fairly active and firm market for butter and cheese. Dried fruits were doing better, the demand, as well as the tenor of prices, showing improvement. Fish sold with considerable freedom, but the market does not display the same degree of animation as in past seasons at a like period, and for lake fish and cod there was more or less shading of prices. Bagging, leather, coal, wood, and tobacco were quiet and without quotable change. Oils were steady.

There was no quotable change in lumber, but the general feeling among dealers was not so strong as it was during the winter months when the disadvantages under which operations in the woods were conducted led many to look for a small crop. But it is now thought that the recent heavy snow-falls in Michigan, although they may not remain long on the ground, will enable the loggers to put in a stock of logs which will exceed the estimates made a few weeks ago, and probably come well up to the calculations made last fall. In Wisconsin and Minnesota the season latterly has been very favorable, and probably more than an average crop will be turned into the streams, as many parties have done more than their contracts called for, being prompted to do so by the prospective shortage in Michigan and the favorable weather. Some think there is danger of repeating the old evil of over-production. The wool market was steady under a moderate Western demand. Broom-corn, hops, and hides were unchanged, Timothy seed was more active at the recent decline, and other seeds were steady. Hay was very quiet, though upland prairie was inquired for and ruled firmer, the offerings being scarcely adequate.

No foreign goods were received at Chicago yesterday on direct import. The duties collected at the Custom-House aggregated $10,261.88.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Were active and strong. The receipts of hogs were again small, followed by a further stiffening in prices, and that tended to advance quotations for products. The chief feature in the situation seemed, however, to be the idea entertained by many that a prominent firm was trying to obtain control of the deal, having bought largely on the previous afternoon. This induced a brisk demand both from local operators and from parties outside, all anxious to follow the lead. The trading seemed to be chiefly Western. Foreign buyers did not take hold to any appreciable extent, and the Eastern markets responded but feebly to the strong tone here.

MESS PORK—Was quite active, and advanced 25c per barrel under a brisk demand, both from shorts and from parties anxious to hold the property for a further rise. Sales were reported of 750 brls cash at $22.12½@22.15; 1,000 brls seller the month at $22.10@22.15; 13,250 brls seller April at $22.20@22.42½; 14,500 brls seller May at $22.45@22.65; and 3,500 brls seller June at $22.65@22.85. Total, 33,000 brls. The market closed firm at $22.20@22.25 cash or seller March; $22.02½@22.42½ seller April; $22.62½@22.65 seller May; and $22.80@22.85 seller June.

Prime mess pork was quiet at $19.50. Extra prime quoted at $16.25@16.50.

LARD—Was fairly active, and advanced 17½c per 100 lbs, with a firm feeling throughout, sellers offering little till called out by buyers. Sales were reported of 250 tcs seller last half of March at $13.25; 9,000 tcs seller April at $13.30@13.45; and 5,500 tcs seller May at $13.50@13.65. Total, 14,750 tcs. The market closed firm at $13.25 cash or seller March; $13.42½@13.45 seller April; $13.60@13.62½ seller May; and $13.77½@13.80 seller June.

MEATS—Were in good demand, chiefly for future delivery, and a shade stronger at previous prices. The recent advance seems to have checked the inquiry on European account, as foreign buyers have not yet made up their minds to follow the market upwards, but local dealers took hold freely. Sales were reported of 160,000 lbs shoulders at 8⅛@8⅜c; 20,000 lbs long clears at 11⅛c; 1,000,000 lbs short ribs at 11¾c cash, 12c for April, and 12⅛c for May; 60,000 lbs short clears at 12@12⅛c; 4,000 pcs green hams (13 and 14 lbs) at 12⅛@12⅜c; and 1,050 tcs sweet pickled hams, partly at 11½c for 20-lb averages. The following was the closing range of prices:

	Shoulders.	Long clear.	Short rib.	Short clear.
Salted, loose	8⅜	11½	11¾	12
Boxed	8⅝	11⅞	12	12¼
April, loose	8⅝	11¾	12	12¼
May	8⅞	12	12⅛	12½
Bacon, cash	9⅛@9½	....	12¼@13	13@13¼

Long and short clears quoted at 12c cash, and 11⅞c seller March, boxed; green hams, 11½@12c; sweet-pickled do, 11¾@12⅛c; Cumberlands, 11⅝c, cash or seller March; long-cut hams, 13¼@13½c, boxed; bacon hams, 13¾@14½c.

GREASE—Was quiet at 7@9c.

BEEF PRODUCTS—Were steady and quiet at $8.50@9.00 for mess, $9.50@10.00 for extra mess, and $23.50@24.00 for hams.

TALLOW—Was quoted at 8½@8⅝c.

BREADSTUFFS.

FLOUR—Was dull and unchanged. There was only a light local demand, shippers holding off; but prices were well sustained, as wheat was firm, and the daily receipts of flour are not large. Sales were reported of 175 brls winters at $4.75 for unsound, and 875 brls spring extras at $4.00@5.50. Total, 1,050 brls. The market closed nominally at the following range of prices: Choice winter extras, $6.50@7.50; common to good do, $4.75@5.50; spring extras, $4.00@4.40; good do, $4.50@4.75; choice do, $5.00@5.25; patents do, $6.50@7.25; Minnesota, $4.75@6.25; spring superfines, $3.00@3.50; rye flour, $4.10@4.25; buckwheat do, $3.00@3.50.

BRAN—Was in moderate demand and firm at the recent advance, the offerings being light. Sales were reported of 30 tons at $10.50 on track.

MIDDLINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $12.00 for coarse, and $15.00 for fine; both on track.

SCREENINGS—Sales were 20 tons at $11.00@12.00, on track.

CORN-MEAL—Coarse was nominal at $13.50@14.00, on track.

WHEAT—Was active and steadier, with little change from the closing prices of Thursday afternoon. The feeling was a firm one during the greater part of the session, though Liverpool was quoted tame and easier, and New York was afterwards quoted "lower to sell," though "no cheaper to buy." But the receipts of the morning were light, and the shipments fair, while gold was quoted "up." The leading idea of the day seemed to be that the arrivals during the remainder of this month will be small, owing to the condition of the country roads, and that therefore a further decline for March is not probable, the short sales being of great volume. Hence the shorts were free buyers, the March deal being unusually active, and dividing the day's business, nearly half-and-half, with May. The latter was in good request throughout, a good many buying orders being filled—some of them from new parties. A good deal has been said about receipts of wheat having been kept back this winter by the mild weather, leaving more than usual to come in during the spring and summer. A summing up of the arrivals from September to February inclusive shows them to be only about a quarter of a million bu less than for the same time a year previously, and that difference is fully made up by the increase at Milwaukee during the life of the corner there. If, therefore, there should be anything like such a shortage in the crops as is indicated by the estimates of the Agricultural Bureau, there is likely to be a big shortage developed towards the end of the crop year. This is what a good many operators are depending upon, and that is what sustains the market here in spite of dullness at the East, where the people hold that the clouds of the West never fail to rain down fatness, and never heed the cry of "short crops." Seller the month or cash No. 2 opened at 98⅛c, sold at 98c, and advanced to 98⅜c at the close. Seller April sold at 98⅞@99⅛c; and seller May at $1.02⅞@1.03⅛, both closing at the outside. Cash sales were reported of 400 bu No. 1 spring at $1.09; 132,800 bu No. 2 do at 98@98⅜c; 800 bu No. 3 do (winter receipts) at 81@81½c; 4,300 bu rejected do at 81@81½c; and 3,400 bu by sample at 69@86c. Total, 144,600 bu.

MINNESOTA WHEAT—Was quiet and ⅛c higher, the receipts being rather light in proportion to the demand. Sales were reported of 2,000 bu No. 2 at 99⅛@99⅜c; and 1,400 bu by sample at $1.03@1.10. No. 1 was inactive, with $1.14 bid and none offered.

CORN—Was in better demand, and firm, advancing ⅛c per bu, in sympathy with a stronger New York. Liverpool was dull, but our receipts were light, and exceeded by the shipments, and the mild weather drew out a better demand both for present and future delivery, the longer options being the least wanted. The market seemed to be chiefly a weather market, regulated by the expectation that the arrivals will be small during this month, and possibly April, as moist weather would interfere with the shelling of corn as well as the hauling of it to the station. The demand for corn from Europe continues fair, and that from the East is better than heretofore, as buyers have hitherto held off for lower prices till some sections are quite bare, though they are only taking enough to meet current requirements. Seller the month, or regular No. 2, opened at 42½c and advanced to 42⅝c at the close. Seller April sold at 42⅞@43⅛c, and seller June at 46⅛@46⅜c, both closing at the outside. Seller June was nominal at about 46½c, and seller July at 47⅝c. Fresh receipts of No. 2, and high-mixed, closed at 43c. Sample lots were relatively strong, the supply being scarcely equal to the demand. Cash sales were reported of 128,000 bu No. 2 and high-mixed at 42½@43c; 2,400 bu new high mixed at 38½@38⅝c; 7,200 bu new mixed at 37c; 2,800 bu rejected at 35c; 2,800 bu by sample at 35½@38c on track; and 12,000 bu do at 37@43c free on board cars, the outside for choice white. Total, 155,200 bu.

OATS—Were again quiet but firm, averaging a shade higher than on the previous day. The receipts were small, and there was some inquiry for cash oats to apply on contracts, and a few orders in for options, which were traded in to a limited extent only, as they were generally held above buyers' limits. Cash sold at 32⅛@32⅜c, and seller the month closed at 32⅛@32¼c. Seller April sold at 32⅜@32⅝c, closing at 32⅜@32½c. May sold at 34⅛@34⅜c. Samples met with a fair inquiry from consumers, who continue to take these lots, instead of drawing on the stock in store. Cash sales were reported of 14,200 bu No. 2 at 32⅛@32⅜c; 600 bu by sample mixed at 30c; 5,400 bu do white at 32@34c on track; 1,800 bu at 32@32⅜c free on board. Total, 22,000 bu.

RYE—Was in better request and stronger. The receipts were small, and there were not so many sellers in the market. Early No. 2 sold at 60c, and afterwards at 60½@61c. Samples were steady. Sales 2,400 bu No. 2 at 60@61c; 800 bu by sample at 62@64c, on track.

BARLEY—Was moderately active and higher, opening about 1@1½c above the closing of Thursday evening, and declining during the last hour. The receipts were light, and there was a good demand early from shorts and other speculators, which was the signal for the longs to put up prices, but buyers were slow to take hold at the advance and the market soon weakened, closing at about the same figures as it did on the previous evening. It is understood that there are a good many March shorts out yet, though many are supposed to be settling by circulating among themselves the round lots recently let out on deliveries. Car lots of cash No. 2 was advanted 4@4½c above regular, sales being made to arrive at 62@62½c. Round lots of fresh sold at 58½c. Regular was quoted at 56@57c. The lower grades were quiet, and stronger. The offerings were small, and that fact, with the advance in No. 2, prompted sellers to ask higher figures, which buyers were slow to accede to. No. 3 was quoted at 35@37c and rejected at 26@27c. Samples were unchanged. Seller March opened at 57½c and closed dull at 56c. April sold early at 58c and closed at about 56c. May opened at 59c and closed with sellers at 56½c. Cash sales were reported of 11,200 bu No. 2 at 57@62½c, and 6,000 bu do, to arrive within fifteen days, at 62@62½c; 400 bu No. 3 at 37c; 800 bu, by sample, at 45@70c on track. Total, 18,400 bu.

LATEST.

In the afternoon provisions were in fair request, mess pork being firm and lard easier. Sales: 2,750 brls mess pork at $22.40@22.45 for April, and $22.62½ for May; 1,850 tcs lard at $13.25 cash; $13.75 for June, and $13.37½@13.40½ for April.

Wheat was in moderate request and steady, closing at 98⅜@98½c for March; 99⅜@99½c for April, and $1.03⅛ for May, the latter ranging from $1.03⅛@1.03⅝.

Corn was quiet and a shade firmer, closing at 42⅞@43c for March, and 43⅛c for April; May sold at 46⅞c and July at 47⅝c.

Barley was quiet at 56c for April; 55⅝@56c for cash or March, and 56⅛c for May.

CALL BOARD.

Mess pork was active, and 15@20c per brl higher, closing at $22.62½ for April and $22.82½ for May. Sales: 24,750 brls, at $22.25 for March and $22.42½@22.62½ for April; $22.80@22.82½ for May, and $22.95 for June.

Lard was steady, with sales of 3,000 tcs at $13.42½ seller April, and 250 tcs at $13.60 seller May.

Short ribs were in good demand and higher, with sales of 400,000 lbs seller April at $12.02½@12.05, and 200,000 lbs seller May at $12.27½.

GENERAL MARKETS.

ALCOHOL—Was lower, in sympathy with highwines. Quotable at $2.10.

BROOM CORN—Was dull and easy, but not quotably lower. The receipts have dropped off, but it is understood that there is considerable corn yet in the country to come forward. Choice hurl, 9½@10c; No. 2 hurl, 7½@9c; choice medium, 7@7½c; good medium brush, 6@6½c; fair inside and covers, 5@5½c; inferior, 4@4½c; crooked, 3@6c.

BUTTER—The market for this staple maintains a very firm tone. The receipts are light and the offerings of choice table grading nowhere near equal the current demand. Shippers, as well as the home trade, are free buyers at the range of prices following: Choice to fancy yellow, 30@35c; medium to good grades, 20@25c; inferior to common, 13@18c; common to choice roll, 16@25c.

BAGGING—There was a moderately active and fairly firm market for goods coming under this head. Quotations remain as before: Stark A, 26½c; Lewiston, 25c; Montaup, 25c; Ontario, 25c; American A, 23c; Amoskeag, 23½c; Otter Creek, 23c; burlap bags, 4 bu, 14½@15½c; do, 5 bu, 15½@16½c; gunnies, single, 15@16c; do, double, 23@24c.

CHEESE—Trade was reported fair and at steady prices. We still quote: Choice to fancy fancy factory, 12½@13½c; lower grades, 9@11½c.

COAL—Was dull and unsettled, but nominally prices were without change, as follows: Lackawanna, range and nut, $10.00; do egg, $9.50; cannel, $7.00@8.00; Erie, $7.00; Blossburg, $7.00@7.50; Hocking Valley, $6.50; Indiana block, $6.00; Baltimore & Ohio, $6.00@6.50; Illinois, $4.00@4.50.

COOPERAGE—Pork barrels sold at 90c. Tierces were quoted at $1.07@1.10.

DRESSED HOGS—Were in good demand, but very little was done, owing to the very light receipts. Heavy weights were 20@25c per 100 lbs higher, selling at $9.90@10.00, the outside being the highest price paid this season. Small and odd lots were unquotable. Sales: 2 cars heavy weights at $9.90@10.00.

FISH—Lake fish and cod were again reported easy, and slightly lower quotations are given. Mackerel is in scanty supply, and consequently remains firm, despite the fact that the demand for it is light. Following are quotations: No. 1 whitefish, ½-brl, $5.00@5.25; No. 2 do, $4.90@5.00; No. 1 trout, $4.25@4.50; No. 1 shore mackerel, new, ½-brl, $12.50@13.00; No. 1 bay, $9.00@9.25; No. 2 mackerel, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25; family mackerel, ½-brl, $6.25@6.50; No. 1 shore kits, large, $2.00; No. 1 bay kits, $1.50; large family kits, $1.15@1.20; bank codfish, $5.25@5.50; George's codfish, $5.75@6.00; new Labrador herring, split, brls, $8.00@8.25; do ½-brl, $4.25@4.50; Labrador herring, round, brls, $6.00@6.25; do ½-brl, $3.50@3.75; scaled herring, per box, 40c; No. 1 herring, 33c; Columbia River salmon, ½-brl, $8.00@8.25.

FRUITS AND NUTS—A fairly satisfactory business was in progress, and previous quotations were uniformly well sustained. We repeat our list: FOREIGN—Dates, 6@6½c; figs, layers, 14@16c; figs, drums, new, 11@12c; Turkish prunes, new, 6@6½c; French prunes, kegs and boxes, 8½@14c; raisins, layers, new, $2.70@2.80; loose Muscatel, new, $3.10@3.25; Valencia, 11½@11½c; Zante currants, 7½@8c; citron, 24@25c. DOMESTIC—Alden apples, 18@20c; Michigan apples, 10@10½c; peaches, halves, 12½@13c; do, mixed, 10½@11c; do, pared, 18@19c; blackberries, 12¼@12½c; raspberries, 34@35c; pitted cherries, 24@25c. NUTS—Filberts, 11½@12c; almonds, Terragona, 19½@20½c; Naples walnuts, new, 16@17c; French walnuts, new, 13@13½c; Grenoble walnuts, 16@17c; Brazils, 10@10½c; pecans, Texas, 11½@12½c; Wilmington peanuts, 8@8½c; Tennessee peanuts, 5@6c; African peanuts, 6@6½c.

GREEN FRUITS—Apples were in better local request and steady. Other fruits were unchanged: Choice apples, $3.00@4.00 per brl; Valencia oranges, $9.00@10.00 per case; oranges, $3.50@4.50 per box; lemons, $4.50@5.50 per box.

GROCERIES—Continued improvement in the demand is noted, and there is growing firmness to prices of staple articles. We repeat our quotations of the day before:

RICE—Rangoon, 6½@6½c; Carolina, 7@7½c; Louisiana, 6½@7½c.

COFFEES—O. G. Java, 30@31c; Java, No. 2, 27@28c; choice to fancy Rio, 22½@22½c; good to prime do, 21½@22½c; common to fair, 20½@21c; roasting, 19@19½c; Singapore Java, 24@25c; Costa Rica, 22½@23½c; Maracaibo, 23@24c.

SUGARS—Patent cut loaf, 11½@11½c; crushed, 11½@11½c; powdered, 11½@11½c; granulated, 10½@10½c; A, standard, 10@10½c; do No. 2, 9½c; B, 9½c; extra C, 9½c; C No. 2, 9½c; yellow C No. 1, 9½@9½c; choice brown, 8½@8½c; fair to prime do, 8½@8½c; common do, 7½@8c; choice molasses sugar, 8½@8½c; common to good do, 7½@8½c; New Orleans, 7@8½c.

SIRUPS—California sugar-loaf drips, 70@72c; diamond drips, $1.05@1.10; silver drips, extra fine, 60@65c; good sugar-house sirup, 50@55c; extra do, 58@60c; New Orleans molasses, choice, 65@68c; do, prime, 55@58c; do, common to good, 48@50c; Porto Rico, molasses, 48@50c; common molasses, 38@42c; blackstrap, 30@31c.

SPICES—Allspice, 18@19c; cloves, 52c; cassia, 30@32c; pepper, 18@18½c; nutmegs, $1.23@1.25c; Calcutta ginger, 14½@15½c.

SOAPS—True Blue, 6½c; German Mottled, 6½@7c; White Lily, 6½@6½c; White Rose, 6½c; Savon Imperial, 6c; Golden West, 4½@5c.

STARCH—Excelsior, laundry, 6½@7c; do, gloss, 8½@9c; do, corn, 9@9½c; Kingsford, pure, 7½c; do, silver gloss, 9½@9½c; do, corn, 10@10½c.

HAY—Upland prairie was stronger. The demand was light, but very little was offered, and sellers declined to sell at old figures. Other grades were dull. The bad roads will probably check the receipts by wagon, and compel the retailers to look more to the market for pressed hay for supplies: Timothy, $12.00; No. 2 do, $10.00; mixed do, $8.00; prime upland prairie, $9.00; No. 1 prairie, $8.00@7.00; slough, $5.00.

HIGHWINES—Were more active, at a decline of 1c, in sympathy with an easier feeling at the East. Sales were 250 brls at $1.06 per gallon. New York was quoted at $1.09½ sellers.

HIDES—Were salable at recent prices: Green city butcher's, 5@5½c; green cured, light and heavy, 6½@7c; part cured, 6½@6½c; green salted kip, 7c; green country, 5½@5½c; green calf, 12@12½c; flint, dry kip and calf, 14½@15c; dry salted hides, 12c; deacon skins, 45@50c. Sheep pelts, wool estimated as washed, per lb, 30@35c.

LEATHER—Business is not what it should be, jobbers generally complaining of a lack of activity. Prices are now believed to be down to hard-pan, and should the spring trade prove at all active, it is not unlikely that a general advance will take place. We quote:

HEMLOCK.

Calf, No. 1	$1.00@1.15	Line	$ 35@ 37
Calf, No. 2	80@ 95	Buffalo slaughter sole (best)	33@ 37
Veals, No. 1	75@1.00	"B. A." sole	29@ 31
Kips	50@ 75	"B. A. G. D." sole	25@ 27
Upper, No. 1	21@ 24		
Upper, No. 2	16@ 20		
Harness	31@ 34	Insole	20@ 25

OAK.

Calf	90@1.30	Harness	35@ 40
Kip	60@ 90	Sole	36@ 41
Upper	20@ 24		

FRENCH STOCK.

Calf	1.50@2.00	Kip	1.00@1.45

LUMBER—Was in continued fair demand and steady:

First and second clear	$40.00@....
Third clear, 1 inch	33.00@35.00
Third clear, thick	35.00@38.00
Clear flooring, first and second, rough	30.00@32.00
Clear siding, first and second	18.00@....
First common siding	16.00@....
Flooring, first common, dressed	28.00@30.00
Flooring, second common, dressed	24.00@25.00
Box boards, A	35.00@....
Box boards, B	25.00@....
A stock boards, 10 and 12 in	33.00@35.00
B stock boards	23.00@25.00
C stock boards	15.00@16.00
Fencing	....@13.00
Common lumber, 18 ft and under	11.00@12.00
Joists and scantling, 20 to 24 ft	12.00@16.00
Lath	1.75@ 2.00
A shingles	2.50@ 2.87½
Shingles on track	2.25@ 2.60

OILS—There was a quiet market for most goods in this line. Orders were restricted to supplying current needs, and prices did not show any special strength. Following are the ruling figures: Carbon (standard white), 115 degrees test, 14c; do Illinois legal test, 150 degrees, 15c; Snow White, 150 test, 17½c; do headlight, 175 degrees, 18c; extra winter lard oil, $1.10@1.12; No. 1, 97@98c; No. 2, 78@80c; linseed, raw, 60c; boiled, 65c; whale, winter bleached, 78@80c; sperm, $2.15@2.25; neatsfoot oil, strictly pure, $1.15@1.20; do extra, 95c; do No. 1, 85c; bank oil, 55c; straits, 60c; plumbago oil, 60@75c; turpentine, 44@45c; naphtha, deodorized, 63 gravity, 13½@14½c; West Virginia oils, natural, 29 deg., 35c; natural, 30 deg., 30c; reduced, 28 deg., 22@25c.

POULTRY AND EGGS—Local retailers and shippers were buying, and good stock was fair, turkeys being higher. Eggs were in fair local request and steady; some were asking higher prices, but the offerings were liberal, and that fact prevented an advance: POULTRY—Chickens, 9@11c per lb; turkeys, 12@15c; ducks, 10@12½c; geese, 8@11c. EGGS—Strictly fresh, 15@16c.

SEEDS—Timothy was a little active, several parties with orders taking hold at the recent decline, but others held off, and the market was rather weak, the offerings of common seed being large, while the prime and choice samples were in comparatively light supply, but easy nevertheless, in sympathy with the lower grades. Prime sold at $2.15, and fancy was held at $2.25. Common to good seed sold at $1.50@2.10. Clover was steady at $8.25. Hungarian sold at 45c. Other seeds were unchanged.

SALT—Was fairly active and steady. The shipments continue large for the season, and stocks are decreasing, but the stock, with the receipts coming by rail, will probably prove adequate to supply the trade till the opening of navigation. Onondaga and Saginaw, fine, $1.35; do, $1.40; ordinary coarse, $1.70; dairy, without bags, $2.75; dairy, with bags, $2.50; Ashton dairy, per sack, $4.50.

TEAS—Jobbers report the situation unchanged. There is a steady, fair movement on order account, and the annexed quotations are generally adhered to: GUNPOWDER—Common, 38@42c; good do, 43@48c; medium, 48@53c; good do, 53@58c; fine, 58@63c; finest, 63@68c; choice, 70@75c; choicest, 90@95c; fancy, $1.10@1.20. IMPERIAL—Common, 32@38c; good do, 40@43c; medium, 43@48c; good do, 48@53c; fine, 53@58c; finest, 58@63c; choice, 63@68c; choicest, 70@75c. JAPANS—Common, 33@37c; good common, 36@38c; medium, 40@45c; good medium, 45@50c; fine, 50@55c; finest, 55@60c; choice, 60@65c; choicest, 73@80c. OOLONGS—Common, 32@33c; good common, 35@38c; medium, 40@42c; good medium, 43@45c; fine, 48@50c; finest, 55@58c; choice, 60@62c; choicest, [illegible]@85c.

WOOD—Was quoted at $8.50 for maple; $7.50 for beech, and $5.50 for slabs.

WOOL—Was in moderate Western demand and steady. The Eastern market is reported depressed in consequence of the failures among manufacturers, but no change is likely to result in the local market, which is now patronized chiefly by Western buyers. Quotations: Tub-washed, prime, 52@53c; do, poor to good, 44@50c; washed fleece, fine, good-conditioned, 40@42c; washed, coarse and medium do, 43@45c; unwashed, fine heavy to light, 25@28c; do, coarse and medium, 32@33c; pulled, 33@36c.

LIVE STOCK.

CHICAGO.

Receipts—	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	2,181	10,157	2,270
Tuesday	4,390	5,242	662
Wednesday	4,175	9,246	3,289
Thursday	3,060	8,382	2,282
Friday	3,000	7,800	2,000
Total	16,806	41,927	10,503
Same time last week	20,631	77,257	10,733
Week before last	19,871	59,536	9,120
Shipments—			
Monday	1,158	5,118	1,223
Tuesday	1,077	2,759	972
Wednesday	2,776	3,922	1,393
Thursday	2,454	4,518	1,147
Total	7,465	16,317	4,735

CATTLE—There was an active demand and a firm market. The receipts were about the same as for the day before, but the total since Saturday was nearly 4,000 less than for the same time last week, and that fact, joined to the generally improved position of affairs in the markets below, induced increased confidence among shippers, and sales were readily effected at the advanced prices established earlier in the week, while for specially desirable offerings there were buyers at better figures than it would have been possible to obtain for like grades on either of the preceding days of the week. Not only was there a good shipping demand, but the inquiry for stockers' and butchers' stock was liberal, and at the close of business hours only a few droves, and they of undesirable quality, remained unsold. Sales were at $2.50@2.75 for scalawags; at $3.00@3.75 for cows; at $3.00@4.00 for stockers, and at $4.10@5.62½ for common to choice shipping beeves. The outside figure was paid to H. E. Mallory & Bro. by Marks Bros. for a car-load of steers averaging 1,357 lbs. The market closed firm.

CATTLE SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
Alexander, Cassell & Co. to Morris & Waixel	14	1,089	$4.10
To Botsford	17	1,222	4.65
To Hammond	16	1,484	5.25
To Hammond	40	1,072	4.37½
R. Strahorn & Co. to Allerton	63	1,370	5.00
To D. Thompson	33	1,172	4.35
To Morris & Waixel	31	1,286	4.90
To Morris & Waixel	39	976	4.25
To Monroe	27	1,091	4.25
John Wallwork to Morris & Waixel	34	1,176	4.35
H. R. Henry to Morris & Waixel	29	1,286	4.85
To Monroe	15	1,525	5.25
To Botsford	18	1,159	4.60
J. Anderson to Swift & H.	14	1,109	4.35
To Swift & H.	38	1,152	4.62½
To Swift & H.	17	1,285	4.85
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Pfeltzer	14	1,298	4.45
To Pfeltzer	15	1,160	4.00
To Monroe	65	1,346	5.00
To Hartnett	13	1,150	3.87½
To Morris & Waixel	18	1,103	4.45
To Morris & Waixel	15	1,345	4.75
Wood Bros. to Morris & Waixel	16	1,107	4.12½
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to Morris & Waixel	14	1,432	5.25
To Morris & Waixel	17	1,305	4.90
To Morris & Waixel	15	1,455	5.30
To Morris & Waixel	13	1,184	4.40
To Monroe	36	1,166	4.40
To Monroe	27	1,300	4.45
To Bender (stockers)	18	1,043	4.00
To Bears & Co.	17	1,217	4.50
To Green (stockers)	10	962	3.90
To Green (stockers)	24	728	3.00
To Wall (cows)	16	909	3.00
Rosenbaum & S. to Morris & W.	62	1,315	4.50
To Morris & W.	26	1,170	4.50
To Bohart (cows)	18	1,067	3.40
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Hammond & Co.	53	1,339	4.95
James Jackson to Eastman	16	1,371	5.00
To Morris & Waixel	13	1,334	4.75
To Hirsh, M. & Co.	37	1,403	4.90
To Greenwald & M.	30	1,270	4.80
George Adams, B. & Bro. to Hirsh & J.	17	1,171	4.50
A. W. Vaughan to Vanvoorhes	15	1,435	4.50
To C. Marks & Co.	16	1,345	5.00
Groves Bros. to Allerton	16	1,480	4.50
To Kahlhaas & W.	17	1,229	4.75
To Morris & Waixel	18	1,243	4.90
To Morris & Waixel	13	1,346	4.75
To A. Noe	28	1,083	4.40
Ingwersen Bros. to Holleaway & S.	18	1,192	4.50
To Hirsh & Co.	10	1,250	4.50
To Hirsh & Co.	17	1,323	4.80
To Vanvoorhes	32	1,261	4.75
Conover & Hall to Dantz (cows)	10	1,023	3.50
To Swift & H.	67	1,162	4.50
To Swift & H.	18	1,267	4.65
To Morris & Waixel	15	1,079	4.20
To Morris & Waixel	16	1,086	4.25
Denney & Redmond to Morris & Waixel	35	1,098	4.35
Hall, Patterson & Co. to Walsh (stockers)	13	970	3.85
To Morris & Waixel	16	1,066	4.00
Martin Bros. to Allerton	12	1,342	4.75
To Schuber	16	1,418	5.12½
McDonald, March & Co. to Morris & W.	32	1,374	5.05
To Swift & H.	16	1,284	4.95
To Swift & H.	33	1,308	4.70
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Lazzell	13	812	3.65
To Marks Bros.	14	1,357	5.62½
To Eastman	21	1,179	4.60
To Morris & Waixel	17	1,391	5.25
To Morris & Waixel	17	1,120	4.25
To Greenwald & M.	34	1,211	4.75
To Eastman	50	1,145	3.40
Bunker & Cochran to Greenwald	32	1,324	4.80
To Greenwald	16	1,229	4.60
To Greenwald	16	1,292	4.85
St. John & Brown to Dantz	17	1,083	4.00
To Eastman	35	1,232	4.55

HOGS—Were in active demand, and the feeling was firm at a slight advance over Thursday's quotations. The receipts continue small, the total since Saturday falling short of 42,000, and, with shippers and local buyers both eager to invest, sales were quick at the highest figures of the season, viz.: $7.90@8.05 for light; at $7.90@8.25 for ordinary packing hogs; and at $9.25@9.75 for extra Philadelphias. Skippers and inferior heavy sold at $7.25@7.75. The bulk of the trading was within a range of $7.90@8.30.

HOG SALES.

	No.	Av.	Price.
John Wallwork to Armour & Co.	63	276	$7.80
To Armour & Co.	72	219	7.90
To Rose & P.	28	200	7.90
To J. Start	60	239	8.25
To Robinson	59	164	7.90
To Tabor	35	173	7.95
To Delanty	25	293	7.80
To J. Dole	46	229	8.20
To Stahlnecker	43	237	8.00
St. John & Brown to Spring & H.	52	179	7.90
To Stahlnecker	32	194	8.00
To J. Dole	24	238	8.25
Rosenbaum & S. to Squires & Co.	52	296	8.25
To Sheahan	64	217	8.00
To Sheahan	67	253	8.10
R. Strahorn & Co. to White & Co.	53	175	8.00
To Armour & Co.	34	294	8.15
To Marsh	72	273	8.25
To Sherman	40	189	8.00
Nicoles & Addems to Allerton	56	211	8.00
To Marsh	45	270	8.20
Martin Bros. to Armour & Co.	31	284	7.90
To Armour & Co.	47	289	8.15
To Armour & Co.	22	277	8.00
To Rose & P.	61	261	8.05
To L. B. Doud	20	402	9.75
Noe & Holmes to Kelley	45	249	8.15
To Armour & Co.	33	249	8.00
To Robinson	30	166	7.95
H. E. Mallory & Bro. to Robinson	27	155	7.90
To Armour & Co.	52	282	8.10
To Allerton	49	250	8.10
To John Start	43	242	8.15
To John Start	37	177	8.00
To Swartz Bros.	26	350	9.10
McDonald, March & Co. to William Smith	95	253	8.20
To Allerton	58	208	8.00
To Allerton	51	176	7.95
To Doneghan	68	153	7.80
Gregory, Cooley & Co. to McLeane	26	158	7.60
To Allerton	48	228	8.10
To McKaig	58	220	8.10
To Hough	39	212	8.00
To Adams & K.	55	261	8.15
To Adams & K.	57	263	8.30
To Adams & K.	72	179	7.80
To Adams & K.	59	245	7.90
To Armour & Co.	25	293	7.75
To Robinson	31	178	7.95
To Allerton	58	232	7.90
H. R. Henry to Dalb	30	270	8.30
J. Anderson to White & Co.	23	219	8.00
To Conant	32	276	8.50
Strader, Wadsworth & H. to Marsh	57	270	8.35
To Marsh	20	224	8.10
To Allerton	42	236	7.90
Wood Bros. to Armour & Co.	41	288	7.75
To Armour & Co.	35	192	7.95
To D. G. Brown	31	346	9.60
To Squires & Co.	60	352	8.60
Bentley, Johnston & Co. to Crane	53	198	7.95
To Crane	63	197	8.00
Bensleys, W. & B. to Tabor	41	189	8.00
To Thompson, F. & Co.	20	262	8.40
To Spring & H.	57	203	8.00
To Armour & Co.	21	271	7.90
To Tilden	43	188	7.95
To White & Co.	29	202	8.00
To Crosley	25	301	8.20
To Spooner	68	208	8.00
Martin Bros. to White & Co.	28	205	8.00
To White & Co.	28	196	8.00
To White & Co.	45	198	8.00
To Thallon	44	240	8.25
To Squires & Co.	30	276	8.25
To Squires & Co.	33	298	8.25
Conover & Hall to Armour & Co.	39	253	8.00
To Tabor	51	169	8.00
To Tabor	22	180	8.00
To Allerton	40	240	8.10
Horine Bros. & Co. to Stahlnecker	63	191	8.00
To Armour & Co.	41	253	8.00
To Thallon	35	239	8.25
To Allerton	34	223	8.05
Hall, Patterson & Co. to Boyd, L. & Co.	56	169	8.00
To Tabor	58	182	8.00
To Smith	29	275	8.20
To Allerton	23	180	8.00
H. Green & Co. to Armour & Co.	26	270	8.05
To Armour & Co.	41	262	8.05
To Armour & Co.	57	251	8.12½
To Tabor	51	168	8.00
To Tabor	25	191	8.00
James Jackson to Squires & Co.	54	291	8.40
To Armour & Co.	56	250	8.10
George Adams, B. & Bro. to H., M. & Co.	60	228	8.15
To H., M. & Co.	59	207	8.20
To H., M. & Co.	26	262	8.25
To H., M. & Co.	52	262	8.20
To Squires & Co.	34	285	8.30
To Squires & Co.	27	231	8.25
To Tabor	37	180	8.00
To Tabor	21	188	8.00
To Tabor	71	179	8.00
To Tabor	48	165	8.00
To Armour & Co.	41	265	8.10
To Armour & Co.	29	241	8.10
A. W. Vaughan to Crossley	61	191	7.90
To Spooner	72	199	8.05
To Armour & Co.	58	258	8.10
To Armour & Co.	63	260	8.00
Groves Bros. to Squires & Co.	30	236	8.25
To Squires & Co.	44	282	8.25
To Crane	47	175	7.90
Ingwersen Bros. to Armour & Co.	60	242	8.12½
To Thallon	59	244	8.40
To Thallon	39	266	8.40

SHEEP—Were dull, and, excepting the best grades, prices were lower. There was little demand for poor to common lots, and $3.75@4.50 was all that could be realized for such. Medium to good grades sold at $4.75@5.25, and choice to extra at $5.75@6.66⅔.

EAST LIBERTY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

CATTLE—Receipts for the week ending March 2, 6,664 head, or 225 cars of through and 167 cars of yard stock, against 5,865 head the week before; supply good but market very dull and dragging; prices slightly off from last week; extra 1,400 to 1,500, $5.75@6.00; good to prime 1,200 to 1,400, $4.75@5.50; common to fair 900 to 1,100, $4.00@4.25; stockers, $3.00@3.50; bulls, cows, and stags, $3.00@4.00; sales for the week, 2,171 head, against 2,470 the week before.

HOGS—Receipts 11,220 head, against 14,960 the week before; supply light and selling slow at the following: Philadelphias, $8.75@9.40; Yorkers, $7.80@8.10; roughs, $7.00@7.60.

SHEEP—Receipts were 13,800 head, against 15,000 the week before; supply light and prices ½c over last week; extra, 110 to 120, $6.50@7.00; good, 95 to 100, $6.00@6.25; fair, 80 to 90, $5.25@5.50; common, 70 to 75, $3.75@4.25.

ALBANY.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

ALBANY, N. Y., March 3.—BEEVES—Receipts 315 cars, 47 short of last week; trade was more active at strong prices, fully up to those obtained last week. Eastern buyers have been more numerous. The supply consisted almost entirely of natives and of a quality acceptable to the present wants of the trade; only a few heavy weights are now required, medium size steers being most acceptable to the trade. The local trade has been fair, with increased sales to New York.

SHEEP—Receipts 52 cars, 37 less than last week; slow but stronger, on account of early small supply, but the demand has been light and the supply has proved ample; sales of sheep at 5@7c; a few lambs sold at 6½@8c.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 3.—BEEVES—Receipts 1,850, making 4,180, for four days, against 4,820 at the same time last week. Quality ranged common to prime, with 3 cars Cherokee cattle among the receipts; market quiet at unchanged prices.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,420, making 8,840 for four days, against 16,220 at the same time last week; demand moderate; firmer feeling; fair to good sheep ½c higher. No fancy or extra flocks shown; extreme range, 5½@7½c; most sales at 6½ to 6½c.

SWINE—Arrivals 3,500, making 14,800 for four days, against 14,690 at the same time last week; none offered alive.

BUFFALO.

BUFFALO, March 3.—CATTLE—Receipts, 901; total for the week, 8,314; fresh arrivals through consignments; no transactions; 20 cars held for shipment to-morrow; 5 cars common stuff unsold.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,400; total for the week, 13,800; 5 cars on sale; no buyers; will be shipped East.

HOGS—Receipts, 3,100; total for the week, 21,500; market dull; 1 car medium Yorkers, $8.10; 1 car good quality, $8.25; no good heavy on sale; 6 cars light stuff neglected.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—HOGS—Scarce and firm; demand exceeds supply; Yorkers, $7.40@7.75; packing, $7.75@8.00; extra, $8.10.

CATTLE—Quiet and unchanged.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 3.—HOGS—Fair and firm; common to good light, $7.50@7.85; fair to good packing, $7.90@8.15; choice to heavy, $8.20@8.40; receipts, 1,019; shipments, 840.

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TELEGRAPHIC MARKET REPORTS.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

LIVERPOOL, March 3—11 a. m.—FLOUR—No. 1, 24s; No. 2, 22s.

GRAIN—Wheat—Winter, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 8d; spring, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 8s 10d; white, No. 1, 10s; No. 2, 9s 10d; club, No. 1, 10s 8d; No. 2, 10s 2d. Corn—New, 27s@27s 6d; old, 29s.

PROVISIONS—Pork—81s. Lard—59s@59s 3d.

LIVERPOOL, March 2—Latest.—COTTON—Hardening; 6 1-16@6½d; sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export and 7,000 American; sales of the week, 52,000, including 6,000 for export, 6,000 for speculation, and 35,000 bales American; stock in port, 859,000, including 484,000 American; actual export, 6,000; afloat, 385,000, including 293,000 American; forwarded direct from ship's side to spinners, 17,000.

BREADSTUFFS—Quiet. Wheat—Receipts for three days, 54,000 qrs, including 35,000 qrs American. Western-mixed new corn, 27s.

PROVISIONS—Lard, 59s 3d. Cheese, 61s. Bacon—Short clear middles, 53s.

TALLOW—43s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 11@11½d; spirits do, 8½@9½d.

LONDON, March 3.—THE STOCK EXCHANGE—Was dull, with a downward tendency in the early days of the week, the Egyptians being particularly at the mercy of the bears on numerous adverse rumors. Yesterday all classes of securities began to display more activity, and up to the close to-night there has been something like excitement in dealing. The default in cash on hand for payment of interest and drawn bonds of the Turkish loan of 1858 fastened all Turkish securities, notwithstanding a dispatch from Constantinople attributing the failure to a misunderstanding. The Egyptians show considerable improvement in consequence of the favorable result of negotiations with the French combination for taking up the floating debt and for the establishment of the Egyptian National Bank. Peruvians have declined 2 to 4 on unfavorable mail advices regarding financial prospects. American securities have been steady, but the redeemable bonds have been adversely affected by the new Funding act. The discount market has been steady without material change. Money is in good demand.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND—The bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £8,000.

CONSOLS—Money, 94 1-16; account, 94 7-16.

AMERICAN SECURITIES—'65s, 105; '67s, 107½; 10-40s, 106½; new 5s, 106½; Erie, 15½; preferred, 31.

SUGAR—12s; D. S. cash, 21½s; afloat, 21½@21½s.

PETROLEUM—Refined, 10½@10½d; spirits, 9d.

CALCUTTA LINSEED—46@46½s.

SPERM OIL—95s.

ANTWERP, March 3.—Petroleum, 29s.

PARIS, March 3.—RENTES—66f 45c.

The Bourse has been flat to-day, all stocks closing at the worst figures.

BERLIN, March 3.—The bullion in the Imperial Bank of Germany increased 8,131,000 marks during the week ending yesterday.

FRANKFORT, March 3.—UNITED STATES BONDS—New 5s, 102.

RIO JANEIRO, March 3.—COFFEE—For coffee there is good inquiry, but holders' views check transactions. Prices very firm; good firsts, 5,800@5,950 reis per 10 kilos. Exchange on London, 25½.

SANTOS, March 3.—Coffee market quiet, and prices maintained. Superior Santos, 5,600@5,750 reis per 10 kilos.

SOUTHERN COTTON MARKETS.

NEW ORLEANS, March 3.—Cotton—Demand active and running largely on lower grades; sales 9,600 bales; prices advanced; good ordinary to strict good ordinary, 9½@10½c; low middlings to strict low middlings, 10½@11½c; middlings to strict middlings, 12@12½c; good middlings, to middlings fair, 13½@14½c. Receipts, net, 6,681 bales; gross, 6,730; exports coastwise, 3,347; to the Continent, 3,258; to Great Britain, 5,308; stock, 341,627; week's sales, 45,100; receipts, net, 37,074; gross, 38,585; exports to the Continent, 42,765; coastwise, 9,718; to Great Britain, 24,043.

MOBILE, March 3.—Cotton advancing; middlings, 12½c; stock, 59,728 bales; weekly net receipts, 9,506; gross, 9,563; exports to Great Britain, 10,558; to France, 824; to the Continent, 3,976; to the Channel, 2,000; coastwise, 911; sales, 10,750.

GALVESTON, March 3.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12½c; stock, 54,598; weekly net receipts, 7,933; gross, 8,005; exports to Great Britain, 4,397; to the Continent, 1,623; to the Channel, 4,210; coastwise, 3,338; sales, 6,327.

CHARLESTON, March 3.—Cotton firmer; middlings, 12@12½c; stock, 29,929 bales; weekly net receipts, 3,823; exports to Great Britain, 5,678; to the Continent, 11,677; coastwise, 1,482; sales, 6,900.

SAVANNAH, March 3.—Cotton steady; middlings, 12c; stock, 48,172 bales; weekly net receipts, 5,193; gross, 1,773; exports to Great Britain, 6,620; to the Continent, 14,247; coastwise, 1,641; sales, 4,044.

PITTSBURG IRON AND PETROLEUM MARKET.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 3.—PIG IRON—More active; No. 1 foundry $25.00@26.00, four months; No. 2 $23.00@24.00; grey forge, $22.00@22.50.

PETROLEUM—Dull; crude $2.17½@2.20 at Parker's; refined 14c Philadelphia delivery.

CLEVELAND PETROLEUM MARKET.

CLEVELAND, O., March 3.—Petroleum firm; unchanged. We quote: Standard white, 110 test, 11½c; prime white, 150 test, 12½c.

WILMINGTON TURPENTINE MARKET.

WILMINGTON, N. C., March 3.—Spirits of turpentine firmer at 33c.

NEW YORK DRY-GOODS MARKET.

NEW YORK, March 3.—Business was moderate with commission houses and importers, and the jobbing trade was rather more active. Cotton goods were generally unchanged. Prints and shirtings were in fair demand. Dress goods were in steady request. Woolen goods for men's wear ruled quiet. Ross Campbell, a prominent importer and commission merchant, died in Baltimore to-day.

PHILADELPHIA WOOL MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—Wool dull; prices steady; demand light; stock small; Ohio, Pennsylvania, and West Virginia XX and above, 46@47c; X, 45@46c; medium, 50@54c; coarse, 45@49c; New York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western fine, 40@42c; medium, 49@54c; coarse, 45@46c; combing, washed, 58@65c; combing, unwashed, 42½c; Canada combing, 63c; fine unwashed, 29@30c; coarse and medium unwashed, 35@37c½; tub washed, 38@40c; extra and merino pulled, 36@40c; No. 1 and super pulled, 41c; Texas fine and medium, 21@25c; Texas coarse, 19@22c.

THE PRODUCE MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, March 3.—GRAIN—Wheat—Market is dull and in buyers' favor. Sales 38,000 bu at $1.00@1.02 for rejected spring, $1.02@1.18 for ungraded spring, $1.08@1.10 for No. 3 Chicago, $1.10@1.14 for No. 3 Milwaukee, $1.23@1.26 for No. 2 Chicago and Northwestern, $1.24@1.26½ for No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.33@1.37 for No. 1 spring, $1.19@1.34 for winter red Western, $1.20@1.47 for amber do, $1.35@1.50 for white Western. Rye quiet at 80@82c for Western, 80@85c for State, the inside price for car lots, and 75c for Canada in bond. Barley quiet and unchanged; sales of 2,500 bu two-rowed State at 80c in store. Corn a shade firmer with a fair demand for export and home use; sales of 54,000 bu at 61½c for no grade mixed, 63c for graded mixed, 63½c for new Western mixed delivered out of store, 63c for new yellow Jersey, and 63½c for new yellow Southern; also 15,000 bu graded mixed for March at 63½c, and 10,000 bu new Western mixed for March at 63c. Oats dull, with sales of 23,000 bu at 44@47½c for mixed Western and State, and 46@52c for white Western and State.

PROVISIONS—Middles quiet at 12½@12½c for long clear. Lard firmer; sales of 200 tcs at $13.60 for prime steam; at the first call for March, $13.62½ was bid, and $13.70 asked; for April, 250 tcs sold at $13.77½; for May, $13.92½ was bid and $13.97½ asked; for June, 14c was bid, and $14.15 asked; and for July $14.10 was bid, and $14.22½ asked.

WHISKY—Market lower; sales of 50 brls at $1.09½ per gallon.

GROCERIES—Sugar—Market unchanged with fair demand; fair to good refining is quoted at 7½@7½c, prime at 7½@7½c, and white Havana at 9@10½c. Coffee—Market quiet and heavy; Rio, 15½@18½c in gold, and Maracaibo, 17@19c in gold.

TALLOW—rules heavy but quiet at 9½c for prime city.

[*To the Associated Press.*]

NEW YORK, March 3.—COTTON—Demand active; 12⅝@12 13-16c; futures closed barely steady; March, 12 21-32c; April, 12⅝@12 29-32c; May, 13 3-16@13 7-32c; June, 13 15-32@13½c; July, 13 23-32c; August, 13⅞@13 29-32c; receipts of the week at all United States ports, 86,000 bales; last year, 77,000; receipts of the season at all United States ports, 3,489,000; last year, 2,979,000; exports for the week, 144,000; last year, 138,000; total exports, 2,225,000; last year, 1,829,000; stock on hand and on shipboard not yet cleared, at all United States ports, 787,000; last year, 761,000; stock at interior towns, 124,000; last year, 109,000; stock at Liverpool, 859,000; last year, 682,000; stock American afloat for Great Britain, 293,000; last year, 364,000.

FLOUR—Receipts, 11,000 brls; very moderate export and home-trade demand; No. 2, $3.00@3.80; super State and Western, $4.00@4.50; common to good extra, $4.85@5.25; good to choice, $5.30@5.75; white wheat, extra, $5.80@7.75; extra Ohio, $4.90@7.25; St. Louis, $5.25@9.00; Minnesota patent process, $6.00@9.00. Rye flour dull but unchanged.

CORN-MEAL—Dull; Western, $2.70@3.25.

GRAIN—Wheat—Market dull; slightly in buyers' favor; only limited home trade demand; receipts, 24,000 bu; No. 1 spring, $1.33@1.36; ungraded, $1.02@1.16; No. 2 Chicago spring, $1.23@1.26; No. 3 do choice in store, $1.10@1.14; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.24@1.26; winter red Western, choice old, $1.40; do no grade, $1.05. Rye quiet; Western, 80@82c; State, 80@85c; Canada in bond, 85c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Malt quiet and heavy; Canada West, $1.35. Corn in good export and home use; a shade better; receipts, 31,000 bu; mixed no grade, 61@61½c; do graded, 63c; low mixed do, 61@61½c; Western mixed new ungraded, 61@63½c; do new delivered, 57½c; State, 63c; Western mixed old, in store, 68c. Oats—Receipts, 48,000 bu; more active; Western mixed and State, 44@48c; white do, 46@53½c.

HAY—Unchanged.

HOPS—Firm and unchanged.

GROCERIES—Rio coffee quiet and unchanged. Sugar firmer; more demand; fair to good refining, 7½@7½c; prime, 7⅞c; Muscovado, 7½@7½c; centrifugal, 8½c; refined, 9½@10½c. Molasses quiet and unchanged. Rice unchanged; fair demand.

PETROLEUM—Market dull; crude, 8½@8½c; refined, 14c; cases, 18½@20½c.

TALLOW—Steady; 8⅞@9½c.

STRAINED RESIN—Firmer; $1.62½@1.70.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—Firmer; 37½c.

EGGS—Heavy; Western, 17@19½c; State and Pennsylvania, 19½@20c.

PROVISIONS—Pork firmer; new mess, $23.12½@23.25 cash; $22.90 March; $23.05@23.20 April; $23.35@23.45 May; $23.40@23.65 June. Dressed hogs firmer; Western, 10@10½c. Beef steady; new plain mess, 12c; new extra do, 13@13½c. Cut meats—Western quiet; middles firmer; Western long clear, 12½@12½c; city do, 12½@12½c. Lard firmer; prime steam, $13.65@13.70 cash; $13.70@13.80 March; $13.92½@13.95 April; $14.00 May.

BUTTER—Firm; Western, 15@28c; State, 20@33c.

CHEESE—Quiet; 6@12½c.

WHISKY—Market dull; $1.09½@1.10.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 3.—COTTON—Better feeling, but prices unchanged.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—A shade firmer; No. 2 red winter, $1.47 bid cash and March; $1.53@1.53½ April; No. 3 red winter, $1.33½@1.34. Corn steady and unchanged; No. 2 mixed Western, 38½@38½c cash; 40½@40½c April; 42½@42½c May. Oats quiet and unchanged; No. 2, 34½c bid cash; sales at 33½c March. Barley dull but unchanged. Rye 65c.

PROVISIONS—Pork higher; $22.75 cash and March; held at $23.00 at the close. Lard firmer and held higher; $13.12½ asked; $13.00 bid. Bulk meats—Market excited and higher, but not much doing; 8½c clear rib; 12½@12½c asked for fully cured meats. Bacon strong, higher; advancing, 9½@9½c for shoulders; clear rib, 13½@13½c; held ½c higher at the close.

WHISKY—Dull but unchanged.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 20,000 bu; corn, 81,000 bu; oats, 23,000 bu; barley, 1,000 bu; rye, 1,000 bu.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., March 3.—SEEDS—Clover, better request; 13@14½c. Flax, $1.46. Timothy, $2.62.

PETROLEUM—Quiet; 13½@14c for refined; 11½c for crude.

FLOUR—Rather quiet, but steady; Wisconsin, and Minnesota family, $5.50@6.50; Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio, $6.00@6.25; high grades, $7.00@8.00.

GRAIN—Wheat—Prime, fair request; Pennsylvania red, 1.40; amber, $1.41@1.42; Western red, $1.09@1.10; white, $1.45@1.55. Rye—Pennsylvania, 85c. Corn dull and lower; yellow, 57@59c; sail, 59c; steamer, 55@56c; white, 60@61c. Oats inactive; white, 44@50c; mixed, 40@42c.

BUTTER—Firm and unchanged.

CHEESE—Firm; New York fancy, 14c; prime, 12½@13½c; Western fine, 12½@13c.

EGGS—Western, scarce and lower; Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Delaware fresh, 18@19c; Western do, 17@18c.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 3.—FLOUR—Steady; moderate demand.

GRAIN—Wheat dull and a shade lower; No. 1 amber, $1.25; March, $1.24½; April, $1.27; No. 2 amber, $1.04½; No. 2 red, $1.25; No. 3 red, $1.07; do, Dayton & Michigan, $1.04½. Corn steady and firm; high mixed held at 46½c; 46c offered; May held 50c; 49½c bid; low mixed held at 45@46c; 45c bid; No. 2 white, 45½c; no grade, 43c; damaged, 39c; do Dayton & Michigan, 38½c. Oats dull; a shade lower; No. 2 and Michigan, 35c; rejected, 32c.

CLOVER SEED—$8.12½.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 100 brls; wheat, 9,000 bu; corn, 1,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 200 brls; wheat, 5,000 bu; corn, 22,000 bu; oats, 2,000 bu.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 3.—FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat opened weak; a shade lower; closed quiet; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1.08½; hard, $1.14½; No. 2 Milwaukee, $1.01½; April, $1.02½; May, $1.06½; No. 3, 87½c. Corn steady; No. 2, 41c. Oats firmer; No. 2, 30½@31c. Barley stronger and higher; No. 2, 77c; No. 3 nominal at 42c; rejected, 28c. Rye firmer; No. 1, 67c.

PROVISIONS—Stronger and buoyant. Mess pork, $22.00 cash or March. Lard—Kettle, 14c; steam, 13½c. Sweet-pickled hams firm, 12½@12½c. Dry-salted shoulders, 8½c loose; middles, 11½@12½c boxed. Dressed hogs inactive at $9.25@9.50.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 6,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 7,000 brls; wheat, 21,000 bu.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, O., March 3.—COTTON—Fair and firm at 12c.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; lower grades declined; $1.16@1.25. Corn steady; fair demand; 44c. Oats inactive and lower; 35@40c. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet and steady; 75½@77c.

PROVISIONS—Pork strong and higher; cash nominally $22.75; clear sales of $23.00, buyer March. Lard fair and firm; steam, 13 1-16@13½c cash; 13½c for May; kettle, 13½@14c. Bulk meats in good demand for future delivery; shoulders, 8½c, cash; 9c buyer April; clear rib held at 12c cash; sold at 12½c buyer March, 12½c do April, and 12½c do May; clear nominally 12½c. Bacon firmer; held higher; 10c, 13½@13½c asked.

WHISKY—Steady; fair demand; $1.04.

BUTTER—Quiet and unchanged.

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, Md., March 3.—FLOUR—Steady, firm, and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat quiet and steady; No. 2 Western red, 35@36c; Pennsylvania red, 37@38c. Corn steady and firm; Western mixed, 59½c. Oats dull; Western white, 44@46c; mixed, 40@42c. Rye nominaly firm; 78@82c.

HAY—Dull and unchanged.

PROVISIONS—Strong and buoyant at unchanged prices.

PETROLEUM—Nominally unchanged.

COFFEE—Nominally strong. Rio cargoes, 16@19c; jobbing, 16½@20c.

WHISKY—Very dull; $1.10.

BOSTON.

BOSTON, March 3.—FLOUR—Dull, and prices steady; $4.00@4.50; Western super, $5.00@5.25; common extras, $5.25@6.00; Wisconsin extra $5.50@7.00; Minnesota extra, $6.00@7.00; winter wheat, Ohio, Indiana, and Michigan, $6.25@8.25; Illinois, $6.50@9.00; St. Louis and fancy Minnesota, $7.75@9.25. Corn quiet; 65@67c for mixed and yellow. Oats in moderate demand; 45@50c for mixed and No. 2 white; 42@40c for rejected; 52@55c for No. 1 white.

VOLUME 29.

FINANCIAL.

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